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FIELD-MARSHAL
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., ETC.,
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

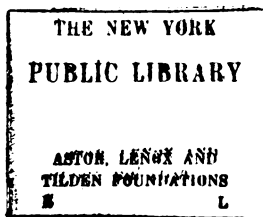
THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1929.

(FORTIETH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E.

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.

President.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, *K.G.*, etc., Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade.

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Regiment.

The Officer Commanding the Depôt of The Rifle Brigade.

The Hon. Editor of THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE (Major
H. G. PARKYN, *O.B.E.*).

The Hon. Secretary of The Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point
(Captain F. T. HILL).

The Hon. Secretary of The Rifle Brigade Association (Captain
H. BRIERLEY, *M.C.*).

Secretary.

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JANUARY, 1930.

- 1 **W** —
- 2 **Th**—1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmand Expedition).
- 3 **F** —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CACABELOS (Retreat to CORUNNA). Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert.
- 4 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at FUTTEGURH (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 27 hours' actual marching in 4 days.
- 5 **§** —1809.—1st Bn. covered retirement at SANTA MARIA DE CONSTANTINO (Retreat to CORUNNA).
- 6 **M** —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of Boer attack on LADYSMITH; casualties: 8 officers and 55 other ranks.
- 7 **Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD (Indian Mutiny).
- 8 **W** —1812.—1st Bn. engaged at storming of FORT SAN FRANCISCO (**Ciudad Rodrigo**). 1815.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on lines of NEW ORLEANS (Expedition to New Orleans); casualties: 7 officers and 105 other ranks.
- 9 **Th**—
- 10 **F** —1809.—1st Bn. engaged in rearguard action at BETANZOS (Retreat to CORUNNA).
- 11 **S** —1819.—213 Riflemen on disbandment of 3rd Bn. transferred to 2nd Bn. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near KEI RIVER (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 **§** —
- 13 **M** —1814.—Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged outside ANTWERP (Expeditions to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 14 **Tu**—
- 15 **W** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).
- 16 **Th**—1809.—Battle of **Corunna**. 1st Bn. engaged; casualties during retreat: 3 officers and 170 other ranks.

JANUARY.

- 17 F** —1800.—Orders issued for formation of "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN" at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.) Camel Corps at Battle of ABU KLEA (Sudan Campaign).
- 18 S** —1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be named "**The 95th or Rifle Regiment.**"
- 19 S** —1812.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Storming of **Ciudad Rodrigo**; casualties: 6 officers and 55 other ranks. 1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps at action of EL GUBAT (Sudan Campaign).
- 20 M** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of sortie from MONTE VIDEO (Expedition to South America).
- 21 Tu**—1809.—2nd Bn. embarked at Vigo at end of Corunna Campaign.
- 22 W** —1862.—Title of "**THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN**" bestowed on the Regiment by **QUEEN VICTORIA**.
- 23 Th**—
- 24 F** —1812.—Major-General Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The Regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in the campaign in Portugal and Spain, 1808-12.)
- 25 S** —1879.—4th Bn. reached Chunar (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 26 S** —
- 27 M** —1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition (Burma).
- 28 Tu**—1879.—4th Bn. reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 W** —
- 30 Th**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on **RAMGUNGA RIVER** (Indian Mutiny).
- 31 F** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at AMOAFUL (Ashantee); casualties: 3 officers and 6 other ranks.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 S** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 2 S** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at assault and capture of **MERXEM** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 3 M** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged at Storming of **Monte Video** ; casualties : 3 officers and 29 other ranks. 1918.—10th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 30 officers and 499 other ranks.
- 4 Tu**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, **Ashantee**.
- 5 W** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of **COOMASSIE**, **Ashantee**, 1873-4. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of **Vaal Krantz** (S. Africa) ; casualties : 5 officers and 78 other ranks.
- 6 Th**—
- 7 F** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at French sortie from **ANTWERP** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 8 S** —
- 9 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 M** —
- 11 Tu**—1847.—1st Bn. engaged on **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 W** —
- 13 Th**—
- 14 F** —1916.—3rd Bn. engaged in German attack **HOOGE AREA** (Action of the **BLUFF**) ; casualties : 2 officers and 158 other ranks.
- 15 S** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 16 S** —1816.—“The **95th or Rifle Regiment** ” taken out of the Line and styled the “ **Rifle Brigade** .”

FEBRUARY.

- 17 M** —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the NIVE ; commencement of campaign of the Pyrenees.
- 18 Tu**—1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of MONTE CHRISTO (S. Africa); casualties : 2 officers and 27 other ranks.
- 19 W** —1820.—F.M. The Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief vice Sir David Dundas.
- 20 Th**—
- 21 F** —
- 22 S** —1810.—LIGHT DIVISION formed under Craufurd.
- 23 S** —1900.—1st Bn. and Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) engaged on TUGELA RIVER (S. Africa).
- 24 M** —1900.—Action on TUGELA RIVER continued ; casualties : 4 officers and 48 other ranks.
- 25 Tu**—
- 26 W** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at the Passage of the GAVE DU PAU (Pyrenees), Peninsula War.
- 27 Th**—1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Battle of **Orthes**. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of PIETERS HILL ; casualties : 2 officers and 66 other ranks.
- 28 F** —1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith**. 1st Bn.'s casualties during relief operations : 15 officers and 178 other ranks. 2nd Bn.'s casualties during **Defence of Ladysmith** (from 1 Nov. 1899) : 13 officers and 152 other ranks.

MARCH.

1 S —

2 S —1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry (Detachments 2nd and 4th Bns.) embarked for Matabele War.

3 M —

4 Tu—

5 W —1811.—Battle of **Barossa**. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 95 other ranks.

6 Th—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).

7 F —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. Riflemen mounted behind 1st Royal Dragoons (Peninsula War).

8 S —1916.—16th Bn. disembarked at Havre. 1917.—2nd Bn. **V.C.** awarded to Lieut. G. Cates for gallantry in trenches on this date.

9 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).

10 M —1915.—2nd Bn. engaged in **Battle of Neuve Chapelle** (lasted till 13th); casualties: 12 officers and 367 other ranks.

11 Tu—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **Lucknow** (Indian Mutiny).

12 W —1811.—1st Bn. engaged in combat of the **REDINHA** (Peninsula War); casualties: 2 officers and 13 other ranks. 1915.—2nd Bn. **V.C.** awarded to C.S.M. H. Daniels and A/Cpl. Noble for gallantry in the **Battle of NEUVE CHAPELLE**.

13 Th—

14 F —

15 S —1915.—4th Bn. engaged in Action of **St. Eloi** (Ypres Area); casualties: 10 officers and 93 other ranks.

16 S —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE** (Indian Mutiny).

17 M —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of Second Siege of **Badajoz**.

18 Tu—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at **PONTE DA MURCELLA** (Peninsula War).

19 W —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at **BARBA DEL PUERCO** (Peninsula War); casualties: 1 officer and 22 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 20 Th**—1814.—Action of **TARBES** fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th or Rifle Regiment unaided by other British troops; casualties: 12 officers and 81 other ranks.
- 21 F** —1918.—**The First Battles of the Somme** began (lasted till 5 April). 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 16th Bns. heavily engaged; casualties: 3rd Bn., 21 March to 5 April, 23 officers and 410 other ranks.
- 22 S** —
- 23 S** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from SEVAS-
TOPOL. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at KOORSEE near Lucknow
(Indian Mutiny). 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn.
heavily engaged near PARGNY on River SOMME; casualties: 5
officers and about 60 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged in rearguard
action of FALVY BRIDGE on River SOMME.
- 24 M** —1881.—4th Bn. started on Wazir Expedition from Rawal Pindi.
1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near
MORCHAIN (River SOMME); casualties: 11 officers and about 300
other ranks.
- 25 Tu**—
- 26 W** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Storming of FORT PICURINA, BADAJOZ.
3rd Bn. was the first unit in.
- 27 Th**—
- 28 F** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 1st Bn. heavily engaged
in front of FAMPoux; casualties: 5 officers and 159 other ranks, 3rd
Bn. engaged at VRELY.
- 29 S** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 12th Bn. captured village
of MEZIERES (S.E. of Amiens) in a counter-attack; casualties:
(29th–31st) 19 officers and 430 other ranks.
- 30 S** —1917.—2nd, 10th and 11th Bns. engaged, during German with-
drawal, in front of DESSART WOOD (N.E. of Peronne). These 3 Bns.
attacked in line, 2nd on the right, 10th Bn. in centre, 11th Bn. on
left.
- 31 M** —1926.—1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own),
allied to the Regiment.

APRIL.

- 1 **Tu**—1800.—First parade of “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” at Horsham. 1855.—3rd Bn. raised for the 2nd time, at Haslar. 1925.—The Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry allied to the Regiment.
- 2 **W**—1801.—Battle of **Copenhagen**. Riflemen engaged in H.M.S. “St. George” (Lord Nelson’s flagship); casualties: 1 officer and 8 other ranks.
- 3 **Th**—1811.—1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged in action near **SABUGAL** (Peninsula War).
- 4 **F**—1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack near **GOUZEAUCOURT** (N.E. of **PERONNE**); casualties: 2 officers and 33 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917). 11th Bn. engaged near **HAVRINCOURT** in capture of position afterwards known as “Greenjacket Ridge”; casualties: 6 officers and 115 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917).
- 5 **S**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny by detachment from 2nd and 3rd Bns. and 200 Sikhs.
- 6 **S**—1812.—Storming of **Badajoz**. 8 Cos. of 1st Bn., 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. and 5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 23 officers and 263 other ranks. 1815.—Honour **Peninsula** awarded Regiment.
- 7 **M**—
- 8 **Tu**—
- 9 **W**—1917.—**The Battles of Arras** began (lasted till 16 May). 1st Bn. heavily engaged and captured the **HYDERABAD REDOUBT**, 6,000 yards beyond German front line and the farthest point of the British advance; casualties: 9 officers and 229 other ranks (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**, 1917). 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on line of River **SCARPE-MERCATEL** (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**). 1918.—**THE BATTLES OF THE LYS** began (lasted till 29th). 13th Bn. engaged in front of **ARRAS**.
- 10 **Th**—1814.—Battle of **Toulouse**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 40 other ranks.
- 11 **F**—1917.—**The Battles of Arras**. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on **FEUCHY** Line (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**). 1918.—**The Battles of the LYS**. 16th Bn. engaged in attack on **WYTSCHAETE RIDGE** (Battle of **MESSINES**, 1918). 13th Bn. entered **MONCHY LE PREUX**.
- 12 **S**—
- 13 **S**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE** (Indian Mutiny).

APRIL.

- 14 M** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 3rd Bn. engaged at capture of LIEVIN (Lens Area. Battle of VIMY RIDGE). 1918.—The Battles of the LYS. 1st Bn. engaged along LA BASSEE Canal near ROBEQ (Defence of HINGES RIDGE).
- 15 Tu** —1917.—Co. of 3rd Bn. entered outskirts of LENS; casualties: 2 officers, 40 other ranks.
- 16 W** —
- 17 Th** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 18 F** —1863.—General Sir G. Brown appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Lord Seaton. 1918.—The Battles of the LYS. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES (Battle of BETHUNE).
- 19 S** —
- 20 S** —1855.—Rifle pits at SEVASTOPOL manned and held by volunteers from 1st Bn.
- 21 M** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in capture of GONNELIEU (Cambrai-Peronne Area. German withdrawal); casualties: 5 officers and 60 other ranks.
- 22 Tu** —1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle pits, SEVASTOPOL. **V.C.** awarded to Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston and MacGregor for gallantry on this occasion. 1915.—**The Battles of Ypres** began (lasted till 25 May). 1st and 4th Bns. engaged. 1918.—The Battles of the LYS. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES in successful attack, securing the LA BASSEE Canal; casualties: 7 officers and 112 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Sergt. Woodall for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 W** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at defence of Bridge of MARIALVA (Peninsula War) and again on the 27th. 1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 13th Bn. engaged at 2nd Battle of the SCARPE.
- 24 Th** —1915.—4th Bn. Battle of ST. JULIEN.
- 25 F** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in GOGRA JUNGLE (Indian Mutiny).
- 26 S** —
- 27 S** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged in 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva (Peninsula War).
- 28 M** —
- 29 Tu** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War).
- 30 W** —

MAY.

- 1 Th**—1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted Captain in 1st Bn. 1918.—16th Bn. reduced to cadre strength during the month and employed in training American troops till the Armistice.
- 2 F** —
- 3 S** —1915.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. heavily engaged in German attack YPRES Area. "A" Co. successfully resisted attack from 4 a.m. till dusk with only 1 officer and 3 other ranks able to fire from noon onwards (Battle of St. JULIEN). 1917.—**The Battles of Arras,** 1917. 1st Bn. engaged in attack on CHEMICAL WORKS, ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE, lasted till 12th).
- 4 S** —1809.—3rd Bn. raised for first time by transfer of over 1,000 Riflemen from 1st and 2nd Battalions.
- 5 M** —1811.—Battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.** 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 16 other ranks. 1919.—13th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 24 officers and 731 other ranks.
- 6 Tu**—1805.—2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury by draft of 21 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 7 Buglers and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.
- 7 W** —1843.—The Reserve Battalion of 6 Cos. formed at Dover. 1915 —4th Bn. Battle of FREZENBERG.
- 8 Th**—1918.—**V.C.s** awarded to Sergeant W. Gregg and Rifleman W. Beesley, 13th Bn., for gallantry on patrol near BUCQUOY (Bapaume-Arras Area).
- 9 F** —1915.—**BATTLE OF AUBERS RIDGE.** 2nd Bn. heavily engaged in attack on FROMELLES; casualties: all Company officers except 2 and 628 other ranks.
- 10 S** —
- 11 S** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged at capture of CHEMICAL WORKS and Station Buildings at ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE); casualties (since 3rd): 8 officers and 195 other ranks.

MAY.

- 12 M** —1811.—Portions of all 3 Bns. engaged near ESPEGA (Peninsula War).
- 13 Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR (Indian Mutiny).
- 14 W** —1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 Th**—
- 16 F** —
- 17 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 S** —
- 19 M** —
- 20 Tu**—1915.—7th and 8th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 21 W** —1915.—9th Bn. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 22 Th**—
- 23 F** —
- 24 S** —1915.—4th Bn. Battle of BELLEWAARDE.
- 25 S** —
- 26 M** —
- 27 Tu**—1812.—All 3 Bns. of Regiment reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 W** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 Th**—1880.—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1919.—12th Bn. disbanded: casualties in dead since raised: 27 officers and 745 other ranks.
- 30 F** —1919.—11th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 18 officers and 603 other ranks.
- 31 S** —

JUNE.

- 1 **§** —1881.—Honours **Afghanistan** and **Ali Musjid** conferred on Regiment for Afghan War of 1878-9.
- 2 **M** —1902.—End of S. African War.
- 3 **Tu**—
- 4 **W** —1856.—1st Bn. left for England at end of Crimean War ; casualties sustained in all ranks : 113 killed, 342 wounded and sick, 353 invalided.
- 5 **Th**—
- 6 **F** —1854.—Title of “2nd Lieutenant” used since the Regiment was first raised changed to that of Ensign.
- 7 **S** —1917.—3rd Bn. engaged at **Battle of Messines** (lasted till 14th) ; casualties : 2 officers and 45 other ranks.
- 8 **§** —1919.—16th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 20 officers and 635 other ranks.
- 9 **M** —1854.—Minié Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 **Tu**—
- 11 **W** —
- 12 **Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged near the **HORMUZA** (Peninsula War).
- 13 **F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **NAWABGUNGE** (Indian Mutiny) ; casualties : 1 officer and 15 other ranks.
- 14 **S** —
- 15 **§** —
- 16 **M** —1815.—1st Bn. engaged at **BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS** ; casualties : 5 officers and 59 other ranks.
- 17 **Tu**—

JUNE.

18 W —1815.—Battle of **Waterloo**. All 3 Bns. engaged ; casualties : 1st Bn. (6 Cos.), 15 officers and 144 other ranks ; 2nd Bn. (6 Cos.), 14 officers and 113 other ranks ; 3rd Bn. (2 Cos.), 5 officers and 39 other ranks. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in the first attack on **THE REDAN** (**SEVASTOPOL**) ; casualties : 5 officers and 122 other ranks. 1919.—7th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 21 officers and 505 other ranks.

19 Th—

20 F —1858.—Short Rifles issued to 4th Bn.

21 S —1813.—Battle of **Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the first gun and 3 days later the last gun of the French Army.

22 S —

23 M —1813.—Pursuit of French after Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged at **ECHARRI-ARANEZ**. Riflemen were mounted behind Royal Dragoons.

24 Tu—1813 —All 3 Bns. engaged near **LA CUENCA** (Peninsula War).

25 W —

26 Th—1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Bt.-Major The Hon. H. Clifford, Bt.-Major C. T. Bouchier, Captain W. J. Cunninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.

27 F —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles (Indian Mutiny). 1917.—1st Bn. inspected on service in France by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.

28 S —1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

29 S —1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.

30 M —1926.—The Durban Light Infantry allied to the Regiment.

JULY.

- 1 Tu**—1916.—**The Battles of the Somme** began (lasted to 18 Nov.).
1st Bn. heavily engaged ; casualties : 1st Bn., 23 officers and over
400 other ranks ; 2nd Bn., 5 officers and 128 other ranks.
- 2 W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at PASSO CHICO
and drove Spaniards into Buenos Ayres (Expedition to South America) ;
casualties : 1 officer and 25 other ranks.
- 3 Th**—1809.—“The Light Brigade” formed under Major-General R.
Craufurd, consisting of 1st Bn., the 43rd and 52nd Regiments, at
Vallada (Peninsula War).
- 4 F** —1916.—16th Bn. engaged in attack on German position near FESTU-
BERT ; casualties : 10 officers and 107 other ranks.
- 5 S** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack on BUENOS AYRES ;
casualties : 11 officers and 238 other ranks. 1915.—1st Bn. engaged
in attack on German position near BOESINGHE ; casualties : 9 officers
and 246 other ranks.
- 6 S** —1916.—**V.C.** awarded to Bt.-Major W. La T. Congreve, D.S.O.,
M.C., for gallantry, 6–20 July.
- 7 M** —1815.—British Army entered Paris after Waterloo. 2nd Bn. was
the first unit to enter the city.
- 8 Tu**—
- 9 W** —1915.—16th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 10 Th**—1916.—**Battles of the Somme.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack near
POZIERES (BATTLE OF ALBERT) ; casualties : 20 officers and 380
other ranks.
- 11 F** —1856.—2nd Bn. landed in England on return from Crimean War ;
casualties sustained in other ranks, 132 killed, 353 died of disease
and 574 wounded.
- 12 S** —
- 13 S** —
- 14 M** —
- 15 Tu**—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at SANTA BARBARA (Peninsula War).
1922.—3rd Bn. disbanded on reduction of Army.
- 16 W** —

JULY.

17 Th—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. landed in England at end of Peninsula War.

18 F —

19 S —1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the GUARENA River (Peninsula War).

20 S —

21 M —

22 Tu—1812.—Battle of **Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. slightly engaged. 1915.—10th and 11th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne. 12th Bn. disembarked at Havre.

23 W —1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the TORMES River (Peninsula War).

24 Th—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at the combat of THE COA; casualties 12 officers and 66 other ranks (Peninsula War).

25 F —

26 S —

27 S —1809.—The Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalморal, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.

28 M —1809.—BATTLE OF TALAVERA. The Light Brigade started at dawn on its famous forced march to Talavera.

29 Tu—1809.—The Light Brigade reached Talavera, having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1920.—1st Bn. at Baghdad (Arab Rebellion).

30 W —1809.—2nd Bn. left England for the Walcheren Expedition, being brigaded with the 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1915.—7th, 8th and 9th Bns. heavily engaged near HOOGE in German attack with liquid fire. **V.C.** awarded posthumously to Lieut. S. C. Woodroffe for gallantry on this occasion. 13th Bn. disembarked at Havre.

31 Th—1917.—The Battles of Ypres began (lasted till 10 Nov.). 2nd, 3rd and 16th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF PILKEM RIDGE. 2nd Bn. in attack on WESTHOEK RIDGE; casualties: 16 officers and 300 other ranks. 3rd Bn. in attack on PASSCHENDAELE; casualties: 7 officers and 227 other ranks. 16th Bn. in attack on the STEENBECK. 1924.—Battle honours (44) for Great War authorised, including Macedonia, 1915–18.

AUGUST.

- 1 F** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of JANCY (Peninsula War).
- 2 S** —1868.—Field-Marshal Sir E. Blakeney, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 3 S** —1868.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir E. Blakeney. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut. in the Regiment. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) of Mounted Infantry engaged at storming of MAKONI'S KRAAL (S. Africa). 1918.—8th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 47 officers and 624 other ranks. 9th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 36 officers and 735 other ranks.
- 4 M** —1914.—Outbreak of War with Germany.
- 5 Tu** —
- 6 W** —
- 7 Th** —1857.—2nd Bn. left Ireland for service in Indian Mutiny.
- 8 F** —1916.—1st Bn. engaged in German gas attack near YPRES; casualties: 9 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 9 S** —1918.—1st Bn. engaged in German withdrawal on HINGES front (lasted till 21st); casualties: 7 officers and 94 other ranks.
- 10 S** —
- 11 M** —1809.—2nd Bn. engaged at surrender of FLUSHING; casualties: 2 officers and 32 other ranks.
- 12 Tu** —1922.—4th Bn. disbanded on general reduction of the Army.
- 13 W** —1812.—All 3 Bns. entered Madrid.
- 14 Th** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in attack on the STEENBECK.
- 15 F** —1808.—First affair of Peninsula War. 2nd Bn. attacked French piquets of OBIDOS; casualties: 3 officers and 7 other ranks. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 S** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on ZONNEBEKE RIDGE (BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK, 1917); casualties: 5 officers and 140 other ranks. 11th Bn. engaged on the STEENBECK.
- 17 S** —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of Roleia; casualties: 3 officers and 47 other ranks.
- 18 M** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd and 7th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF DELVILLE WOOD. 3rd Bn.'s casualties (18th–21st): 15 officers and 266 other ranks. 7th Bn.'s casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.

AUGUST.

19 Tu—

20 W —

21 Th—1808.—2 Cos. 1st and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Vimiera**.

22 F —1914.—1st Bn. arrived in France. 7th and 8th Bns. ordered to be formed.

23 S —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres**. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at INVERNESS COPSE (PASSCHENDAELE Area). 1918.—**2nd Battles of the Somme**. 13th Bn. engaged at capture of **ACHIET LE GRAND** and **BIHUCOURT** with 500 prisoners, 140 machine guns and 2 heavy guns (**BATTLE OF ALBERT**).

24 S —1884.—Rifle Company of Camel Corps formed for Nile Expedition by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. 1916.—**The Battles of the SOMME**. 9th Bn. engaged in final clearing of **DELVILLE WOOD**. 13th Bn. engaged near **GUILLEMONT**.

25 M —**Regimental Birthday**.—1800.—“The Rifle Corps” formally embodied under Colonel Coote Manningham. “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” landed at **FERROL**. 1813.—First Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1923.—2nd Bn. left Chanak for England.

26 Tu—1809.—Maj.-General Sir Coote Manningham, first Colonel-in-Chief, died from effects of Corunna Campaign. 1914.—1st Bn. engaged at **Battle of Le Cateau**; casualties: 8 officers and 366 other ranks.

27 W —1865.—General Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack on **BERGENDAL** (S. Africa); casualties: 7 officers and 74 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Rifleman E. Durrant for gallantry on this occasion.

28 Th—1865.—Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir G. Brown.

29 F —1848.—1st Bn. engaged at action of **BOEM PLATZ** (S. Africa); casualties: 3 officers and 14 other ranks. 1918.—**The 2nd Battle of Arras**. 1st Bn. engaged at capture of **BOIS SOUFFLARD** and village of **ETERFIGNY** on River **SENSEE** (**BATTLE OF THE SCARPE**); casualties, 29th and 30th: 8 officers and over 200 other ranks.

30 S —1914.—9th Bn. ordered to be formed.

31 S —1809.—General Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**STORMING OF SAN SEBASTIAN**. 50 volunteers from all 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 2 officers and 24 other ranks. 2nd Bn. engaged at **DEFENCE OF THE BRIDGE OF VERA**; casualties: 5 officers and 71 other ranks.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 M** —1882.—Honour **South Africa, 1851-2-3** conferred on Regiment. 1910.—Honour **Pyrenees** conferred on the Regiment for service in 1814. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd Bn. engaged in Battle of DELVILLE WOOD; casualties: 5 officers and 206 other ranks. 1924.—The WINNIPEG Rifles allied to the Regiment.
- 2 Tu**—1898.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Khartoum.** 1918.—**The 2nd Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged in the Battle of THE DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE; casualties: 7 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 3 W** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF GUILLEMONT. 16th Bn. engaged in attack N. of River ANCRE; casualties: 16 officers and 446 other ranks (BATTLE OF POZIERES RIDGE).
- 4 Th**—
- 5 F** —1839.—Brunswick Rifle issued to Regiment in place of Baker Rifle.
- 6 S** —1914.—BATTLE OF THE MARNE. 1st Bn. took part in commencement of advance to the AISNE.
- 7 S** —1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 M** —1855.—Final attack on **Sevastopol.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on THE REDAN; casualties: 10 officers and 160 other ranks. 1923.—2nd Bn. arrived at SOUTHAMPTON from CHANAK.
- 9 Tu**—
- 10 W** —
- 11 Th**—
- 12 F** —1914.—3rd Bn. disembarked at St. Nazaire. 1918.—**The Battles of the Hindenburg Line.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack on TRESCAULT SPUR (BATTLE OF HAVRINCOURT); casualties (11th-14th): 4 officers and 136 other ranks.
- 13 S** —1914.—BATTLE OF THE AISNE. 1st Bn. the first British Infantry unit to cross the River AISNE.
- 14 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. returned from Walcheren Expedition, having lost over 300 men from fever in 6 weeks and lost 133 more from effects of the expedition after disembarkation.

SEPTEMBER.

- 15 M** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at BATTLE OF FLERS-COURCELETTE (lasted till 22nd). Three Bns. of the Regiment attacked one behind the other for the first time since the action of TARBES in 1814.
- 16 Tu** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS commenced; Light Division left as Rearguard at CELORICO.
- 17 W** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
- 18 Th** —1814.—3rd Bn., 5 Cos., embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition.
- 19 F** —
- 20 S** —1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Battle of the **Alma**. 2nd Bn. covered the advance; casualties: 1 officer and 49 other ranks. 1914.—10th and 11th Bns. ordered to be formed. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 16th Bn. engaged in attack near BULGAR WOOD (BATTLE OF THE MENIN ROAD RIDGE). **V.C.** awarded to Sergeant Burman for gallantry on this occasion.
- 21 S** —1914.—12th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 22 M** —1852.—Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 Tu** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice The Duke of Wellington.
- 24 W** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 Th** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at MACKENZIE'S FARM (Crimea). 1915.—2nd, 9th and 12th Bns. engaged in subsidiary actions connected with the BATTLE OF LOOS; casualties: 2nd Bn., 9 officers and 242 other ranks (Action of BOIS GRENIER); 9th Bn., 6 officers and about 250 other ranks (2nd attack on BELLEWAARDE); 12th Bn., 7 officers and 322 other ranks (Action of PIETRE).
- 26 F** —
- 27 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Battle of **Busaco**. 1922.—2nd Bn. embarked at Southampton for Constantinople (Chanak).
- 28 S** —
- 29 M** —
- 30 Tu** —1876.—Major H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted Lieut.-Colonel to command 1st Bn., to date 27 September.

OCTOBER.

1 W —

2 Th—1899.—2nd Bn. left Crete for South African War.

3 F —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS. Light Division formed Rear-guard at POMBAL.

4 S —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in attack near POELCAPPELLE (BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE); casualties: 6 officers and 107 other ranks.

5 S —

6 M —

7 Tu—1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the forcing of the Pass of VERA; casualties: 9 officers and 192 other ranks (Peninsula War). 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 12th Bn. engaged in attack near MONTAUBAN; casualties: 8 officers and 226 other ranks.

8 W —

9 Th—

10 F —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALENQUER (Peninsula War).

11 S —1918.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on ST. AUBERT (CAMBRAI-VALENCIENNES Area); casualties: 9 officers and 179 other ranks.

12 S —1854.—**V.C.** awarded to Rifleman Wheatley for gallantry in trenches before SEVASTOPOL. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in fighting round POELCAPPELLE (FIRST BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE); casualties: 3 officers and 156 other ranks.

13 M —1914.—**BATTLE OF ARMENTIERES.** 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on BAILLEUL RIDGE. 1919.—1st Bn. arrived at Basrah, Mesopotamia.

14 Tu—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL (Lines of TORRES VEDRAS).

15 W —

16 Th—1922.—2nd Bn. arrived at CHANAK.

OCTOBER.

17 F —

18 S —1914.—Battle of ARMENTIERES. 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on PERENCHIES. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 1st Bn. engaged in attack on LE TRANSLOY in conjunction with French (BATTLE OF LE TRANSLOY RIDGES); casualties: 8 officers and 250 other ranks.

19 S —1847.—Surrender of Chief Sandilli to 1st Bn. End of 1st Kaffir War.

20 M —

21 Tu—

22 W —

23 Th—1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack near LE TRANSLOY; casualties: 1st Bn., 5 officers and 117 other ranks; 2nd Bn., 8 officers and 300 other ranks. 1918.—BATTLE OF THE SELLE. 13th Bn. engaged in attack near BRIASTRE (CAMBRAI-SOLESMES Area).

24 F —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1918.—Battle of the SELLE. 1st Bn. engaged at crossing of River ECAILLON, near HASPRES (VALENCIENNES Area); casualties (since 20th): 6 officers and 122 other ranks.

25 S —1854.—Battle of BALACLAVA. 1st Bn. slightly engaged.

26 S —1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna.

27 M —

28 Tu—1899.—1st Bn. left England for South African War.

29 W —1902.—1st Bn. landed in England from South African War.

30 Th—1818.—2nd Bn. left France after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years with the Army of Occupation. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at LADYSMITH and engaged at LOMBARD'S KOP.

31 F —1812.—Madrid evacuated. 1st and 2nd Bns. withdrew to SALAMANCA. 1914.—13th, 14th (R.) and 15th (R.) Bns. ordered to be formed.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 S —1876.—Honour **Ashantee** conferred on Regiment for expedition of 1873-4. 1881.—Honours **South Africa 1846-7** conferred on the Regiment. 1899.—Siege of LADYSMITH began. 2nd Bn. formed part of garrison. 1918.—Battle of VALENCIENNES. 1st Bn. engaged near PRESEAU at crossing of River Rhonelle; casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks. 1928.—The Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps allied to the Regiment.
- 2 S —1916.—2nd Bn. inspected on service by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.
- 3 M —
- 4 Tu—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, being the first time the Regiment served in India.
- 5 W —Battle of **Inkerman**, 1855. 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 88 other ranks.
- 6 Th—
- 7 F —1914.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 8 S —
- 9 S —1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at OBSERVATION HILL, LADYSMITH.
- 10 M —1813.—Battle of the **Nivelle**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 11 officers and 87 other ranks.
- 11 Tu—1918.—Armistice. Great War.
- 12 W —
- 13 Th—1916.—13th Bn. engaged (**Battle of Ancre**); casualties: 320.
- 14 F —
- 15 S —
- 16 S —

NOVEMBER.

- 17 M** —1917.—2nd Bn. during 2 days in trenches near PASSCHENDAELE lost 3 officers and 142 other ranks.
- 18 Tu**—1915.—4th Bn. left France for Salonika.
- 19 W** —
- 20 Th**—1854.—1st Bn. engaged at the Rifle Pits, SEVASTOPOL ; casualties : 1 officer and 26 other ranks. **V.C.**s awarded to Lieuts. Bouchier and Cunninghame and French Medal to Colour-Sergeant Hicks, for gallantry on this occasion. 1917.—**Battle of Cambrai** (lasted till 3 December). 10th Bn. attacked RUE DES VIGNES ; casualties during period : 15 officers and 396 other ranks. 11th Bn. captured LES RUES VERTES ; casualties during period : 3 officers and 124 other ranks.
- 21 F** —1878.—4th Bn. engaged at Capture of **Ali Musjid**. 1899.—Honour **Burma** conferred on Regiment (for service 1885-7).
- 22 S** —
- 23 S** —1915.—**V.C.** awarded to Corporal Drake (8th Bn.) for gallantry on patrol work on this date.
- 24 M** —
- 25 Tu**—1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban (S. African War). 1915.—4th Bn. landed at Salonika from France.
- 26 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH (Indian Mutiny).
- 27 Th**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged at CAWNPORE, having marched $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Futtehpoore in 26 hours.
- 28 F** —1857.—6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in action at CAWNPORE.
- 29 S** —
- 30 S** — 1917.—10th, 11th and 12th Bns. engaged in German counter-attack at CAMBRAI.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **M** —1925.—**MELBOURNE** University Rifles allied to the Regiment.
- 2 **Tu**—1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack N.E. of **PASSCHENDAELE** (**YPRES** Area); casualties : 10 officers and 114 other ranks.
- 3 **W** —
- 4 **Th**—1877.—4th Bn. engaged at **SHERGASHA RIDGE**, Jowaki Expedition (N.W. Frontier).
- 5 **F** —1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **S** —1857.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at final battle of **CAWNPORE**; casualties : 1 officer and 20 other ranks. 1904.—Honours : **South Africa, 1899-1902. Defence of Ladysmith and Relief of Ladysmith** awarded.
- 7 **S** —1896.—2nd Bn. detachment of 1 officer and 25 other ranks embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **M** —
- 9 **Tu**—1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the passage of the **NIVE**.
- 10 **W** —1813.—Battle of the **Nive**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties : 1 officer and 84 other ranks.
- 11 **Th**—1899.—2nd Bn. engaged in night sortie from **LADYSMITH**. Boer gun captured and destroyed; casualties : 4 officers and 52 other ranks.
- 12 **F** —
- 13 **S** —1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined **Karen Expedition** (Burma).
- 14 **S** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 15 **M** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice H.R.H. The Prince Consort. 1899.—1st Bn. engaged at **BATTLE OF COLENZO**. **V.C.** awarded to Captain W.N. Congreve for gallantry on this occasion.
- 16 **Tu**—1901.—4th Bn. embarked at **Queenstown** for South African War.

DECEMBER.

17 W —

18 Th—

19 F —1914.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position in PLOEG-STEERT WOOD ; casualties : 6 officers and 65 other ranks.

20 S —1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on 26 Oct., joined the 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Sahagun.

21 S —1811.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Sortie from Tarifa.

22 M —1914.—4th Bn. disembarked at HAVRE.

23 Tu—

24 W —

25 Th—1808.—Retreat to CORUNNA began. 1st Bn. on flank guard with Sir John Moore. 2nd Bn. on rearguard with Sir R. Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded.

26 F —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA (Peninsula War). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH (Indian Mutiny), captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD (S. Africa).

27 S —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at capturé of FORT MEDJIDIA (Indian Mutiny).

28 S —1808.—1st Bn. engaged at BENEVENTE (Retreat to Corunna). 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged before NEW ORLEANS (New Orleans Expedition).

29 M —1857.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT ETRWAH (Indian Mutiny).

30 Tu—

31 W —1846.—1st Bn. engaged on KEI RIVER (S. Africa). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged on RAPTEE RIVER (Indian Mutiny). 1877.—4th Bn. engaged at forcing of BORI PASS (Jowaki Expedition, N.W. Frontier).

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(to 31 December 1929).

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FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., ETC.

AN APPRECIATION.

By CAPTAIN R. C. BERKELEY, M.C.

THE Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment who attains the age of eighty years on 1 May was born on the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of a Colonel-in-Chief of world-wide renown.

“It is a singular thing,” wrote the Queen to Stockmar, “that this so-much-wished-for son should be born on the Old Duke’s eighty-first birthday.” The “Old Duke” was the Duke of Wellington. The coincidence was duly recognized by his standing sponsor and giving his first name to the Royal Infant. It is perhaps less singular, though noteworthy, that in the course of time the Prince has succeeded his godfather as our Colonel-in-Chief; and it is coincidence of the happiest character that at the age which his godfather had just reached on that summer’s day of 1850, the old Duke’s godson celebrates not only his eightieth birthday but his fiftieth year in the proudest office a Rifleman can hold.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace on 1 May 1850. The choice of his godfather may be said to have determined his profession. All his early associations were with the Army. At the age of six his portrait was painted in the complete uniform of the Guards—a tiny figure

overtopped by an enormous bearskin. When he was seven, the Duchess of Teck records her presence at "Arthur's drumming lesson." At Osborne a fully equipped model fort was built for him by order of the Queen. By the time he had reached nine years he was under the tuition of an officer of the Royal Engineers. When at sixteen he was entered as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, his keenness for soldiering led him to devote all his spare time to the construction of a redoubt with gabions, revetment and ditch complete, in the garden of the old Ranger's Lodge at Blackheath. At the age of eighteen he was commissioned in the Army.

After a short spell with the R.E. and a few months with the gunners, he was posted to the Regiment on 3 August 1869, joining the First Battalion, then quartered in Canada, with which he took part in the Red River Expedition. In the following year he received his captaincy. Then came two years of regimental duty, after which he was seconded for staff training at Aldershot. In April 1874 he was transferred to the 7th Hussars. A month later, on the Queen's birthday, he was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex. He was already (at twenty-four) one of the most promising young officers in the Service, with a sound grounding in the principles of war and personal experience of all arms and of staff duties. His majority followed a year later. On 27 September 1876 he was re-posted to the Regiment in command of his old battalion with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Four years of regimental life wove unforgettable associations and unbreakable ties. His love-match with Princess Louise of Prussia was made in that time, and on the day fifty years ago

when he relinquished his command of the battalion, he received his appointment as Colonel-in-Chief in which he has gained the abiding affection and profound respect of all succeeding generations of Riflemen.

In September 1880 the Duke, who had shortly before received a brevet colonelcy and promotion to the rank of major-general, was appointed to command 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division. Two years later Arabi Pasha led his revolt in Egypt. The 1st Division proceeded to the seat of war, and the Duke took the 1st (Guards) Brigade into action at Mahuta and again at Tel-el-Kebir. He was awarded the C.B. He was thrice mentioned in despatches. He was decorated with the Order of the Medjidie, and received the Khedival Star. The men had a song which meant more than any medal:—

“ ‘E’s ninepence a soldier an’ threepence a Prince,
‘E stood fire in Egypt an’ ‘e didn’t wince.
Not Arthur ! ”

At the conclusion of the Egyptian affair he returned to the 3rd Brigade at Aldershot for a few months. But he had been marked down for promotion. Not the empty promotion of titles without duties, but the supreme compliment of selection for hard work. The Indian Army was in process of reorganization. He was offered and accepted command of the Meerut Division of the Bengal Army. After two years he was transferred to the Rawal Pindi Division in the same Army. And then, in a country where the constant warfare on the frontier and the dreadful and comparatively recent experiences of the Mutiny had combined to set up the most exacting standards of efficiency, the Duke was selected to be Commander-

in-Chief of the Bombay Army. This command, which, during its continuance, brought promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general, terminated in March 1890. He was at once appointed to the Southern Command (Home Forces), where in 1893 he gained promotion to full general, together with the reversion of the Aldershot Command, which when he had succeeded to it he retained until 1898.

By now the Duke of Connaught, still a young man (for forty-eight is no great age for a general officer), had succeeded in establishing himself as one of the leading soldiers of the day. In the manœuvres of that year he commanded the Northern Army against Sir Redvers Buller (another Greenjacket), and handled his troops with such complete mastery, that in the words of Buller "he made a perfect garden ass of me." The Boer War broke out. In the opinion of many the Duke was obviously marked out to go to Natal in command. He was eager to go. It was no more than his due for the mastery of war that he had acquired. Had his claim been recognized, it may be that the British Expeditionary Force in 1914 would have sailed for France under a Royal Commander-in-Chief. But the Government willed otherwise. Buller was sent to Natal. That year the throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha fell vacant. The succession was offered to the Duke. A lesser man might have indemnified himself for disappointment in the splendours and formalities of a reigning sovereign's Court. Characteristically the Duke preferred the Queen's Commission to any foreign principality. He declined the throne and continued to urge his claims to go to the war. In vain. He was made Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. There was a gleam of hope when

the III Corps was formed in 1901 and was put under him at the Curragh. He was promised that if it went oversea he should go in command. But III Corps did not go oversea, and the Duke, consoled in 1902 by a Field-Marshal's baton, remained in Ireland till 1904.

In that year it seemed as if to atone for his disappointment the height of a soldier's ambition was to come within his reach. Lord Roberts completed his term as Commander-in-Chief and retired. The Duke by seniority and by merit was the obvious successor. He would have found himself at last in the very post occupied by the old Duke of Wellington when the coincidence of a birthday decided the career of the Prince. But the Government had other plans. A series of struggles were in progress between the various forces of reform called into existence to cope with the misorganization revealed in the chaos of the war. In the course of one of these operations, the office of Commander-in-Chief was swept away. A new post—Inspector-General of the Forces—devoid on the one hand of executive authority and on the other of responsible status, the futility of which may be accurately measured by its simultaneous obliteration with the outbreak of the World War, was called into existence, apparently in order to concentrate greater power in the hands of the civilian Secretary of State. To this post the Duke was appointed, and he was at the same time made President of the Board of Selection. But his active career as a soldier was drawing to an end. In 1907 he was persuaded to accept the post of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean—a high-sounding office that was in fact a sinecure. For two years he tried to make it

an effective job. Then, realizing that it was not intended to be effective, he bluntly informed the Government that they were wasting time and money, and resigned.

Most men after a life of such activity, and on the whole so much disillusion, would think themselves justified in retiring into private life. The Duke of Connaught only drew inspiration to begin a new life of service to the country. There was to be no more soldiering. He put the Army behind him and at sixty years of age set himself to be an administrator.

Only those who have lived in the Dominions can have any idea of the strain on the Empire due to popular want of understanding and sympathy that existed before the War. How much that feeling has been contributed to in the past by ill-choice in the King's Representative is unfortunately a matter of common knowledge. A very independent spirit was abroad in the Dominions; and if to-day, as is the case, the Dominion of Canada is more closely bound by ties of affection to this country than any other Dominion except New Zealand, that is to be credited largely if not entirely to the example of the Duke of Connaught and his family. He went to Ottawa at the end of 1911. Before the end of 1912 it would be hard to say which had more completely won the hearts of the Canadian people—the Duke, the Duchess or the Princess Patricia. The appointment of a member of the Royal Family was an innovation. The success of the Duke was instantaneous. The effect of his government was permanent. The magnificent spirit of Canada in the War and the splendid friendship and co-operation of Canadians and Englishmen to-day are largely the fruit of his work. In 1917, when he

retired broken for the time by the loss of his wife, he had set the most conspicuous example of what a Governor-General ought to be, in the whole annals of the British Empire.

His service to his country was still uncompleted. In 1921, when India was seething with unrest, and it was desirable to inaugurate the new constitution with striking pageantry, the Duke it was, at seventy-one years of age, who made the journey and braved the extremists and opened the reformed legislature in the name of the King. Such is the man in whose life of devotion the whole country can find an achievement to reverence and an example to follow. Such is the Duke of Connaught, Soldier, Administrator, Sportsman, Patriot—to the everlasting pride of all Riflemen, Colonel-in-Chief of our Regiment whose welfare he has watched over for so many years and whose great reputation he has done so much to sustain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

JULLUNDUR,

31 December, 1929.

DEAR EDITOR,—

The 1928 Christmas festivities passed off very well, and consisted of a Christmas Dinner for the companies and a Christmas tree and cinema show for the married families. Bicycle Polo and Football, etc., in the afternoon.

A dinner was given in the Mess on Christmas Night to which the wives and other female relations of officers in the Battalion were invited. Cave and his sister arrived from England just in time for the dinner, having motored from Bombay in an incredibly short time in a very rich-looking Vauxhall car, but the latter did not live up to its looks and gave considerable trouble at a later date. Cave entertained the whole party after dinner by singing practically the whole of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, and with the assistance of various others, male and female, acted various charades.

The usual Proclamation Parade was held on New Year's Day, in which the Battalion took part. The New Year saw us hard at work on the range trying to get through all the various A.R.A. Competitions and the annual course, as all the musketry has to be completed before proceeding to the hills ; no classifica-

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tion shooting can be done there at all, as the range accommodation is so limited.

The Polo team, selected from MacGeorge, Newton, Turner, Holroyd, Congreve, Tryon, Garmoyle, and Wilbraham, departed at various times to compete in tournaments at Ambala, Sialkot and Lahore.

Polo was played regularly at Jullundur, all the above playing, as also Stephens, Thornton, McGaw and one or two others occasionally. The 7th Light Cavalry and the Gunners of course provided several players and there were always plenty of chukkers.

The Cricket team went to Sialkot to play against the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards in the Jamasjee Cup, but were defeated after a good game. The last time we played them was in 1920, in England, when we won comfortably; thus we are now one all. We again drew them in the Punjab Commission Cup and played at Jullundur, but although we led them by quite a number of runs in the first innings they made somewhere about 700 runs in the second and we were rather heavily defeated.

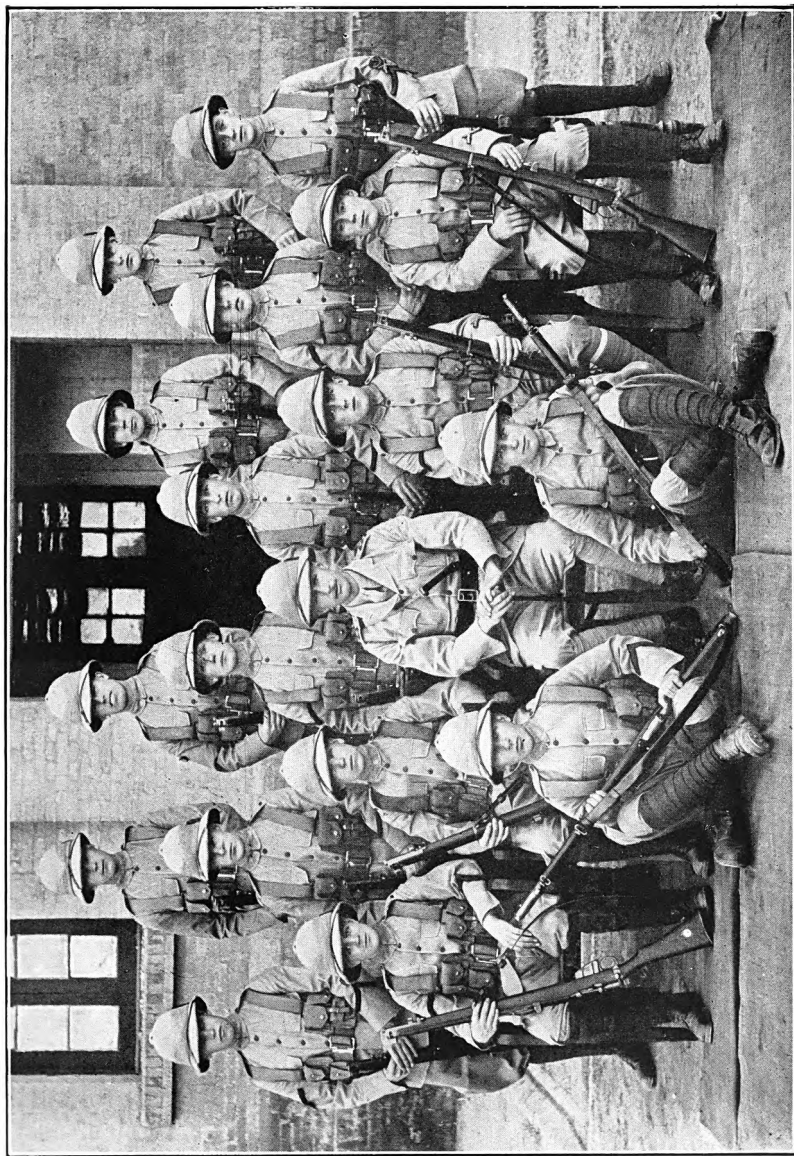
The Football and Hockey teams entered for competitions at Lahore and Ambala, and although doing quite well, failed to win.

Several of us went shooting duck and snipe during week-ends, but owing to the poor rains, many of the "jheels" were dry, or, at any rate, had very little water in them.

Pig-sticking was started and the Colonel and several officers went out, quite a number of pigs being secured. On one occasion Tryon very nearly stuck himself instead of the pig.

There were also a few meets of the Jullundur Hounds, Master Tryon and pack consisting of a few

1st BATTALION.



YOUNG SOLDIERS' TEAM.
1929-30.

pariah dogs and any others that could be got together, the hunt usually ending near one of the Indian cemeteries near by.

We were inspected by General Gouraud, who was touring India and was staying at Kapurthala, on the 21st January; he and Renton had a long conversation, both having lost an arm in the War, which somewhat delayed the inspection.

The event of the Jullundur season, i.e. Jullundur Week, was held early in February and was a successful affair. The efforts of the Colonel and Massy-Beresford in organizing and running a Tattoo were much appreciated and was undoubtedly the event of the week, all units taking part and putting on some show.

It may not be realized by some the enormous difficulty involved in attempting a show of this sort under Indian conditions in the plains, the country being entirely flat; no such place as the Aldershot Tattoo Arena could be found. All the lighting arrangements had to be provided and searchlights borrowed from the N.W.R.

But the Colonel and Massy-Beresford overcame all difficulties and the whole show went like clockwork.

A Point-to-Point Meeting was also held, various officers competing, the Colonel performing the duties of Starter.

The Polo Tournament was a great success, several teams coming from other stations, and we entered two teams. There were dances on most evenings, but the outstanding one was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone, at least so it would appear, as it did not close down till 5 a.m.

Battalion Sports were held in March and the Shield was won by "A" Company and "H.Q." Wing, who tied.

The Sergeants' Mess were most hospitable to the Garrison in general, and ran dances once a week, which were most popular.

The approach of the leave season saw various officers off on shooting trips. Wilbraham to Kashmir, Cave and Garmoyle to the Central Provinces. Renton to Kashmir on a trip to Ladakh. Moore-Gwyn and Newton won the Army Doubles Racquet Championship at 'Pindi, so that the Regiment hold both the Indian and Home Army Championships. Next came preparations for the move to the Hills and Battalion Headquarters, "B" Company and "C (M.G.)" Company proceeding on 1 May by train to Pathankote and a march of about fifty miles uphill to Dalhousie, "A" Company and "I" Company remaining in Jullundur under Baird, who had just previously returned from the Staff at Northern Command Headquarters. The road up to Dalhousie is, to say the least of it, rather terrifying when driven in a lorry or car by an Indian. Some of the corners are hair-raising. The families going up by car found, in some cases, that, under certain conditions, it was better to be on sea than on land. Anyhow, they all arrived safely, without serious damage, except in one case (which had better not be mentioned) into quarters more or less ready for them. Some of the quarters had been improved, and, as usual in India, were not ready for occupation and were very damp, but as there was nowhere else to go they had to make the best of a bad job.

Life in the hills is, to say the least of it, somewhat monotonous, but we managed to make the most of the various amusements available. Polo was played regularly up to the rains, and of course tennis, Moore-

Gwyn particularly distinguishing himself in both the tennis tournaments.

The Hampshires, the 7th A.C. Company, and ourselves, gave cups for inter-platoon and inter-company football respectively, all of which we won during the first period. A boxing tournament was also held, in which we more than held our own.

We did what we could in the way of shooting competitions on the limited range accommodation at our disposal.

A camp was opened at Dyan Khund, a hill 9,000 feet high, about six miles away, where the Hampshires and ourselves went, one company at a time, to be instructed in the art of hill-warfare by a detachment of the 4th Gurkhas, who give demonstrations and then become a most realistic enemy, while we tried to put into practice the demonstrations they had just carried out. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed their time in camp, which, in the case of our companies, finished up with a combined evening with the Gurkhas and, as they got an issue of rum and we supplied the beer, was a very cheery affair. Borrowman and Lentaigne were in command, at various times, of the Gurkhas detachment, and were most helpful. The rains were very good, from one point of view. Anyhow, it rained for thirty-six days on end, with very few bright intervals.

The climatic conditions in Jullundur during May and June were exceptionally severe. Days and nights of great heat caused blinding dust-storms, which, in turn, gave place to sudden torrential storms of thunder and rain. On three occasions the thermometer recorded 121° in the shade, and during one arch it never once fell below 90° in any single night. Despite this,

however, the general health of the detachment remained remarkably good. Several most successful rifle meetings were held in which the Indian Platoon participated with great enthusiasm; inter-platoon football and hockey competitions took place, as did the billiard competitions; football was played against the Gunners, and hockey against the B.I.T. Company of the Dogras as well as against an Indian village team; Puggle Sports were held on the occasions in which practically every man competed, and which proved most successful except to bicycles and to clothes; a dog show was held, which was followed by some most entertaining dog racing. In short, despite the brutality of the weather, the detachment found not a better time to amuse itself with, and it was with something not far short of regret that at the end of July it departed for the hills.

The interchange of companies this year was carried out, for the first time, by motor transport, and was a great success. "C (M.G.)" Company were unfortunate in that when they had got about half-way down they found there had been a large landslide and the road was completely blocked, but after about four hours' work this was cleared away sufficiently for their lorries to get through and they arrived at Pathankote, their entraining station, without further adventure.

It was hoped that the Government would pay for some at least of the cost of the lorries, as there was a considerable saving to the Government by using motors instead of marching, but so far no money has been received.

Jullundur, owing to the monsoon, was under water, but it was literally the case of "water, water everywhere and never a drop to drink," as in spite of the

whole barracks being flooded two out of the three drinking wells in use promptly ran dry. As much sport as the rains allowed was soon got going, but the rains did not allow much. They were, however, kind on the Regimental Birthday, when some very successful "Puggle" Sports took place and an excellent concert was held in the evening.

Certain officers managed to get in some bathing in the Amritsar Canals during August, but it entailed a one-hundred-mile drive each time, as the canal is the best part of fifty miles away. The swimming bath in barrack became very popular and aquatic sports proved a real service of amusement in more ways than one.

Several concert parties came down to amuse us and the time passed very quickly and pleasantly enough, although Anson gave us a bad fright when he suddenly developed diphtheria.

The Colonel carried out several T.E.W.T.'s; one in particular, a mountain warfare one, had a disastrous effect on the Brigade Major, who as a result of it went to bed with lumbago for at least a week after getting back to Dalhousie.

This year, owing to earlier and very heavy rains, the forest fires were nothing like as bad as last year, although there were one or two which entailed a certain amount of unpleasant work. On the whole the Hampshires were unluckier than we were, as in their area on one occasion, they were out all day and most of the night. The Regimental Birthday went off successfully and was not interfered with by rain to any great extent until the evening, when there was a dance and it poured with rain, many people returning home very wet.

As last year, the Officers were "at home" in the

Selwyn Hall, where various side-shows were much patronized by everyone and the din was terrific.

Sports, Khud Race, Treasure Hunt and Shooting Competitions comprised the events of the day.

Shortly after this we heard the news that the Colonel was going as chief Instructor, Staff College, Camberley, in May. It had been generally expected that the Colonel would not complete his full period in command, but when the news came it was none the less a blow to us all. He will be a great loss in every way, but that which is our loss will be a great gain to the Army as a whole. We wish him the very best of luck and success in his new appointment.

A few days later a cable was received from Crosbie asking if he might change with Campbell, which started various rumours, the chief one being that the latter was contemplating matrimony; up to date there has been no official confirmation of this.

During the last week of September and the first week of October the two companies in Dalhousie in their turns went out to camp to rub up their knowledge of mountain warfare. Lentaigne and a platoon of 4th Gurkhas again gave the most excellent demonstration and also proved to be the most realistic of savage enemies. They, however, were not alone in contributing an element of fear, for, on one certain memorable morning, a most distinguished C.S.M. having been given a large red flag to carry and having been sent round the corner of a nullah with it, was later found by Cave hugging to one side of the nullah with the flag flaunting its challenge against the other, while between the two stood an enormous and enraged buffalo. What would have happened it is hard to say, but Cave's portly presence restored the situation, and

the buffalo, after one awed look at him and a last indignant snort, considered discretion the better part of valour and made away. A most successful concert was held one night, to which all the Gurkhas came, when, in addition to songs, a very entertaining sketch worked up by Cave and Sergt. James was given, while the Gurkhas added to the pleasure of the evening by performing the excellent and singularly graceful country dances.

Towards the end of September a bayonet-fencing competition was held between "A" and "I" Companies and "H.Q." Wing. Teams of so many from each rank represented the companies, and no small interest was shown in the preliminary training. The competition resulted, as it should, with but three points difference between the winners and the last team.

In so far as sports are concerned, though this second detachment was not quite so successful as was the first one, yet it by no means disgraced itself. True, it failed to win either the Inter-Company or Inter-Platoon Football competitions, but it did well in them both, while "H.Q." Wing won the Inter-Company Hockey; but its greatest success was in the boxing, when it heavily defeated the Hampshire Regiment. This, though hoped for, was by no means confidently expected, and the greatest credit for the result must be given to R.S.M. Driscoll, D.C.M., and Corpl. Webb, since it was mainly due to their enthusiasm and to the care which they give to the training of our boxers and the excellence of their instruction that such a result was possible.

A few days before the detachment moved down to Jullundur a rifle meeting was held between our Corporals and A. Corporals, and those of the Hampshire

Regiment. No small care was given to the selection of the teams and the match proved to be one of considerable interest, for it was not decided till very nearly the last shot had been fired, as the Hampshires team fired brilliantly in the last practice of all. In the end we ran out winners by a small margin.

Battalion Headquarters moved down from Dalhousie on 7 October in order to be ready to receive a draft and to send time-expired men home. The two companies ("A" and "I") remained at Dalhousie till later in the month, when they marched down to Pathankote and entrained there for Jullundur, arriving with the married families in the early morning of 24 and 25 October.

During the summer various officers went away shooting. Cave and Garmoyle went down to the Central Provinces in the hope of getting a tiger, but, unfortunately, found sport very bad indeed. They had no luck with tiger at all, but Cave managed to get a very fine buffalo, which pleased him not a little, especially because, having already shot specimens of almost everything shootable in that part of India, it was the one head he was most anxious to get towards completing his collection. Wilbraham went up to Kashmir, where he had excellent sport. Hext, U.L.I.A. and Whitaker also went up to Kashmir to shoot towards the end of the summer, and each had good sport, the former getting one black bear and one red bear, while the latter got one black bear and two markha.

Company training started on 7 October.

On 5 November the Commander-in-Chief visited Jullundur and stayed two days. He inspected the Battalion before breakfast on the 5th. At his request it was drawn up in mass, and he walked round the

ranks speaking to many of the N.C.O.'s and men. Subsequently he dined in Mess that night.

We moved to camp at Hoshiarpur, thirty miles away, on 14 November, spending one night on the march.

This cold weather we have to find the detachment at Amritsar and "C (M.G.)" Company moved there on 1 November under command of Buckley, Treneer-Michell having gone on ahead with the advance party. Coghill returned from leave on 4 November and took over command of the Amritsar detachment.

This means that the Battalion will not be united again until we move to our next station next trooping season, which most of us hope will be our last in India. We expect to move South, and there are rumours of Jhansi, where Massy-Beresford is Brigade-Major, or Karachi. We shall, we are afraid, not know until after this letter has been sent to the Editor.

Crosbie, Congreve, Rogers, Whitaker, Merritt, Azam Khan and Greenway joined us during the year, the three latter being U.L.I.A., and Campbell, Massy-Beresford, Tryon, Plunkett and Hext left us, the two latter joining their Indian Army Units, i.e., The Guides Cavalry and 2/8th Punjab Regiment respectively. Tryon left us for a job in the city and to be married; we wish him the best of luck in both ventures. Massy-Beresford left us to become Brigade-Major, Jhansi, in June.

We returned to Jullundur from Hoshiarpur on 15 December and proceeded on 5 January 1930 to a Brigade concentration camp about seventy miles away at Rupar on the Sutlej, where we hope to get some duck shooting.

Yours ever,
1ST BN. R.B.

CORPORALS' LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

JULLUNDUR,

31 December 1929.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

The Orderly Room martinets seem determined that the CHRONICLE shall not lack of a letter from us, and, as all other members of the Room decline to own to a knowledge of journalism, I had better commence.

We are fairly settled in Jullundur now, and, from our non-inclusion in the new list of moves, we can safely “dig in”; but anyway we do not think that our Room could be improved by even a better station, and in this we are to consider ourselves extremely lucky.

This year, owing to our not finding a detachment at Amritsar, we have only one branch room, that at Dalhousie, which eased things up considerably. As usual, our roll of members is quite altered; the Sergeants' Mess and “Blighty” having taken their toll, and our ranks have been replenished by drafts from home. The Corporals' Room still continues to be packed out, but even so, we believe some room could be found for those members whose bright faces we seldom see, but we suppose this state of affairs is only in common to all Corporals' Rooms.

Our social life has not been neglected, for we have, during the year, managed three very successful functions. We opened the year with a Whist Drive and Dance, which drew such a crowd that the billiard

table had to serve as four card tables, much to the distress of the "Green." We received several invitations from the Sergeants for tennis and billiards, and, in the last tournament in which we were challenged, we managed to hold our own more or less, for the scoring at the conclusion was Sergeants 77 and Corporals 65; not a bad show really.

Then, of course, came the Hill season, where we gave a dance in the Selwyn Hall, which was rented for the occasion. That also "went down" rather well. We did not overdo it by trying them too often, as our Sergeants' Mess was practically monopolizing the whole of Dalhousie with their functions. During the first half in the Hills we had been trying to get some tennis, which is always difficult at Dalhousie, and owing to the untiring efforts of our President, R.S.M. W. Driscoll, D.C.M., we managed, in the second half, to obtain a Station Corporals' Tennis Club, which proved a great success.

Another dance was given in the second half. This was in the nature of a farewell, but, owing to inclement weather, we did not have the attendance we desired, in spite of which the show went off quite well.

Sport, of course, is always a difficult matter for us, as most members are either playing for their company or platoon, and, except for a football match with the Sergeants, in which we drew 2-2, we have not been able to play as a team. We are, however, hoping to remedy this very soon.

Shortly before Christmas, our President, R.S.M. Driscoll, D.C.M., proceeded home on leave, and we all unite in hoping that he does not have to stay there.

We gave a Social on Christmas Day, but most of our time was taken up in our companies, which, after

all, is only natural. As soon as Christmas was over we remembered an appointment which had to be kept at Rugar, namely manœuvres, so we spent the remaining few days in packing up a few "sticks," for we were to be allowed a tent out there.

This brings us to the New Year, and, as we must not encroach on that, we will close down, with all good wishes to all Riflemen.

CORPORALS 1ST BN. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

HYDERABAD BARRACKS,
COLCHESTER,

31 December 1929.

DEAR EDITOR,—

The past year, for whatever else it may have been remarkable in the history of the 2nd Battalion, has been particularly so for the extremes of weather which we have experienced—a winter whose severity has not been equalled for many years played havoc with all hunting plans ; and those of us who, like Johnny Crosbie, made elaborate arrangements to indulge in the Sport of Kings, deserve much sympathy. Luckily, towards the end of the season conditions became more open and some good sport was enjoyed, and the Point-to-Point fixtures were successfully held, which at one time had not looked very probable.

The summer was as dry as the winter had been hard, and there was one period of over seventy days during which not a single drop of rain fell, so that stringent regulations for the conservation of water had to be imposed. On the whole, however, these conditions favoured the normal summer activities of a Battalion at home, and there were very few complaints as regards its effects either on work or play.

Full details of all our doings will be found elsewhere, but it may be said generally that we had a very successful year in all departments.

We still hold the Queen Victoria Trophy and the

King George's Cup, now for the third year in succession, and have added to them the Royal Irish Cup which we won for a second time, as well as the Worcestershire Cup, and the Cup for the Lewis Gun Match, with a record score for that event. King-Salter and des Graz covered themselves with glory in the revolver competitions at Bisley, the latter finding his best form most opportunely in the Revolver Thirty Cup which he won for the Battalion.

In the general Weapon Training Courses our figure of merit remains at the previous highest possible of zero.

In the usual items which go year by year to form the basis of Battalion letters there must be added two innovations—yachting and flying! Victor Paley, with the assistance from time to time of various brother officers as “crew,” won the Mersea Yacht Club Cup in “Rocket” after many gallant and seamanlike struggles with winds, tides and oyster-beds.

Not content with his victories afloat, he has also conquered the air to the extent of qualifying for his pilot's certificate: a distinction which he shares with Bill Starkey and King-Salter. We understand that the air instructors are designing a really strong all-metal machine for George Thoyte Bullock to use on his solo flights, and that then he, too, will be quickly passed off the 'drome as a fully-licensed pilot.

As previously noted, frost spoiled much of the hunting this year, but we had a most successful Point-to-Point Meeting on 21 March at Braintree. We cannot congratulate Pinkie Hill too highly on the really excellent work which he and those who helped him accomplished in organizing the meeting and arranging the course. Here, as everywhere else where

hard and efficient work contributes to the success of enterprises undertaken by the Battalion, special and very appreciative mention must be made of our invaluable friend and quartermaster "Sandy." We owe him much. The Colonel's lunch tent was also highly appreciated by a crowd that never seemed to diminish all day, and it was a great pleasure to see Lawrence Buxton riding again in the Duke of Connaught's Cup, which he very nearly won.

In this connection we should like to draw attention to the appeal made elsewhere for more support in this race from past Riflemen, and we hope that this year and in future they will be able to give us more entries than hitherto.

The annual team race between us and the 43rd L.I. was run at Farington on 14 April; and, after an excellent race, was won by us by 41 points to 31; which, being the third win out of five races, permits us to keep the cup.

Our heartiest thanks are due to our friends of the 43rd for having initiated this enjoyable contest, and on this occasion in particular for their most generous hospitality at Cowley Barracks, which a number of us, headed by the Colonel, appreciated greatly.

It is early yet to say much about hunting prospects this season, but it has been an open one so far, and a promising start has been made and good sport enjoyed.

"Father" Gwynne and "Squeak" Purdon have given their services as voluntary whips of the Essex Farmers' pack, and have already had some good hunts as well as a lot of hard work. Theirs is a sporting country and a sporting field, and we have no doubt that Mr. Stevens, the M.F.H., appreciates

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his good fortune in having the services of two such eminently suitable and self-sacrificing assistants.

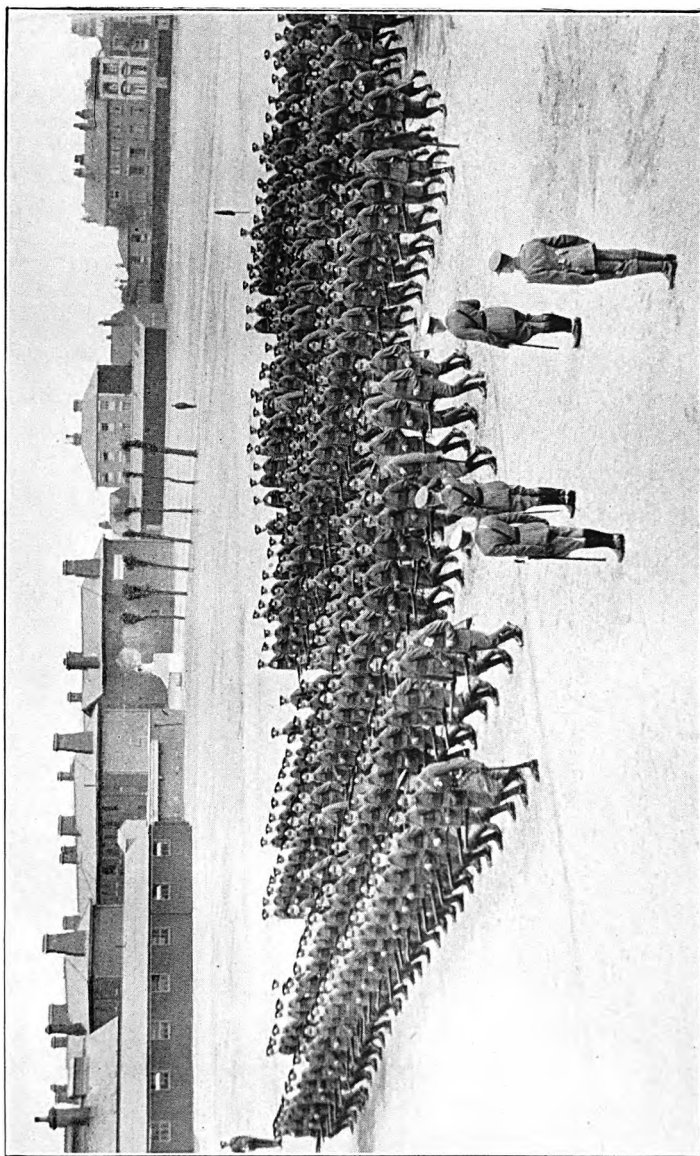
It is only when one sums up at the end of a year that one realizes how many changes have taken place in the personnel of the Battalion. Early in the year Alston returned to the fold from Washington, and Bridgeman from the Staff College, both of them going to "B" Company. Bill Starkey and Perceval-Maxwell rejoined from the Dépôt and East Africa respectively, and Willie Campbell was posted to us, on promotion, from India. We were glad to welcome three new-comers from Sandhurst—Atkinson (since posted to the 1st Battalion), Nicholl and Harington; and we had the pleasure of having attached to us at various times several officers, amongst whom were Commander C. F. Jepson, from the R.N. Staff College; Captain Colquhoun, M.C., of the P.P.C.L.I.; and Lieutenant G. Lewis, of the Melbourne University Rifle Corps.

On the other hand, we have had to say "au revoir" to many old friends. Tom Foley has resigned and has set off round the world as a preliminary step towards a civilian career. Allan has left to go to the Dépôt, Paley to the L.R.B.—(will he buy a Thames barge next year and call her the "Victor and Alan"?)—and Graham Buckley to India; and last, but far from least, Hamilton Russell and Johnny Crosbie have left two big gaps behind them.

It is impossible to say how much all ranks will miss the "Boy," whose tact and personality made his tenure of the arduous post of adjutant so eminently successful. It is not perhaps selfish to hope that for a time at least he will miss us as much as we miss him. At any rate, our every good wish goes with

2nd BATTALION.

[*Photograph by L. G. Cosser, Colchester.*



THE COLONEL COMMANDANT'S INSPECTION—THE DOUBLE PAST.

3rd July, 1929.

him to the Depôt, where we hope he will soon be as happy as he was with us.

It is just as hard to say how much we miss Johnny Crosbie. His unfailing cheeriness, his unending fund of stories, his constant and always entertaining adventures, were only rivalled by his Napoleonic strategy on manœuvres. We wish him the best of luck and, as he would say himself, "Happy Days" !

To turn to other sports and activities, the Battalion had an excellent year all round. As was anticipated in our letter last year, our buglers were selected to take part in a massed display at Olympia, and Bugle-Major Locke and twelve buglers, in charge of Starkey, performed there day and night for over a fortnight. They were very much appreciated both in their solo numbers and also when combined with the buglers of the 43rd L.I., the Somerset L.I. and the K.R.R.C.

The Battalion also made a very effective contribution to the Colchester Searchlight Tattoo, which took place between 9 and 12 July in the Castle Park. The episode chosen was the Battle of Tarbes, and Garnett and Troyte-Bullock and their Riflemen collected enthusiastic applause nightly by their realistic and picturesque victories over Foley and his French Grenadiers !

The Battalion Band, under the indefatigable leadership of Mr. Hardy, has also had a record year and have had a full programme of engagements in the neighbourhood. At Yarmouth, on August Bank Holiday, 14,000 people paid to hear them perform. The Regimental Dance Band has also had an excellent season and have made a great name for themselves. During the year the prescribed change to "English Low Pitch" has been carried out, which has involved the

purchase of new reed instruments, and conversion for the brass.

In Football we have not been so successful as in some previous years—we were beaten by a goal in the Finals of both the Essex and Suffolk Border and the Garrison Leagues, and also lost the Finals of the Braintree and Worthington-Evans Cups, three out of four of which we had held for the previous two seasons. The present season, however, promises well, and we hope to be able to tell of better things when it is over.

In Bayonet-Fencing we won the Garrison Competition for the third year in succession, but were beaten in the First Round of the Army Championship by the Lincoln Regiment, who were the ultimate winners. Fry is, as always, invaluable as leader of the team, whose prospects are quite bright for next year.

The Cross-Country Team, under Lytton-Milbanke, won the Garrison Championship, and Sergeant Curtis easily won the Individual Championship at the Command Meeting.

Our Boxing Team has done well too, winning the Garrison Championship and the Novices' Competition, while Corpl. A. Martin was only beaten in the Final of the Featherweights in the Army Individual Championship in London.

We also won the Garrison Inter-Unit Swimming Championship and the de Crespigny Cup for Diving.

At Squash, Lytton-Milbanke was again in the Final at Prince's with Scott-Chad and again was beaten, after having put up a very fine performance. We hope he will turn the tables on him next year.

Our congratulations are also due to Adrian Gore and Teddy Williams, who again won the Army

Racquets Doubles. In the first round they easily beat the 60th pair, but Cyril Wilson was taken ill with mumps just before the game, so that our pleasure in winning is tempered with very real sympathy for the losers. Better luck to them next time !

At Golf we were not so successful, our team at the Army Meeting at Sandwich being beaten in the First Round ; but Adrian Gore was again second in the singles, and played some very fine golf indeed.

Meanwhile, lest you should be beginning to think that our life here has been nothing but a sequence of athletic contests, we hasten to assure you that you need have no misgivings on that head. From March onwards companies were struck off for company training and musketry in succession, and thanks to the fine weather these periods were very pleasantly passed. Even the fact that conditions on the local ranges make it advisable to shoot before breakfast has its compensations ; in that the afternoons are correspondingly free, and attendance at the principal races at Newmarket is not altogether incompatible with musketry. The company training periods ended as usual with company marches in collaboration with the link companies of our neighbours, the Suffolk Regiment, and perhaps the most remarkable " March " was that devised by Alston and Bridgeman for " B " Company.

Having enlisted the sympathies of the Navy, they conjured up a fleet of cutters towed by steam pinnaces, in which the Riflemen embarked and were towed down-stream by the Navy to Shotley Naval College. There, after a very pleasant day of contests ranging from revolver shooting to a tug-of-war (the Navy's choice !), they re-embarked at night and, reinforced

by a platoon of Marines, were towed up-stream again to make a most realistic "combined landing" against "the Pirates of Wrabness."

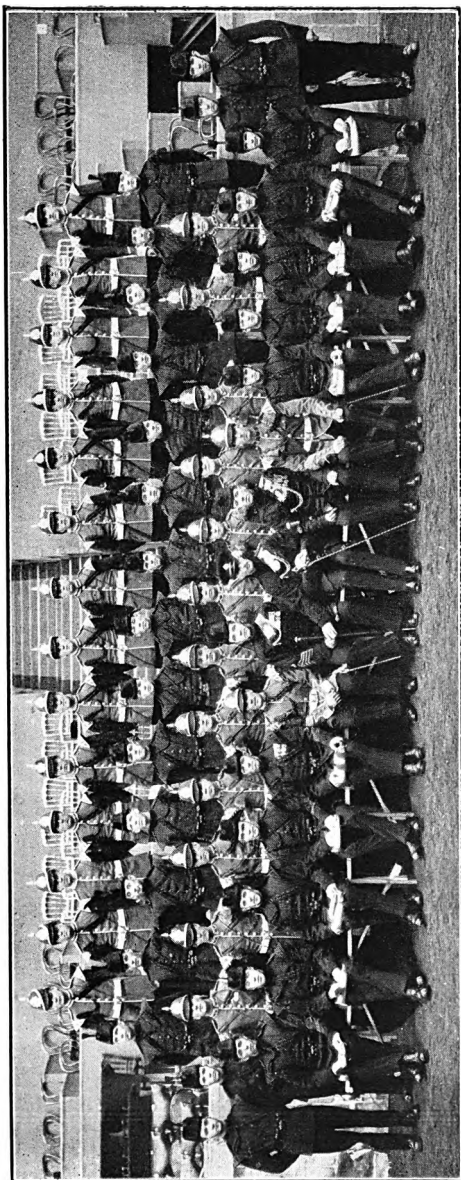
Seats for this performance were obviously limited, but neither the Colonel nor the Boy would be refused, and sat in the boats with the best of them; and were able to celebrate a complete victory about midnight in the usual manner.

Nunc Rathbone's genius as a caterer, and Squeak Purdon's fireworks, contributed greatly to the success of the operation and especially to the "celebrations," but our best and most sincere thanks go out to Captain F. M. Austin and our very kind friends of the Navy at Shotley for their enthusiastic co-operation, which we appreciate greatly.

On 3 July the Battalion was inspected by our new Colonel Commandant, Lieut.-General Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G., and it was particularly gratifying to receive congratulations from one who has been so long and so intimately connected with this Battalion, both in peace and war.

The same afternoon the Battalion was "At Home" to the Garrison, on the occasion of the Garrison match against the Incogniti; and, thanks to Mrs. Burnell-Nugent and to the other ladies who assisted her, the pavilion on Abbey Fields was lavishly decorated with flowers, as well as with selections of mess plate guarded by buglers and jealously watched by the P.M.C. and plain clothes detectives.

Before battalion training started there came the ever-welcome August break, which saw most of us dispersed in all directions: Alston, with Allan, Poole and Troyte-Bullock, and a party of N.C.O.'s and buglers, left for Salisbury Plain to command a Battalion of



THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT, OLYMPIA.

1929.

Massed Buglers, Somerset L.I., 43rd L.I., 60th Rifles and R.B.

O.T.C. ; Garnett and Foley to the 17th Bn. London Regiment ; and so on.

On our return we were faced by battalion and brigade training ; punctuated on 24 August by the Regimental Birthday Sports, followed by a dance in the evening. We were delighted to welcome a contingent of ex-Riflemen from the L.R.B. Branch of the R.B. Association, who took enthusiastic part in the festivities, and accompanied the Battalion to church next day.

The remainder of training passed without any untoward or particularly noteworthy incidents, and at no period did it interfere with the triumphal progress of our cricket team under Archie Tod's leadership. As in the last two years, we once again won the Colchester and District Cricket League without losing a single match. In a good all-round side, Archie Tod, Tom Foley, and Atkinson, with C.S.M. Partridge and R.Q.M.S. Wates, were perhaps the most prominent stars.

The general election did not seem to affect our daily life to any great extent. There were several last-minute discoveries of votes unregistered or registered elsewhere, whereby it transpired that "Johnny," for example, was compelled to go to Winchester and Victor Paley to Scotland in order to fulfil their obligations as citizens, by voting. Applications for the loan of cars to carry voters to the polls were met to an extent which appeared to vary in some obscure ratio connected with the age and decrepitude of the car and the amount of insurance that it carried. In the end the Conservative candidate was returned, but only by a much reduced majority.

The headlong rush to the altar, so remarkable in

recent years, seems to have slackened for the present ; but no account of the doings of 1929 would be complete without mention of Ted des Graz' wedding at St. Margaret's. Every officer who could get away, and a large contingent of other ranks, attended at the church and afterwards at the reception. Hopkinson's sturdy rendering of the rôle of best man was audibly admired by many of the audience.

We are now in the throes of winter training, which set in with its usual severity on the conclusion of brigade manœuvres. It has not, however, interfered with many forms of sport, particularly shooting, which has been exceptionally good this year. The Battalion shoot at Lexden has done very well, and so has that organized by Pinkie Hill, of which Nobby Clarke is another member. . At the Lexden shoot one day a Rifleman (acting beater) was seen to pounce on a wounded partridge and belabour it mercilessly with an enormous cudgel ; remonstrances elicited the following reassuring answer, " It's all right, sir, them's only the feathers : the meat's all right " !

Of changes in the station outside the Battalion, we must mention the departure of the Essex Regiment, who have been replaced by the Royal Fusiliers ; while the Suffolk Regiment, our next-door neighbours, are due to be relieved early in 1930 by the Black Watch.

With Best Wishes to all Riflemen,

Yours ever,

2ND BN. R.B.

SERGEANTS' LETTER.

2nd BATTALION.

COLCHESTER,

31 December 1929.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

We are now well into our fourth year at this very pleasant station of Colchester. We are all anxious about our move in the autumn, but we have made many friends here and the leaving will be one of many regrets.

Our Mess functions have been well attended throughout the winter, and with ten messes in a station it requires an attractive show to keep the whist drives, dances, etc., going. S.I.M. Carter has functioned as M.C. since we have been in Colchester, and very well he does it.

The annual "Neuve Chapelle" Ball was again a great success. C.S.M. Moore and B.M. Locke ran this last one for us. They struck a new note in the decorating line and successfully transformed the huge drab Gymnasium into a handsome ballroom.

We were again the guests of the officers at the "Point-to-Point" races, and it again turned out a very enjoyable day.

Easter saw the Mess full of our Territorial comrades. So many messing members taxed the mess staff to the uttermost, but they came out well. We have had a visit from a few old members. R.S.M. Whittle

of the K.A.R. Q.M.S. Cooper from the W.A.F.F. Both looking very fit and well. Sergt. McCullough of the P.P.C.L.I. had quite a long stay with us. A very fine type of the Canadian Forces, our best wishes go with him to the fine regiment he rejoins.

Colchester Tattoo and Carnival gave us an opportunity of acquiring another cup. The Colonel really won it for us. He simply told the R.S.M. that our Mess was entered for a tableau representing some sport or game and that we would take shooting. C.S.M. Moore and Bugle-Major Locke were then told they were the committee and were to get on with it. They wanted to do everything but shooting. They eventually turned out a most original tableau and easily got first prize.

The other units, as it turned out, had the very things they wanted to put on, boxing, football, swimming, etc.

Battalion and brigade training came along in due course, and again we had real pleasant weather. Not once did we get wet.

The Regimental Birthday was kept up as usual. We welcomed quite a number of old members. Tommy Whitehead came from London. A very unexpected visitor was Mr. Claxton of the grass farms, India. He left us about 1909-10. He is a very big man on the farms department now, according to Conductor John Reader of the I.A.O.C. He left us in Calcutta for the Ordnance, and is now home on twelve months' leave ; he has not altered a bit.

The changes in the Mess this time have been rather heavy. C.S.M. Partridge to the Artists' Rifles *vice* Warren to pension. We are all glad to see Warren staying there as caretaker and steward. Sergt.

Raworth to the Artists' *vice* Sibley to pension. Sergt. Eddy to the Artists' *vice* Harbutt. C.S.M. Moore to the Dépôt *vice* Wilkinson. Sergt. Howell to the Dépôt *vice* Hardman. Sergt. Jones to 17th London *vice* Hubble. Sergt. Youell to 1st Battalion *vice* Evans. C.S.M. Joyce and Sergt. Bishop to pension. Sergt. Foster from W.A.F.F. Sergt. Norris from 1st Battalion. Both the latter are spending the trooping season aboard H.T. "Dorsetshire" as Ship's Q.M.S. and Deck Sergeant.

Best Wishes to all old Riflemen,

SERGEANTS 2ND BN. R.B.

COLCHESTER SEARCHLIGHT TATTOO, 9 JULY—12 JULY 1929.

It was decided that a Colchester Carnival Week should be held to raise money for the Colchester Hospital and Military Charities, an on four nights of the week to hold a Military Searchlight Tattoo.

The Band appeared massed with the others in the Garrison, and the Buglers gave a good display by themselves, sounding "First Post" and counter-marching.

There were three Military Historical Pageants produced.

The Essex Regiment showed the Sortie from Colchester Castle, 1648, under Sir George Lisle, who defended the Castle against the Roundheads. This was singularly interesting and it was enacted on the actual ground on which the sortie was made three hundred years ago.

We gave a display depicting the Battle of Tarbes on a small scale. Owing to the necessity of economy in hiring uniforms, etc., we finally cut down the opposing forces to twenty Frenchmen and forty Riflemen, but, thanks to the picturesque surroundings of the Castle Park and the searchlights, quite a good show was made.

The men worked very well and gave a very good imitation of the style of skirmishing in Peninsular days, aided by bugle calls denoting deployment, reinforcing, and so on. Needless to say, the very gallant and upstanding French Grenadiers led by Foley were handsomely defeated by the ever-victorious Riflemen led by Garnett and Troyte-Bullock after a sanguinary contest, many corpses being left on the ground.

The third episode was carried out by The Northamptonshire Regiment, Light Battery R.A. and Royal Corps of Signals; this was of the 1918 order and most realistically carried out. The Tattoo ended in a final Massed Band entrance, our Buglers sounding "Last Post."

The entire performance went with a swing, twenty-six thousand people witnessing the big night, Thursday, when a fine display of fireworks was added to the programme.

THE DEPÔT LETTER.

WINCHESTER,
31 December 1929.

DEAR EDITOR,—

There are few events of outstanding interest to record during the past year ; the chief success is the Prince of Wales' Cup. We were particularly pleased to have won this, because it rounds off the phenomenal achievements of the 2nd Battalion during the past musketry season—also it has not been won by the Rifle Brigade Depôt since 1903. There is a somewhat persistent rumour that the Rifle Depôt is unable to shoot, but nevertheless R.S.M. Apsey managed to win the Roberts Cup, Army Hundred and Watkin Cup. These cups and the medals and jewels which he has won at Bisley are for the present to be seen in the Museum. He is very much to be congratulated on his successes.

Hodson took leave of us in August and was replaced by Allan. The rush to the altar continues and Curtis and Brooksbank were married ; Hicks proposes to enter that enviable estate and the Mess profits dwindle accordingly.

A state of matrimony is not compatible with hunting ; Richardson is the only one who has found his balance sufficient to allow him to keep a horse in barracks. In this state we regret we will not be much help to the point-to-point next year.

We have had several changes in the instructional staff. C.Q.M.S. Dalton left early in the year and

C.Q.M.S. Roder arrived in November from India, to the assistance of a harassed administration officer. Sergeants Dudman and Denholm have been re-posted to the 1st Battalion and relieved by Perry, Edwards and Smith.

We had a very small quota of recruits for this year and it was filled all but ten men before Christmas. On the whole we think they are of good quality and will as a whole shoot as well as others have in the past.

Boxing continues to be popular. The Triangular Inter-Depôt Competition was held on 5, 6 and 7 March, and won by the Hampshires. It was a really good show—there was great enthusiasm and keenness and every bout was contested with vigour, if not always with great science.

The G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, visited the Depôt in April and appeared to be very pleased with all that he saw.

The Queen Victoria Rifles and Artists' Rifles came to the Depôt for Easter training. They all enjoyed their visit, particularly the Artists, who have not been to Rifle Depôt for Easter for many years. We hoped that next year we should welcome them again, but hear that they still have a lurking sympathy for drums and a seafaring life. This we feel certain will die a natural death as time goes on and that in due course and before long we shall see them again.

There was the usual large gathering for Greenjacket Week; the 2nd Battalion Band played and the weather was kind. There are those who say the Greenjacket Dance was a success and those, as always, who say that something was wrong. It is becoming an open question whether this dance has not outgrown its

original design, but having become an institution, it will be difficult to kill, and will of course take place next year, and be very successful, as on past occasions.

Eighteen pensioners from Chelsea, according to the official returns and railway warrants, arrived for their annual visit during the week, and arrangements were made accordingly for their reception. When a party solicitous for their welfare went to their barrack-room in the evening to tuck them up, they found them in a state of confusion and dispute about their beds. By some miraculous means they had given birth to a nineteenth during the journey from Town. History does not relate whether nineteen or only eighteen eventually returned to the Royal Hospital.

By agreement between The Rifle Brigade Club and the Celer et Audax Club and with the co-operation of the General Officers concerned, the Museum has been moved into the Recreation Room above the Canteen, where the 60th Museum was already housed. The room has been considerably enlarged by the removal of the old stage and further wall-space provided by heightening the partition wall. There is no doubt that this joint museum is a great improvement and that everything can be shown to much greater advantage. Hicks and Godden have taken much trouble and devoted much time to it. We are sure that anyone who pays a visit to it will not be disappointed, nor must Mr. Hansard, the custodian, be forgotten. Probably this is not the proper place to appeal for further exhibits, but The Rifle Brigade is particularly poor in its collection of regimental prints and pictures.

To turn to sports. The Dépôt football team entered the Southampton Wednesday League and so far have

only lost one match, that against the R.A.M.C., Netley. In the Travers Cup we have reached the Semi-Final. Sergt. Wilkinson has been present for every match, but unfortunately our principal goal scorer, A./Corporal Greenwood, has taken his discharge. He will be much missed by the team.

An Inter-Squad League has been formed. September squad, R.B., throughout had only two goals scored against them and won the championship.

We have had bayonet-fencing matches against the R.A.F. Q.M.S.I. Smith has trained the team, which consisted mostly of N.C.O.'s and dutymen, and has achieved excellent results.

At cross-country running we have competed against the 60th and Hampshire Depôts, R.A.F., and King Alfred's College. Richardson has trained and led the runners on each occasion.

The Birthday Sports were held on Airlie Road Ground on 24 August. The committee, headed by Richardson, arranged twenty-one events. Points were allotted for the Athletic Cup, which was won by our June squad. The Old Soldiers' Race was won by R.Q.M.S. Reed by a head from Mr. Williams, late 2nd Battalion. In the evening an All Ranks Dance was arranged by C.S.M. Moore with great success. Twenty-six members of the Western Branch of the R.B. Association spent the week-end at the Depôt and attended Church Parade together with the members of the Local Branch.

The Winchester Branch of the Association held its Annual Dinner and Reunion at the Guildhall on the evening of 2 November. There were sixty present ; Major Russell took the chair. We had a good dinner and a very pleasant evening.

The results of the Rifle Depôt Cricket were as follows :—

Matches played 12. Won 4. Lost 6. Drawn 2. The Depôt won both their matches against the Hampshire Depôt and Whitchurch, but suffered defeat by King's Somborne, Denham Park, Ordnance Survey, Southampton, Speen, and the Cunard Sports Association. The two games against St. Cross Cricket Club were drawn. In the first of these Sergt. Dudman saved the Depôt from defeat by an excellent innings of 79 not out. Woods was most consistent and could be relied on to make runs, and Curtis played several good innings. Rifleman Truepenny was the most successful bowler, and at times Corporal Lapidge (60th) bowled quite well.

General Shute paid us a visit in November, dined in the Mess on an evening when it so happened that there was an unusually large gathering, and was even persuaded to adventure somewhat on a game of chance. The next morning he went round barracks and made several very useful and interesting suggestions. Shortly before this, the G.O.C. Wessex Area made his annual inspection.

Yours ever,
THE DEPÔT.

THE "GREENJACKET" O.T.C. CAMP.

1929.

THE Camp was held at Tidworth Park and lasted from 30 July till 7 August.

When any annual event has become almost an institution run on the same lines year after year, it is not easy to tell of it without falling into the error of a dreary reiteration of facts already more than half known to everyone. Let this be the excuse of setting out the order of battle.

BRIGADE STAFF.

<i>Brigade Commander</i>	. Colonel F. G. Willan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
<i>Asst. Bde. Commdr.</i>	. Bt.-Major E. H. Barker, D.S.O., M.C., K.R.R.C.
<i>Brigade Major.</i>	. Captain O. B. Graham, D.S.O., The Rifle Bde.
<i>Staff Captain</i>	. Captain N. E. Lee, Portsmouth Grammar School.
<i>Bde. Sig. Officer</i>	. Major P. C. Fletcher, M.C., Charterhouse School.
<i>Bde. Quartermaster</i>	. Lieut. F. P. Godden, The Rifle Bde.
<i>Asst. Bde. Qr. Mr.</i>	. Captain K. A. R. Sugden, T.A., R.O.
<i>Senior Med. Officer</i>	. Major A. D. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C.
<i>Senior Chaplain</i>	. Rev. W. T. Beckerson, B.A., B.D.

<i>Assistant Chaplain</i>	. Rev. J. A. James, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
<i>Bde. Sgt.-Major</i>	. R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., The Rifle Bde.
<i>Bde. Q.M. Sgt.</i>	. R.Q.M.S. A. Reed, The Rifle Bde.
<i>Brigade Clerk</i>	. Mr. G. E. Holdstock, late The Rifle Bde.

No. I Battalion.

Commanding Officer	. Major G. S. Oxley, M.C., K.R.R.C.
Second-in-Command	. Captain W. H. E. Gott, M.C., K.R.R.C.
Adjutant.	. Lieut. R. G. R. Oxley, K.R.R.C.
O.i/c Demonstration Platoon	. Lieut. P. R. G. Johnstone, K.R.R.C.
Battn. Sgt.-Major	. C.Q.M.Sgt. C. Batkin, K.R.R.C.

Bury.	Bristol.
Perse.	Giggleswick.
Liverpool.	Hertford.
Sir Roger Manwood's.	Dorchester.
Kelly.	Guildford.
Christ's Hospital.	Charterhouse.
Bradfield.	

No. II Battalion.

Commanding Officer	. Major R. H. Woods, O.B.E., M.C., K.R.R.C.
Second-in-Command	. Captain L. A. N. Morris, K.R.R.C.

Adjutant. . . .	Lieut. T. L. Timpson, K.R.R.C.
O.i/c Demonstration Platoon	Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench, K.R.R.C.
Battn. Sergt.-Major .	C.S.M. T. Painting, K.R.R.C.
Dover.	West Buckland.
St. Edmund's (Canterbury).	Bradford.
Wellington (Somerset).	University College School.
Herne Bay.	Stowe.
Felsted.	Sherborne.
Portsmouth.	

No. III Battalion.

Commanding Officer .	Major R. L. H. Collins, The Rifle Bde.
Second-in-Command.	Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., The Rifle Bde.
Adjutant. . . .	Lieut. K. B. Hicks, The Rifle Bde.
O.i/c Demonstration Platoon	Lieut. W. P. S. Curtis, The Rifle Bde.
Battn. Sergt.-Major .	C.S.M. A. E. Wilkinson, M.M., The Rifle Bde.
Stamford.	Bedford Modern.
King William's.	Ellesmere.
Sedbergh.	Downside.
Victoria (Jersey).	Liverpool Institute.
Plymouth.	St. Alban's.

No. IV Battalion.

Commanding Officer .	Major W. H. S. Alston, M.C., The Rifle Bde.
Second-in-Command.	Captain A. W. Allan, The Rifle Bde.

Adjutant. . . .	Lieut. G. V. Troyte-Bullock, The Rifle Bde.
O.i/c Demonstration Platoon	Lieut. R. D. D. Poole, The Rifle Bde.
Battn. Sergt.-Major .	C.S.M. E. Giles, The Rifle Bde.
King's (Rochester).	Cranbrook.
Hereford Cathedral.	Workshop.
St. Edmund's College.	Ipswich.
St. Lawrence.	Newton.
Oakham.	Haileybury.
City of London.	Wellingborough.
Rugby.	Oratory.

The general programme was to all intents the same as last year, good: the weather was worse, but did not on any occasion interfere with training or amusements. Not even did it damp the Tidworth Garrison Tattoo, which on every night took place either in rehearsal or fact in torrents of rain, emphasized by the glare of the searchlights.

As well as the ordinary daily demonstrations by Battalion Demonstration Platoons we had one R.E. bridging demonstration and a Pack Battery demonstration carried out by units of the Tidworth Garrison.

The usual exhibits in the form of several field pieces, Vickers guns, a tank and R.T. tender were placed on the brigade parade ground, but the one which excited the most interest was a large Bentley car which retained pride of place, somewhat out of alignment from the rest, for several days, until the quartermaster persuaded it to move to the garage.

Some of our local demonstrations were very good and with the aid of smoke bombs became quite realistic. So also were the contortions of the dying who fell in

great numbers, presumably to avoid the necessity of walking any further on a hot day.

We had sing-songs every evening under the direction of the padres—Rev. W. T. Beckerson (who until last year was Chaplain at the Depôt) and Rev. J. J. James.

On Sunday the usual Parade Service on the hill-side, with the sun on our backs, and afterwards General Burnett-Stuart took the salute and inspected the lines. In the afternoon, sports for the Greenjacket Athletic Cup, which was won by Downside. Worksop and Sedbergh took second and third places. Downside also won the Band Competition, which took place immediately afterwards.

The Band and Buglers of the 2nd Battalion 60th played on the parade ground every afternoon or during dinner. It has not been explained how the Buglers of the 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade from Colchester got to the Camp at Tidworth Pennings, but they must have been somewhat surprised to find themselves surrounded by Guardsmen. They did, however, on several occasions manage to break out of camp, and get to Tidworth Park, where their music was really appreciated.

As far as the Officers' Mess was concerned all were in agreement that considerable improvement had been made over past years. As regards the Sergeants' Mess it is not so certain; there was undoubtedly one sergeant who never got any salad with his tea.

The last days were spent in night operations, mostly in rain, and great battles between battalions, assisted by guns, machine-guns and tanks. The latter are most accommodating in that they will support either side at stated intervals with the utmost impartiality,

but once launched to the attack are extremely difficult to get rid of. An umpire mounted on a horse and armed with a red flag is undoubtedly inadequate to restrain them. Thus equipped it is manifestly impossible to argue with a tank, for so long as it persists in motion it is impossible to draw alongside. If you wave your red flag your horse takes you back to its stable. Such a situation is extremely annoying to a school which is in retreat waiting to launch a devastating counter-attack on another school, which it particularly dislikes.

On the whole the O.T.C. Camp is always a pleasant change and an interesting experience; it is also Mr. Holdstock's annual holiday.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ARMY RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP. 1929.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. H. SLOGGETT, D.S.O.

THE Competition for the Army Racquets Doubles Championship commenced at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on 25 February, entries having been received from the 17th/21st Lancers, Coldstream Guards, King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade (Holders).

First Round.—Coldstream Guards (Captain A. D. Bridge and G. N. Scott-Chad) beat 17th/21st Lancers (Captain R. T. Stanyforth and O. C. Smith-Bingham) by 4 games to 3 (10—15, 15—7, 13—16, 11—15, 15—5, 15—2, 15—10).

Considering that Bridge had not played racquets until this year, since he left Eton in 1914—the Coldstream win was a good one.

The Rifle Brigade (Captain E. S. B. Williams and A. C. Gore) beat The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Captain J. N. Cheney and Honble. D. O. French) by 4 games to 2 (15—6, 15—0, 7—15, 17—14, 17—18, 15—3).

The 60th were very unlucky in that C. J. Wilson went down with mumps two days before the Competition commenced, and French, who came in and took his place, was quite out of practice, having played practically no racquets for the last four years—in spite of this handicap he did extraordinary well.

Final.—The Rifle Brigade (Holders) beat the Coldstream Guards by 4 games to 1 (17—14, 15—5, 15—17, 15—0, 15—10).

Williams and Gore were too good a balanced pair for there to have been any doubt as to the issue: both the winners played well.

Scott-Chad was very erratic and Bridge did his best as a second string.

Out hearty congratulations to Williams and Gore, and if they will kindly go and win again next year, they will have beaten the record held so far by the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry. At present it is a tie.

The Cup was presented by Major-General C. E. Corkran, G.O.C., the London District.

ARMY RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP. 1929.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. H. SLOGGETT, D.S.O.

THE Competition for the Singles Championship (holder, Lieutenant A. C. Gore, Rifle Brigade) commenced at Prince's Club on 27 February. The entry was most disappointing, only six players competing.

First Round.—Captain J. N. Cheney (K.R.R.C.) beat O. C. Smith-Bingham (17th/21st Lancers) by 3 games to 1 (15—3, 15—8, 6—15, 15—7).

Captain E. S. B. Williams (R.B.), W.O., as Captain S. J. Wilson (K.R.R.C.) scratched.

Semi-Final.—G. N. Scott-Chad (Coldstream Guards) beat Captain E. S. B. Williams by 3 games to 0 (15—3, 15—5, 15—0).

Captain J. N. Cheney beat A. C. Gore by 3 games to 1 (15—7, 12—15, 15—11, 15—5).

This was an unexpected result. Cheney played to a form better than he has ever shown before—Gore was unlucky in breaking Racquets and could not get the touch of his hammer service. Both played very well, especially in the taking of service.

Final.—G. N. Scott-Chad beat Captain J. N. Cheney by 3 games to 0 (15—4, 15—11, 18—13).

Scott-Chad won his match chiefly through great experience with and against first-class players, and he took service remarkably well. This is the third Championship he has won in this Competition, and he now equals the record of H. Balfour Bryant, Major-General S. H. Sheppard and Captain T. O. Jameson.

The Cup was presented by Major-General Sheppard, the former Amateur Racquets Champion.

The thanks of all the competitors are due to Prince's Club for the efficient manner in which the competitions were run, and to J. Dear (Professional, Prince's Club), whose marking throughout was very good.

ARMY SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

1929.

THE Regiment was again, for the third year in succession, represented in the Army Squash Racquets Championship held at Prince's on 18–23 November, by Lytton-Milbanke, who for the second year in succession was defeated in the Final by Captain G. N. Scott-Chad (Coldstream Guards). Richardson had also

entered but unfortunately was compelled to scratch to J. G. Cowley, R.E., in the First Round.

In the First Round Lytton-Milbanke met and defeated Captain E. E. Mockler Ferryman, R.A., by three games to one (9—0, 7—9, 9—6, 9—3). Mockler Ferryman has played a lot of squash racquets during the past year, but his opponent's accuracy wore him down: the first game was won by a sequence of seven aces. In the third hand Mockler Ferryman led 5—0 and later 6—1, but Lytton-Milbanke drew level with a sequence of five aces. By this time Lytton-Milbanke had tired out his opponent and had little difficulty in winning the fourth game.

He beat G. C. Jameson, R.E., in the Second Round by three games to none (9—6, 9—4, 9—3). Once again his steadiness and good lengths wore his opponent down.

In the Third Round Lytton-Milbanke beat J. L. Galloway, R.A., again without the loss of a game (9—3, 9—1, 9—6). In this game he showed more winning strokes than hitherto. His opponent of last year, Major J. C. O. Marriott (Scots Guards), was beaten in this round by J. B. Hyde-Smith, R.A., and L. M. S. Lillie, R.E., who beat Captain J. N. Cheney (60th Rifles), was drawn against him in the Semi-Final, where G. N. Scott-Chad, the holder, met J. B. Hyde-Smith, R.A., whom Lytton-Milbanke met and beat last year. In the Semi-Finals Scott-Chad beat Hyde-Smith and Lytton-Milbanke beat Lillie by three games to one (5—9, 10—8, 9—4, 9—1). Lillie won the first game easily and was within a point of winning the second, but Lytton-Milbanke's great reach and staying power were too much for him.

Thus once again Lytton-Milbanke was confronted in the Final by the redoubtable Scott-Chad, already four times champion, and, though he scored two points more against him than he did last year, the result was the same, defeat by three games to none (9—7, 9—5, 9—0). Scott-Chad is very fast about the court and far more familiar with the court at Prince's than is Lytton-Milbanke. However, in the first game, Lytton-Milbanke led 3—2; later, after several long rallies, Scott-Chad went to 6—3. Lytton-Milbanke pulled up to 7—8, but Scott-Chad put him out and won the game with a well-cut stroke down the right side wall. In the next game Lytton-Milbanke led 3—0 and 4—1, then Scott-Chad scored an ace after a rally of 3 strokes, after which Lytton-Milbanke led 5—2. Scott-Chad then drew level 5—5, and in the next hand scored a sequence of six aces, taking him to 2—0 in the third game. This was followed by a run of three aces, 5—0. Here Lytton-Milbanke was in three times without scoring, Scott-Chad put on two more aces, and then Lytton-Milbanke was in again at 0—7 without scoring, and Scott-Chad won the game and a match which had lasted half an hour. For the second year in succession we offer our congratulations to Lytton-Milbanke on his fine performance. It is not too much to hope that next year

he may be able to oust his rival from his pedestal, and we venture to wish that between now and next year he may be able to get some practice at Prince's and remove the disadvantage at which he finds himself when playing against such an habitué of the Prince's courts as Scott-Chad.

SQUASH RACQUETS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

COLONEL W. F. BASSET again reached the Final of the Amateur Squash Racquets at the Bath Club in December, but was beaten by Captain V. A. Cazalet by three games to none (9—2, 9—5, 9—7), having in previous matches beaten E. D. Andrews, G. d'O. Sheppard, and, in the Semi-Final, I. Akers Douglas.

Basset, according to "The Times" correspondent, played well up to his form, and put up a very fine performance against an opponent who is considerably more than ten years younger.

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT. 1929.

THE Point-to-Point Races were again held at Little Priory Farm, Panfield, over the same course as the East Essex Hunt. Similar terms were agreed upon as in 1928, namely, that The Rifle Brigade Club should pay half the expenses of making the course.

Few who attend a point-to-point meeting realize what it means to make a course and what careful arrangements have to be made to avoid any "hitch" on the day of the races.

As the course at Panfield is now, more or less, a permanent one and the same fences are used every year, there are many people who think that it is only a matter of sticking up a few flags for the course to be ready for action.

This is far from being the case.

As early as the first week in February fatigue parties under an officer had to leave barracks about 8.15 a.m. and usually did not return till about 4 p.m.

This would have been impossible but for the generosity of the R.A.S.C. in providing the necessary transport to take the parties to and from the course.

The question of transport was always a difficult one. The lorry frequently arrived as much as half an hour late. This was entirely due to the weather, as, owing to the intense cold, radiators had to be emptied overnight and the refilling of them presented a difficult problem with tanks and taps frozen solid in the morning.

On one occasion a driver spilt some water on his coat and it

had frozen solid by the time that he arrived at barracks, a distance of a quarter of a mile. The work had to be continued in spite of the weather or it could not have been completed in the time available. Every fence has to be thickened up each year, and this requires no less than four hundred birch faggots. This figure may appear unnecessarily large, but, when it is considered that there were no less than twenty-nine entries for one race and twenty-four for another, it is obvious that it was essential that the fences should be made not only wide enough but also thick enough to prevent holes being knocked in them which would be sure to cause bad falls in the later races.

To give the spectators a better view of the course a total length of two miles of black-thorn fences, which had not been touched for twelve years, were cut down. It is now possible to see practically every fence, which is more than can be said for most courses in England. Much of this work could have been done by civilian labour, but, as we were paying a half-share of the expenses, our bills would have been exorbitant.

We were again lucky in having a more or less fine day for the meeting, although it did rain a little in the morning.

The going was excellent considering that the hard frost had only just broken, and that a few days earlier it was considered that the meeting might have to be postponed.

The Colonel again entertained over two hundred people to lunch, including the various officials and all the farmers who owned the land over which the course was run.

Over a thousand tea tickets were issued to farmers, their wives and families in the East Essex and Essex and Suffolk Hunts, of whom about nine hundred turned up at the meeting.

All the married families of the Battalion were taken to and from the course free and were entertained to tea.

Another innovation was free transport for all N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Battalion who wished to come. Next year is our last year at Colchester, and up to the time of writing our future destination is unknown. We hope that every one will take the opportunity of attending the races while we are so conveniently situated for London. The actual card with a short account of each race is given below.

1ST RACE.—THE RIFLE BRIGADE HEAVY-WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

To be run for the Regimental Heavy-Weight Challenge Cup. For horses the property of Officers serving (at the date of entry) in The Rifle Brigade, which have never won a race of any description under N.H. Rules (except at a Point-to-Point or bona-fide Hunt Meeting).

Weight—13 st. 7 lb. or over.

Penalties—The winner of any race other than a Point-to-Point Steeplechase confined to one Regiment or a Regimental Team Race or a previous winner of any of the races in this programme. Once—5 lb. Twice or more times—10 lb.

1. Mr. E. N. Clarke's ch.g. *Laddie*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
2. Capt. R. C. Bridgeman's br.g. *Puggy*, a, S. Coll. Drag (Owner).
0. Mr. E. J. C. King-Salter's b.m. *Mary Anne* (23838), a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell's ch.m. *Peggy* (68520), a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. L. M. B. Rathbone's b.m. *Betty*, 6, Zetland (Owner).
0. Capt. M. G. N. Stopford's b.m. *Dolly* (77801), a, Essex and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Major A. A. Tod's bl.g. *Warrior*, a, E. Essex (Mr. Stephens).
0. Capt. F. E. Fulford's br.g. *Champagne*, a, Bicester (Owner).

Won by two lengths. Only two finished.

This race really proved the thrill of the day, as out of the eight starters only two finished.

The trouble started at the first fence through "Betty" refusing and upsetting King-Salter.

Stephens, in the meantime, riding Tod's "Warrior" and intending to avoid all trouble, was going very fast, in fact much faster than the horse had been accustomed to go with his owner pilot on hunting, with the fatal result that the horse hit the fence rather hard and deposited his enthusiastic jockey on the other side complete with bridle. All went well after this till Fulford, who had come all the way from Netheravon, took a fancy to a cottage garden and stayed there till his horse was persuaded to leave just before the start of the second race. The only person who had a peaceful journey and proved the eventual winner was Clarke on "Laddie."

He thoroughly enjoyed his ride and no one deserved to win more than he did, as both he and his horse have competed for the last three years as a real genuine pair of hunters.

2ND RACE.—OPEN NOMINATION RACE.

For a Cup presented by The Rifle Brigade Club and a Sweepstake of two sovereigns each for horses, the property of the entrants nominated by the Commanding Officer of The Rifle Brigade which at the time of starting have not won a race of any description under N.H. Rules (races at a Point-to-Point or bona-fide Hunt Meeting excepted) and which have been regularly and fairly hunted with any recognized pack of Fox Hounds, Stag Hounds or Harriers in the United Kingdom during the season 1928-29. To be ridden in colours (to be declared at the time of entry) by persons who have never ridden for hire. Applications for nominations should be made to Secretary, The Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point, Hyderabad Barracks, Colchester, accompanied by entrance fee and M.H.

certificate. To comply with the Regulations, the winner to receive up to £20 of the stake. If the stake exceeds £20 the second to receive up to £10 of the surplus, and if still a surplus the third to save his stake. Balance to the Race Fund.

Weight—12 st. 7 lb. or over.

Penalties—Winner since 1 January 1928, once 5 lb., twice 10 lb., three times or more 14 lb.

Entrance fee, two guineas.

1. Mr. T. Hilder's br.g. *Airtrip*, 7, Essex Union (Owner).
2. Mr. Stanley May's bl.m. *Kazan*, 7, Essex Farmers (Mr. W. Ferguson Davie).
3. Mr. T. A. Pilkington's ch.m. *The Maid* (5 lb.), a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. J. Cooper-Bland's ch.g. *The Old Story*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. T. C. Traill's ch.m. *First Spear*, 6, Cambs Harriers (Owner).
0. Mr. F. Bowlby's bl.g. *Black Arrow II*, a, Berwickshire (Owner).
0. Mr. Geoffrey Wear's br.g. *Alone, Sir*, 6, Essex and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Capt. J. B. McKay's br.g. *Michael VII*, a, Essex and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Capt. J. B. McKay's b.g. *Uncle Hubert* (67983), a, Essex and Suffolk (Capt. R. K. Hewer).
0. Lieut.-Col. G. Blewitt's ch.m. *Miss Marten*, a, Essex and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Mr. V. M. Goodall's br.m. *She's It*, a, Essex and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Mr. H. B. Leverson-Gower's ch.m. *The Rabbit* (73326), 7, Zetland (Owner).
0. Col. E. Hill's b.g. *Rugged Robin*, a, East Essex (Mr. H. J. Morton).
0. Mr. S. M. Pilkington's br.m. *Yola Chad*, 7, Essex Union (Owner).
0. Mr. R. J. Crossman's b.m. *Festivity*, 7, N. Herefordshire (Mr. Bealby).
0. Capt. R. E. G. Caroline's b.g. *Notæ Boy*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. A. F. Fisher's b.g. *Pegsie*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. R. F. Jayne's ch.g. *Badge R.*, a, Essex and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Mr. J. G. P. Audain's ch.g. *Red Ronald II*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. J. H. L. Masker's b.g. *Paddy*, a, E. Essex (Owner).

Won by six lengths. Eight lengths between second and third.

This was the best entry of the day and a really good lot of horses went to the post. Here again the clerk of the course rose to the occasion. Owing to the large entry an extra ten yards in width had to be added to the water jump, which was no easy matter considering that the water had to be dammed up and the sides made firm.

The fruits of his good work were quite evident as there were still seventeen horses standing up half-way from home.

Hilder's "*Airtrip*," who led throughout the race, won easily by six lengths.

3RD RACE.—THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP.

To be run for the Challenge Cup presented by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade. Open to horses which have never won a Steeplechase (except a Point-to-Point Steeplechase confined to one Regiment or a Steeplechase at a Point-to-

Point or bona-fide Hunt Meeting), the property of Members of The Rifle Brigade Club.

Weight—13 st. or over.

Penalties as for Race No. 1.

1. Lieut.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie's br.g. *Hereford* (58345), a, Bicester (Mr. Troyte-Bullock).
2. Mr. G. Whitaker's ch.g. *Midnight Chase*, a, Crawley and Horsham (Owner).
3. Col. J. L. Buxton's ch.m. *Buttermilk* (80284), a, Aldershot Com. Drag (Owner).
0. Mr. W. P. Curtis's ch.g. *Napoleon*, 5, Crawley and Horsham (Mr. F. Richardson).
0. Capt. F. T. Hill's ch.g. *Pleasure*, a, E. Essex (Owner).

Won by six lengths. A distance between second and third.

At last, after repeated appeals, we managed to get one new "Past Rifleman" in Whitaker to compete in the race, and, what is more, he very nearly won it.

This race is becoming the one "blot on the landscape" and, unless more help from past Riflemen is forthcoming, the conditions will have to be revised and a race for something else substituted.

The Rifle Brigade Club gives a grant up to five pounds for travelling expenses, the secretary arranges stables and accommodation for grooms, while the Battalion is only too pleased to put anyone up or to provide a jockey. So if there is any difficulty apart from the simple process of making the entry, the secretary would be glad to know the details.

Whitaker led most of the way, together with Richardson on "Napoleon," till about two fences from home, when Troyte-Bullock took the lead and went on to win easily.

Lawrence Buxton put in his usual, or rather unfailing, appearance, and only just missed winning through falling at the last fence.

It was bad luck and he well deserved to win.

4TH RACE.—THE ADJACENT HUNTS FARMERS' RACE.

For a Cup presented by The Rifle Brigade Club and £5 to the winner, £3 to the second and £1 to the third, for maidens under N.H. Rules (races at a Point-to-Point or bona-fide Hunt Meeting excepted), which have been regularly and fairly hunted during the present season with any of the following packs: The East Essex, The Essex, The Puckeridge, The Essex and Suffolk, The Essex Union, The Newmarket and Thurlow, The Suffolk and Essex Farmers' Hunts. A Master's Certificate must accompany each entry. Horses must have been the bona-fide and unconditional property since 1 February 1929 of farmers owning or farming not less than fifty acres within the limits of the above Hunts or of a Puppy Walker.

Weight—12 st. 7 lb. or over.

Entrance Fee—Six entries or race may be declared void. To be ridden by Members, Subscribers, Farmers (or their sons) or serving Officers who have never ridden for hire.

Penalties—Winner since 1 January 1928, once 5 lb., twice 10 lb., three times or more 14 lb.

1. Mr. W. Price's bl.g. *Pussyfoot IV* (14 lb.), a, Newmarket and Thurlow (Mr. J. Price).
2. Mr. C. B. Blaker's br.g. *Con Mor* (5 lb.), a, E. and Suffolk (Owner).
3. Messrs. W. and J. Hodge's ch.g. *Plunder* (10 lb.), a, Essex Union (Mr. W. Hodge).
0. Mr. A. T. Goodchild's b.g. *Soloman* (5 lb.), a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. H. J. Barleyman's ch.m. *Lightfoot*, 8, E. Essex (Mr. H. Pritchard).
0. Mr. E. J. Cousins' b.m. *Duchess* (5 lb.), a, E. Essex (Mr. D. Blyth).
0. Messrs. S. and F. Blake's b.g. *Kruschen*, a, E. and Suffolk (Mr. S. Blake).
0. Mr. A. Barbar's b.m. *Dorathy*, 7, Essex Farmers (Owner).
0. Mr. Geoffrey Wear's b.g. *Taffy B*, 5, E. and Suffolk (Owner).
0. Mr. Peter Anderton's ch.m. *Lady Canham*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. R. Tilbrooke's br.g. *Badger*, a, Newmarket and Thurlow (Owner).
0. Mr. C. E. Ryder's b.m. *Brownie*, 6, Newmarket and Thurlow (Mr. A. William).

Won by four lengths. A distance between second and third. Out of an entry of twenty-four, half went to the post.

This was an excellent performance and proves that our races are very popular with the farmers. It is, unfortunately, seldom in these days that double figures start for a farmers' race, or even enter. The race was a good one and the favourite, "Pussyfoot," won fairly easily. It is interesting to note that this horse has won well over twenty races and ran well in the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham this season.

5TH RACE.—THE RIFLE BRIGADE LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

To be run for the Regimental Light-Weight Challenge Cup for horses the property of Officers serving (at date of entry) in The Rifle Brigade.

Weight—12 st. 7 lb. or over.

Conditions and penalties as for Race No. 1.

NOTE.—A Trophy in memory of the late Captain Alan Hargreaves will be given to the winner of The Rifle Brigade Light-Weight or Heavy-Weight Race according to which has the greatest number of starters.

1. Mr. R. D. Poole's b.m. *The Hen*, a, Cheshire (Owner).
2. Capt. F. T. Hill's br.g. *Killjoy*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
3. Lieut.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie's gr.g. *Evangeline*, a, Bicester (Owner).
0. Mr. P. S. Curtis's b.m. *Geisha II*, a, Crawley and Horsham (Owner).
0. Lieut.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie's gr.g. *Sunday*, a, Bicester (Mr. W. Starkey).
0. Major W. H. S. Alston's b.g. *Fanlight* (70160), a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Mr. A. V. Paley's ch.m. *Jorrocks*, a, E. Essex (Owner).
0. Capt. F. E. A. Fulford's gr.g. *Silvo* (69170), a, Tiverton (Owner).

Won by two lengths. A distance between second and third. Exactly the same number started as in the Heavy-Weight Race.

The Light Weights can lay claim to having put up a better show as nearly all the runners completed the course.

Up to this year it had been the custom for the Light-Weight Race to be run first and the Heavy-Weight Race last.

A change was made this year as in the past some Heavy Weights were heard to remark that every year their day was quite spoilt by having to wait till the end before they could "get it over."

In future the order of these races will be changed each year to give all a chance of enjoying themselves.

Poole on "The Hen" led most of the way with Crosbie and Hill close up. Hill took up the running about four fences from home, but was beaten on the run-in by Poole, with Crosbie a good and gallant third.

TEAM RACE.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE VERSUS 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE fifth and final team race between this Battalion and the 43rd Light Infantry took place at Faringdon on Thursday, 4 April. The race was the last race on the card of the Old Berks. Hunt Point-to-Point Races, the committee of which very kindly allowed us to use their course: this was in splendid condition, though like every other course this year rather on the hard side.

From a spectator's point of view the course could not be improved on, and given a fine day and good visibility as there was, every detail of the race could be seen.

"Hereford" and "The Hen" appeared to be favoured in the betting, which seemed to be fairly heavily indulged in by the local inhabitants.

There was a good start and "The Hen" soon went into the lead, followed closely by "Hereford" and four of our opponents in close attendance. This order was maintained throughout the race with the exception of "Rebel Girl," who met with a series of misfortunes after running out at the fence before the post and rails.

At the second fence from home that most unlucky individual, Robin Doyne, fell and broke his horse's neck.

In the end "The Hen" (R.B.) won a good race by half a length from "Hereford" (R.B.), who was four lengths in front of "Jarge" (43rd), with "Conqueror" (43rd) 4th, "Bumble Bee" (43rd) 5th, "Dolly" (R.B.) 6th, "Fanlight" (R.B.) 7th, "Evangeline" (R.B.) 8th, "Bicester" (43rd) 9th. "Rebel Girl" (43rd) and "Warrior" (R.B.) did not complete the course. The final result was a win for The Rifle Brigade by 41 points to 31.

H

Out of five races The Rifle Brigade have won three times and keep the Cup.

The Teams were as follows :—

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Lieut.-Col. Crosbie's *Evangeline* (Owner).
 Lieut.-Col. Crosbie's *Hereford* (Mr. Troyte-Bullock).
 Major Tod's *Warrior* (Mr. Allan).
 Major Alston's *Fanlight* (Mr. Nicholl).
 Capt. Stopford's *Dolly* (Mr. Purdon).
 Mr. Poole's *The Hen* (Owner).

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

Mr. Doyne's *Surprise* (Owner).
 Mr. Boileau's *Bumble Bee* (Owner).
 Major Portal's *Conqueror* (Mr. Graham).
 Mr. Bernard's *Bicester* (Owner).
 Mr. Edmund's *Jarge* (Owner).
 Capt. Meades *Rebel Girl* (Owner).

POLO.

1ST BATTALION.

SEASON 1928-1929.

OWING to the Battalion being stationed up the Khyber, very little polo could be played in 1927. At Landi Kotal itself there was an open space where it was possible to play, but as the ground was rather small and uneven, and very stony, only medium chukkers could be played. This served to keep our eyes in to a certain extent, but serious practice was impossible.

In April 1927, Stephens, Newton, Turner and Taylor went down to Peshawar to play in the Gai Cup, and though beaten in the First Round of the main tournament, managed to get into the Final of the subsidiary, in which the Peshawar Gymkhana team beat us 5-3.

One or two managed to get down and play in the Peshawar Christmas Tournament, but it was impossible to enter a team, as we could get no serious practice in Peshawar with the training season keeping us all very busy up in the Khyber.

Early in March 1928 the Battalion moved to Jullundur, and we were able to play a little polo before the hot weather descended upon us. Then no polo was possible in the plains, but a little was played before and after the rains on a small ground at Dalhousie, too small, alas, to give any real practice.

The next cold season everybody looked forward for a good long season's polo, but the higher command thought otherwise, and we had to march a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles to Northern Command manœuvres. We were allowed to come back by train—we paid for it—and so got back to Jullundur

about the 8th December, and for the rest of the season we played polo hard.

We entered for four tournaments, the "4 Chukker" at Lahore at Christmas, followed at short intervals by the Ferozepore and Ambala Tournaments, and the local one at Jullundur. We had had little practice, and many of our players were new to the game, so we did not go far in any one of them. One thing we certainly learnt was how bad we were, but we were not discouraged.

We managed to put in a "B" Team at Jullundur, which was unlucky not to win its match in either the main or the subsidiary tournaments.

The third week in February we went to Lahore to play in the "Infantry," our team consisting of Holroyd, Newton, Tryon and Macgeorge, with Garmoyle as spare man. We considered ourselves lucky to be drawn against the Royal Fusiliers, who had only beaten us by half a goal at Ambala, but this time they beat us 4-1 and were certainly the better team on the day. The tournament was won easily by the Seaforths, who were a conspicuously good team. They beat the Durhams in the Final.

Polo was played in the hot weather in Dalhousie as in 1928, but the rains were very heavy and made play impossible for very long. We got about three weeks' practice in Jullundur in October and November before the battalion training at Hoshiarpur. We got back from there on the 15th December and are entering a team for the "4 Chukker" Tournament at Lahore at Christmas again.

The difficulties in the way of getting a good team together are very great, and seem to increase every year. To start off with, there is no polo in Jullundur during the hot weather, very little at Dalhousie, and then only three a side. We had heard that no training could be done at Jullundur after Christmas owing to the crops, and last year that was so, but they keep us on manœuvres before Christmas for a solid six weeks to make up for it. This year we are going out for a month after Christmas for inter-brigade manœuvres, in addition to the usual month's camp at Hoshiarpur before the new year, and in neither case is it possible to get in here for any polo. However, we have several new and keen players, and we are all hoping for a new station next year, where we can get some good regular practice.

PIGSTICKING.

1ST BATTALION.

ALTHOUGH, when we first arrived in Jullundur, we had hopes of some pigsticking, it was not until we had been there nearly a year that they began to materialize.

Information was scanty as to the presence of pig, though in the

old days Kapurthala State provided plenty; close to the spot where the Maharajah's Palace now stands, the increase in the prosperity of that State has led to their disappearance latterly.

Thanks to the Regimental Munshi, Tryon got news of pig close to the junction of the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, and organized an expedition to search for them. A most helpful person was met with in a Mohammedan gentleman, who was called the "Safed Posh" of the Tahsil of Lohian Khas, about thirty miles south-west of Jullundur. His white hair and red-dyed beard caused him to be nicknamed the "Poached Egg"—the simile being very apt—and, as such, he became very familiar to many of us subsequently. To participate in these "boar hunts" made one feel that one was taking part in an armed rising of the country-side, as, by ten o'clock—never before—a crowd of villagers had collected with every conceivable weapon, spears, broadswords and fowling pieces, together with an odd collection of dogs, who had to settle their differences before any move could be made.

The first attempt was made by Tryon, and Plunkett, who was attached to us prior to joining the Guides Cavalry, and was successful in killing one boar after a good hunt, which included a gallop down a village street and over a railway embankment. Unfortunately, in the process of the *coup de grâce*, one of the hounds arrived too soon on the scene, and paid the same penalty as the pig.

The second attempt, by Tryon, Holroyd, and Wilbraham, was successful, only sounders being encountered.

The third reconnaissance was done by the Colonel and Plunkett, who were successful in killing a very big pig, 30½ inches, and in having two other hunts after big game. The boar killed on this occasion put up a tremendous battle, as he charged in and severed the tendons of Plunkett's pony and tried to do the same to the Colonel, who held him with a spear in the shoulder, whereupon the boar bit the shaft in half, thus leaving the former without a horse, and the latter without a spear. After a bit of manœuvring and keeping the boar off with the butt-end, the Colonel was able to get hold of Plunkett's spear and take two more charges before he succeeded in killing this very gallant boar.

The hunting on this day having been carried out further afield than any of the previous ones, information was received through the villagers that a party from Ferozepore were hunting not far from us, while they received news of us at the same time. The result of this was that we received an invitation to join the Ferozepore Tent Club, which we were grateful to accept.

Our first meet with them was on 7 April, and we had five very sporting days with them during that month.

It appears that this was their first season as a Tent Club, though pig had been killed in that district in the past without records being kept.

Compared to the better Tent Clubs, pig were not really plentiful,

so that the finding of them added considerably to the day's sport. This was done by the two Mohammedan shikaris, Nur Mohamed and Eliaz, who tracked and harboured the pig like the harbourer with the Devon and Somerset, with, at times, marvellous results, frequently indicating the exact patch of covert that a boar was asleep in.

The Tent Club was not rich enough to engage Chowkidars to prevent poaching and this made the pig wary and difficult to kill, in which they were assisted considerably by large patches of very heavy jungle and a shortage of spears, many of whom were inexperienced.

The Battalion provided nine spears during April, of which only the Colonel and Tryon had had previous experience; that of the latter in Iraq was not only manifest in the marvellous way that he rode a pig but also in the collection of pork butcher's implements that he carried distributed over his person and saddle.

We were lucky to get three first spears during that month, which were not accomplished without incident. Wilbraham succeeded in landing himself on top of the pig when he had pinned it to the ground, while Tryon, who had injudiciously lengthened his spear to reach the pig, received a jolt from the butt-end with considerable damage to his breeches and very nearly to himself.

The description of the various day's sport is best given in the accompanying extracts from the Ferozepore Tent Club's Log Book.

It is hoped that next year we will have the same, if not better sport.

Extract from the Ferozepore Tent Club's Log Book.

10TH MEET.

SUNDAY, 7 APRIL, MULLANWALA.

Out, Brigadier Battye and Agnew from Ferozepore and a very welcome addition of four spears from the Rifle Brigade in Jullundur.

Lieut.-Colonel Wilson joined the left heat with the Brigadier and Agnew, and Tryon, Garmoyle and Holroyd formed the right heat.

Miss Payn came out as spectator.

Line started at 6.30 a.m. about 2 m. N.E. of Mullanwala. Left heat with beaters through the crops, right heat forward.

At 7.45 a fine black boar was put up in front of the line and hunted through difficult country by the left heat, only an occasional view being obtained.

After about five minutes of this slow hunting Agnew took a heavy fall and damaged his shoulder. This delayed proceedings rather and by the time he was fixed up and packed off home the boar had found sanctuary in some very heavy jungle and was lost.

A bit of bad luck as he was a really fine boar and had already shown signs of wanting to fight.

10.30 a.m. A small boar put up and hunted for a short distance until he was signalled unrideable by the Brigadier.

11.15. Watered and fed at Asuahke (S).

12.0. Line continued N.E. along edge of crops N. of obelisk.

1.30. Boar put up by right heat which started jinking after giving them a run of about a mile, but was soon lost in very heavy jhow.

The afternoon's sport was concluded by each heat in turn hunting and killing two big barren sows that had been reported as doing a lot of damage to crops.

Both sows gave good runs and measured 26" and 27" respectively.

Bag, 2 sows.

Bag to date, 4 Boar.

11TH MEET (2 DAYS).

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 13 AND 14 APRIL, AT MAKHU.

Saturday, 13th.

Spears hacked to about 1 m. W. of Ruknewala, where lines started at 9.30 a.m.

Right Heat.
Brigadier Battye.
Garmoyle.
Chaplin.

Left Heat.
Wilson.
Holroyd.
Tryon.

Beat N.E. and S.E. along edges of crops, nothing moving except a small boar and two small sounders.

Watered and fed about 1 m. N. of Ruknewala.

Crops and heavy jhow on island N. and N.E. of Ruknewala, beaten out in afternoon.

Left heat viewed and ran a boar for a few minutes before losing in thick jungle.

Blank Day.

Sunday, 14 April.

Spears hacked to island N.E. of Chingeke, where line started at 6.45 a.m.

Right Heat.
Garmoyle.
Chaplin.

Rover.
Brigadier.

Left Heat.
Wilson.
Tryon.

Beating E. through thick jhow a good boar was viewed by right heat at 7.45 a.m. but lost in heavy jungle.

Noisy beat was then tried on Jand Island from E. to W. with spears posted on S. side in nullah.

A boar was soon on the move but spotted one of the spears and refused to break cover.

Watered and fed at Chingeke.

1.10 p.m. Left heat put up a boar which was well hunted by Tryon along a shallow nullah in W. direction.

Jinked back to Wilson on "Susan," who speared heavily through the neck. Three more charges and he was dispatched. 31-inch boar.

Total to date, 5 Boar.

12TH MEET.

SUNDAY, 21 APRIL, AT KAMALKE.

(4 m. S.W. of Shahkot.)

Three spears from Ferozepore motored to Dharmkot, hacking thence via Sangle.

Line started at 7 a.m.

<i>Right Heat.</i>	<i>Central Heat.</i>	<i>Left Heat.</i>
Lt.-Col. Mowatt.	Tryon.	Lt.-Col. Wilson.
Brownlow.	Brigadier Battye.	Macgeorge.
Wilbraham.	Picton.	Uloth.
	Congreve.	

This was the first time this district had been hunted and the local beaters brought dogs, etc., and were quite uncontrollable and useless.

Eventually they were sent away and Eliaz and Nur Mohamed worked with only about 8 men.

A long beat N.W. and back again proved blank.

About 10.45 a sounder having been reported by a local zamindar towards the North a move was made in that direction with right heat several hundreds of yards forward.

A sounder of 7 or 8 was soon moving and the right heat having picked out a rideable boar hunted him over good country.

Wilbraham speared heavily and he was quickly dispatched.

A 26-inch boar.

Being a Maiden spear Wilbraham was duly blooded by the Brigadier.

Watered and fed from 11.30 to 1 p.m.

On resuming the line moved E., with centre heat forward on the right flank.

Ten minutes later a big boar broke close to the right heat, who at once pursued him.

As only two of the heat were riding the boar who went close by the centre heat the latter joined in, the Brigadier being well on until he was crossed by Brownlow.

Getting on again he just failed to spear on a jink.

Tryon then took up the running and speared well.

A combined attack by the remainder rolled him over.

A 30½-inch boar with remarkably fine tushes.

Bag, 2 boar.

Wilbraham on "Mary." 26 inch.

Tryon on "Lozenge." 30½ inch.

Total to date, 7 Boar.

13TH MEET.

SUNDAY, 28 APRIL, AT JOGEWALA.

Met at Railway Embankment 3 m. N.E. of Jogewala at 8.30 a.m.

<i>Right Heat.</i>	<i>Centre Heat.</i>	<i>Left Heat.</i>
Anson.	Lt.-Col. Wilson.	Macgeorge.
Wilbraham.	Newton.	Lloyd.
Chaplin.	Congreve.	Picton.

Line started in westerly direction and crossed branch of river towards Mannu Mache.

10.15. Small sounder of squeakers put up.

No other boar before tiffin.

Afternoon beat back in E. direction; at 1.30 p.m. a rideable boar was put up and hunted in thick cover for a minute or two.

He then broke into the open but unfortunately was turned by some villagers and ran back into very thick jungle, where he was lost.

During this short run Lloyd managed to take two tosses but fortunately fell light each time and did no damage.

A move was then made to a village 2 m. N. of Ruknewala, where a boar had been harboured by Eliaz.

On being roused he knocked down a beater and was then hunted for about a mile and a half at a very fast pace.

Although the going was good the spears could not get up to him and eventually lost him in very heavy jhow near the junction of the Sutlej and Beas Rivers.

Going home through Mannu Mache a nasty jinking, twisting boar was put up, but no one could spear him, due probably to most of the spears being novices.

Blank day.

Bag to date, 7 Boar.

FOOTBALL.

1ST BATTALION.

FOOTBALL in the Battalion during 1929 has been rather interrupted for a variety of reasons.

The end of 1928 saw the Battalion returned from manœuvres trying rather hastily to prepare a team for the various competitions which take place each spring.

The chief difficulty in training a team in Jullundur is that the Battalion are, with the exception of the Battery, the only troops stationed in Jullundur who play football, and the lack of suitable opposition for practice games is an almost insuperable difficulty.

The Platoon and Company Tournaments being over we started

January with a series of trial matches within the Battalion, and there is no doubt the team improved considerably in consequence.

At the end of January we sent a team to Ambala to play against the Royal Fusiliers in a friendly match. Although the Battalion team was beaten 4 goals to 1, they made a very fair showing.

This match provided a much-needed bit of practice.

On 9 February the Battalion team went to Lahore and took part in the District Tournament. In the First Round the Battalion beat the Royal Tank Corps 1-0 in a well-contested game. They then came up against 4/7th Dragoon Guards from Sialkot, who proved themselves a very much better team than our own, and the Battalion were beaten firmly by 4 goals to 1.

The team then went on to Ambala to play in the Royal Fusiliers League there. For various reasons they entirely failed to reproduce their best form and finished last but one in the League table, which was won by a well-balanced side from the Black Watch at Chakrata.

The team then came back to Jullundur for a short spell of practices and in the middle of March were despatched to Lahore for the Lahore Trades Tournament.

In the First Round played on the Burt Institutes ground they met the Aircraft Park, their old enemies of last year, and they defeated them decisively 2-0. In the next round they met the Sherwood Foresters, who the year before had been the best side in India, and were beaten convincingly 3-1.

Thus finished an unlucky and rather unsatisfactory football season.

In Dalhousie during the summer we had our usual measure of success in the local tournaments, No. 11 Platoon winning the Platoon Tournament, and "C" Company winning the Company Tournament. At present the Battalion has just come back from a month's camp and will go out for another month in the New Year, with the result that football is at a standstill.

In the autumn we move to another station, where it is hoped we may find ourselves alongside another British Battalion and with the opportunities for practice, without which it is wellnigh impossible to train a team for tournament games.

2ND BATTALION.

THE results of the season 1928-29 were published in the CHRONICLE for last year. The following is the record for the season :—

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.	
				For.	Against.
41	23	14	4	163	112

An otherwise successful season was marred by our loss of form at the end of the season. This was due to the departure of players, especially A.Corpl. Day, the goalkeeper. Day left the Regiment

at a crucial stage of our football, as we were then in the Finals of the Braintree and Worthington-Evans Cups and were heading the Essex and Suffolk Border and the Garrison Leagues. We were beaten by the odd goal in both Cup Finals and had to take second place in each League. This was distinctly unfortunate, as we had held three of these four trophies for the previous two seasons.

Season 1929-30 is proceeding most satisfactorily. We lost the first two games of the season but have won every one since. In September we had to call in the team from brigade training to play Clacton Town in the Essex Press Cup and lost 2-1. A week later we were beaten 2-0 in the Amateur Cup by Harwich and Parkeston. In the Army Cup we have beaten 17th Brigade, R.A., by 5-1; 4th Divisional Signals, 3-1; and R.A., Shoeburyrness, 3-2. In the Fourth Round we meet the Dépôt Brigade, R.A., at home. In the Essex Senior Cup we beat Brentwood Mental Hospital by 8-2 and Clacton Town by 4-2. Walthamstow Avenue are due to play us at Colchester in the Third Round. We have played and won ten matches in the Border League and head the League with a goal average of 41-11.

The team is settling down into a very good side, and has a large following. Rfn. Craggs, a new-comer, is proving an excellent successor to Day, and with more experience of senior football will become a first-class goalkeeper. Except for Sergts. Fry and Wilkins, who are the only remaining members of our formidable team of a few years ago, the side is composed of young soldiers who promise to develop into really good players. Team work is very good. Sergt. Fry, although now bordering on the veteran stage, continues to lead the attack as well as ever. He has again been selected as centre-forward for the Essex County Eleven, which is a great tribute to his ability. Rfn. Potts, our left back, has twice played for the County Eleven this season.

The Second Eleven are holding their own in the 2nd Division of the Border League, their record being:—

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Goals.	
					For.	Against.
14	7	5	2	14	37	38

The Battalion Inter-Company League for the season has been completed and the result is as follows:—

Company.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Goals.	
						For.	Against.
"A"	.. 8	5	1	2	12	28	14
"B"	.. 8	3	3	2	8	22	24
"C"	.. 8	4	4	0	8	18	21
H.Q.	.. 8	3	4	1	7	14	13
M.G.	.. 8	2	5	1	5	15	25

"A" Company are therefore the winners of the Company Shield for the season 1929-30.

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

SINCE last year's letter we have played in the Jamasjee and Punjab Commission Cup for 1929. In both cases we drew the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.

We went to Sialkot for the Punjab Commission Cup and had a very close game indeed, but failed to win chiefly owing to the uncertainty of our batsmen and partly due to the fact that we had to play on a slow grass wicket after being used to matting. In the first innings Moore-Gwyn made 115. Rfn. Moles bowled steadily in both innings and was unlucky not to get more wickets.

The Jamasjee Cup was played at Jullundur. In the first innings we got the 4th/7th D.G.'s out for 67 runs, McGaw taking 7 wickets for 26 runs and Moore-Gwyn 3 wickets for 24 runs. We then went in and made 210. (Moore-Gwyn 88 and Newton 30.) In the third innings we were unlucky not to get Misa and Marson out in their first over. They went in to make 106 and 274 apiece, and their whole side made 726. This left us some 600 runs to make, a large score for any side and too large for us. We lost by 400 runs.

Great keenness was shown in the Company and Platoon Leagues, "I" Company and No. 15 Platoon winning.

At the time of writing we have just played the Aircraft Park, from Lahore, in the Jamasjee Cup for 1930, and won the match by 8 wickets, McGaw making 66 in the first innings and Moore-Gwyn and Newton knocking off the requisite 55 runs in the fourth innings.

Our side has been greatly strengthened by Moore-Gwyn both in bowling and batting, particularly in the latter, as he rarely goes in without making 50. Rfn. Moles is developing into a steady medium-fast bowler who at times comes remarkably quickly off the pitch. The side will be further strengthened when we get Turner back and Atkinson, who has just been posted to the Battalion.

We miss Campbell both as a wicket-keeper and an opening batsman.

2ND BATTALION.

FOR the third year in succession the Battalion has won the Colchester and District Cricket League without losing a single match: ten matches were played and we won them all outright. The match against West Mersea on 11 June was the most exciting, and the only one in which we were ever in danger of defeat. West Mersea were dismissed for 53, a very small total, but when we went in they dismissed 9 of our side for 27; however, Archie

Tod and C.S.M. Partridge refused to be parted and converted what appeared to be a certain defeat into a grand victory. Archie Tod made 37 not out, and C.S.M. Partridge 26.

We only played two matches outside the League, against Frinton, and Bury and West Suffolk.

We defeated Frinton very easily, but suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Bury and West Suffolk.

Although we did not have Teddy Williams to help us this year, we had a very good all-round side. C.S.M. Partridge bowled very well indeed in almost every match; Atkinson and C.Q.M.S. Hardman also did their fair share. In the batting line Archie Tod, Tom Foley and R.Q.M.S. Wates made most of the runs.

We were very unlucky in not being able to finish the Company Cricket Shield Competition played under league conditions, but we will try and prevent this happening again next year.

GREENJACKET CRICKET.

By CAPTAIN O. B. GRAHAM, D.S.O.

FIFTEEN Greenjacket matches had been arranged for the season of 1929; of these 4 were won, 6 drawn, 2 lost and 3 not played.

The match against the Hampshire Hogs was abandoned owing to rain; the Eton Ramblers were compelled to scratch.

The match against Mr. H. Martineau's side coincided with the O.T.C. Camp and was scratched as it was found impossible to get a side. Eventually five Greenjackets went to Holyport and played in a side got up by him against his Free Foresters' side.

The first match was against the R.M.C. Cadets at Sandhurst. The Cadets made 145—Darell and Graham taking four and five wickets respectively. The Greenjacket batting was not successful and at teatime, when the score was 45 for seven wickets, a timely storm arrived and flooded the ground, preventing further play.

Against the Sandhurst Wanderers the Greenjackets made 183 and the Sandhurst Wanderers 131—Sergt. Pounds taking seven wickets for 33.

The match against the Household Brigade was interfered with by rain. The Household Brigade won the toss and made 191—Darell taking six wickets. The Greenjackets ended up 9 runs behind on the first innings. In their second innings the Household Brigade made 142 for seven, and the Greenjackets 54 for three.

The Old Wykehamists brought a strong side. The Greenjackets won the toss and made 212, Harvey being top scorer with 66. The Old Wykehamists made the runs for five wickets, thanks to 78 by Sinclair and a splendid innings of 97 by Awdry.

The Navy batted first and made 298. The Greenjackets had a bad day and were out on a good fast wicket for 99—Pomfret, seven for 35, doing most of the damage. Following on next day they fared but little better and were out for 145.

The Staff College made 236 for seven declared, leaving the Greenjackets about two hours in which to make the runs. This they just failed to do in spite of some good hitting by C. Wilson, 58, and Foley, 81 not out, and when stumps were drawn 6 runs were still required to win.

Against the Highland Brigade the Greenjackets batted first, making 119, to which the Highland Brigade replied with 310, G. Rawstorne making 125. In the second innings the Greenjackets made 274 for six, Gore making 113 not out and Williams 51.

The Greenjackets won their matches against both Eton and Winchester. In the former the Greenjackets got Eton out for 191. It was very slow cricket, over three hours being taken to get the runs. Gore bowled well, taking five wickets, and Graham four. Left with just under two hours to get the runs, 192 runs were got for seven wickets, C. Wilson getting a brisk 76 and demoralizing the bowlers.

Against Winchester, Tod and C. Wilson each got four wickets and dismissed the College for 231. The Greenjackets got the runs easily—Curtis and Harvey, scoring 64 and 71 respectively, put on 149 for the first wicket, and after this Williams scored a quick 59.

Greenjacket Week this year was fine and very hot.

The first match against the Free Foresters was drawn. The Free Foresters batted first and declared, having made 355 for seven, Cooper making the top score of 141. The Greenjackets were dismissed for 211, of which H. F. Campbell made 99. Burrows took seven wickets for 46. Following on, the Greenjackets made 267, Campbell and Williams getting 50 and 52 respectively. This left the Free Foresters 124 to make to win, and just over an hour to make the runs in. Tod and Gore bowled well, and after losing three or four wickets in trying to force the pace, the Free Foresters were soon behind the clock, and when stumps were drawn still required 36 runs to win with four wickets to fall.

In the Regimental match the 60th won the toss and made 182, C. Wilson 57 and Trench 42. The Rifle Brigade made 263, of which Harvey made 92, Gore 50, and Tod 44. The 60th in their second innings, which lasted till teatime on the second day, made 264—Campbell making 77 and Wilson 62. The Rifle Brigade were left with 186 to win and about an hour and a half in which to get the runs. These were got with ten minutes to spare for the loss of three wickets.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Capt. E. F. Campbell, b. Gore ..	26	c. Graham, b. Atkinson ..	77
Capt. Le G. G. Horton, c. Tod, b. Graham ..	6	c. Tod, b. Graham ..	6
W. D. Davies, b. Graham ..	0	b. Gore ..	22
Capt. C. J. Wilson, c. Tod, b. Gore ..	57	c. Atkinson, b. Tod ..	62
Hon. D. O. Trench, c. Graham, b. Gore ..	42	c. Tod, b. Graham ..	20
Lt.-Col. H. D. Curtis, c. Tod, b. Atkinson ..	9	b. Tod ..	17
Capt. C. E. Grenville-Grey, b. Gore ..	2	b. Gore ..	6
P. W. Cripps, b. Gore ..	9	c. and b. Gore ..	16
P. G. Chapman, c. Harvey, b. Atkinson ..	13	c. Gore, b. Graham ..	6
Rfn. Truepenny, c. Gore, b. Atkinson ..	3	not out ..	17
Sgt. Pounds, not out ..	0	b. Gore ..	0
Extras ..	15	Extras ..	15
Total ..		Total ..	264

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. P. S. Curtis, c. Pounds, b. Wilson ..	3	c. Pounds, b. Trench ..	29
Capt. N. R. Harvey, b. Cripps ..	92	run out ..	44
Major H. F. Campbell, b. Pounds ..	16	run out ..	34
Capt. E. S. B. Williams, c. Trench, b. Pounds ..	0	not out ..	37
H. T. H. Foley, c. and b. Wilson ..	1		
Major A. A. Tod, c. and b. Wilson ..	44		
A. C. Gore, b. Trench ..	50	not out ..	27
J. E. A. Atkinson, c. Trench, b. Pounds ..	4		
Capt. O. B. Graham, b. Pounds ..	22		
Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, b. Pounds ..	0		
F. Stephens, not out ..	16		
Extras ..	15	Extras ..	15
Total ..		Total (3 wickets) ..	186

The Greenjackets won the toss against the I.Z. and made 328, of which H. F. Campbell 77, E. F. Campbell 72, and Darell 45 were the chief scorers. The I.Z. lost several wickets for a few runs that evening and by noon next day were all out for 196. Davison was the most successful bowler, getting four wickets for 29. It was very hot on Saturday and Tod decided to bat again instead of making the I.Z. follow on. In the second innings the Greenjackets made 179 for four, Foley 74 not out being top scorer, leaving the I.Z. 311 to get to win. I.Z. in their second innings made 187 for seven.

The match against the Incogniti was the last of the year. The

Incogniti won the toss and made 137. Graham took six wickets for 37. The Greenjackets started badly, losing four wickets for 35, but an excellent innings of 75 not out by Darell enabled them to win unexpectedly by five wickets.

GOLF.

THE REGIMENTAL ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting was held at Littlestone by kind permission of the Littlestone Golf Club and took place on 25 and 26 May.

The weather was good and the course in excellent condition. Thirty-two members attended.

A new programme of events was held which was appreciated by those who won, but was disliked by many of those who did not win.

The first day consisted of Bogey Singles under handicap in the morning, which resulted in the following returns:—

Maj.-Gen. W. W. Pitt-Taylor	12	5 up.
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	8	3 up.
R. V. Toynbee	7	1 up.
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	7	all square.
G. G. Rivière	10	1 down.
Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell	13	1 down.
Capt. F. H. Tudor-Owen	8	1 down.
Capt. P. G. Mayer	18	1 down.
A. C. Gore	Ser.	2 down.
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart.	8	2 down.
Major S. Trafford	8	2 down.
Colonel Hon. R. Brand	15	3 down.
Lt.-Col. Hon. T. Morgan Grenville-Gavin	16	3 down.
Hon. T. Brand	4	4 down.
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	11	4 down.
Major H. G. Parkyn	13	4 down.
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh	8	5 down.
Capt. C. Norbury	10	5 down.
Capt. T. Tatton	12	5 down.
Lt.-Col. A. Kennard	17	5 down.

Eight other members returned cards, but it is kinder not to record them.

General Pitt-Taylor's win was a very popular one. He is on no Committee in connection with the Golfing Society.

In the afternoon Bogey Foursomes were played. Out of sixteen couples only eleven returned cards.

Col. Hon. R. Brand and Lt.-Col. A. Kennard won at 1 down.

The rest were :—

	Down.
G. G. Rivière, 10, and Capt. T. Tatton, 12	2
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke, 18, and Lt.-Col. Hon. T. Morgan Grenville-Gavin, 16	3
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart., 8, and Capt. P. G. Mayer, 18	4
Capt. F. Tudor-Owen, 8, and Major S. Trafford, 8	5
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh, 8, and Lt.-Col. Sir M. Buller, 18	5
Capt. Norbury, 10, and R. V. Toynbee, 7	5
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig, 7, and Capt. H. Price, 15	6
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport, 8, and Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross, 11	7
Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell, 13, and Major H. Parkyn, 13	7
Lt.-Col. Liddell, 16, and Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Burnett-Stuart, 12	9

The following morning a Medal Round was played, with the following results :—

Player's Name.	Gross Handicap Net.
R. V. Toynbee	80 — 7 = 73
Col. Hon. R. Brand	89 — 15 = 74
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh	85 — 8 = 77
Capt. P. G. Mayer	95 — 18 = 77
A. C. Gore	78 — Sc = 78
Capt. F. Tudor-Owen	86 — 8 = 78
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	89 — 11 = 78
Major W. H. S. Alston	87 — 9 = 78
Major H. G. Parkyn	91 — 13 = 78
Lt.-Col. A. C. Kennard	96 — 17 = 79
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Burnett-Stuart	92 — 12 = 80
Capt. T. Tatton	92 — 12 = 80
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	94 — 13 = 81
Lt.-Col. W. G. Liddell	98 — 16 = 82
M. G. Begg	95 — 12 = 83
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	91 — 7 = 84
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	92 — 8 = 84
Hon. T. Brand	90 — 4 = 86
G. G. Rivière	97 — 10 = 87
Lt.-Col. Hon. T. Morgan Grenville-Gavin	108 — 16 = 92
Major Aspinall	114 — 18 = 96

Last year, as was pointed out in the CHRONICLE, the position of the members of the Committee was by some members viewed with satisfaction ; this year's result was the reverse, except in the case of Rivière.

The Scratch Cup was won by A. C. Gore with 78.

The best scores for the last 9 holes, half handicap, were :—

		Gross Handicap Net.
Hon. T. Brand	}	36 — 2 = 34
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart.		38 — 4 = 34
Col. Hon. R. Brand		43 — 7½ = 35½

The results of the Eclectic for 18 holes played on Saturday and Sunday mornings were :—

R. V. Toynbee	65
Maj.-Gen. W. W. Pitt-Taylor	68

During the past year the Regimental Golfing Society played the following matches :—

Match played on handicap at Fleet on 17 March.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		STAFF COLLEGE.
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (7)	—	Capt. C. D. Robertson (4)
		(5 and 4)
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (7) (4 and 2)	+	Capt. K. L. Stewart (4)
Major S. Trafford (8)	—	Lt.-Col. W. P. J. Akerman (5)
		(2 and 1)
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (8) (2 and 1)	+	Lt.-Col. H. C. Curtis (7)
Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell (13)	—	Capt. H. F. Lucas (9) (5 and 4)
Major H. G. Parkyn (13) (5 and 4)	+	Capt. J. R. Kennedy (9)
Colonel Hon. R. Brand (15)	—	Maj.-Gen. C. W. Gwynn (14)
		(1 up)
Lt.-Col. Sir R. Verney (16) (halved)	0	Major G. C. Bucknall (12) (halved)
Total	3	Total

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Davies (halved)	0	Robertson and Stewart (halved)	0
Trafford and Bligh (halved)	0	Akerman and Curtis (halved)	0
Morrison-Bell and Parkyn (halved)	0	Lucas and Kennedy (halved)	0
Brand and Verney (3 and 2)	+	Gwynn and Bucknall	—
Total	1	Total	0
	4		4

Match played at Worplesdon, on Sunday, 24 March.

SINGLES.

RIFLE BRIGADE.		OLD ETONIANS.	
Hon. T. Brand	—	J. Booth (4 and 3)	+
R. V. Toynbee (2 and 1) .	+	L. Cohen	—
Capt. C. C. Norbury . . .	—	R. Twining (5 and 4) . . .	+
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (5 and 4)	+	H. G. Rivière	—
Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset (3 and 1)	+	G. G. Rivière	—
Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell (7 and 5)	+	Maj.-Gen. W. W. Pitt-Taylor	—
Col. Hon. R. Brand	—	J. Boscawen (1 up)	+
Total	4	Total	3

FOURSOMES.

T. Brand and Toynbee (3 and 2)	+	T. Booth and L. Cohen . . .	—
Norbury and Bligh	—	R. Twining and H. G. Rivière (3 and 2)	+
Morrison-Bell and R. Brand	—	Pitt-Taylor and Boscawen (1 up)	+
W. F. Basset	—	G. G. Rivière (5 and 3)	+
Total	1	Total	3
	5		6

Match played at Worplesdon on 14 April against the Old Wykehamists' G.S.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		O.W.G.S.	
The Hon. T. Brand	—	R. Macdonell (2 and 1) . . .	+
Major W. H. S. Alston . . .	—	A. G. Macdonell (3 and 2) . .	+
Lt.-Col. J. Innes	—	C. B. Maxwell (3 and 2) . . .	+
W. P. S. Curtis (4 and 3) . .	+	M. V. B. Hill	—
Major J. West	—	Major G. Clark (6 and 4) . . .	+
Lt.-Col. F. Basset (2 up) . .	+	E. E. Kennard	—
Maj.-Gen. W. W. Pitt-Taylor	—	R. A. Rendall (2 up)	+
Capt. H. R. Price (2 up) . .	+	Col. Davey	—
Total	3	Total	5

FOURSOMES.

Brand and Alston	—	Macdonell and Macdonell (7 and 6)	+
Innes and Curtis	—	Maxwell and Hill (4 and 3)	+
West and Basset (5 and 4) . .	+	Clark and Kennard	—
Pitt-Taylor and Price (1 up)	+	Rendall and Davy	—
Total	2	Total	2
	5		7

A match played on 5 May at Worplesdon against the 60th Rifles resulted as follows :—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		60TH RIFLES.	
Hon. T. Brand (5 and 4)	+	Major G. Mellor	—
R. V. Toynbee	—	Lt.-Col. S. Mellor (1 up)	+
G. G. Rivière (5 and 4)	+	Major Bonham-Carter	—
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	—	Lt.-Col. J. Harker (1 up)	+
Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset (2 and 1)	+	L. Burgoyne	—
Maj.-Gen. W. W. Pitt-Taylor (5 and 4)	+	Capt. Villiers	—
Lt.-Col. Sir R. Verney	—	Major-Gen. Sir S. Hare (1 up)	+
Colonel Hon. R. Brand (halved)	0	Capt. G. Horton (halved)	0
Total	4	Total	3

FOURSOMES.

T. Brand and Toynbee (1 up)	+	Mellor and Mellor	—
Rivière and Haig (4 and 2)	+	Bonham-Carter and Harker	—
Basset and Verney	—	Burgoyne and Hare (7 and 5)	+
Pitt-Taylor and Brand (3 and 1)	+	Villiers and Horton	—
Total	3	Total	1
	7		4

Match played on 1 June at Bramshot on handicap.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.N. AND R.M.G.S.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (7) (halved)	0	Inst.-Lt.-Comd. Akhurst (3) (halved)	0
G. G. Rivière (10)	—	Eng.-Lt. Hannay (3) (5 and 4)	+
Major W. H. P. Swaine (4)	—	Lt.-Comd. Malcome King (4) (7 and 6)	+
Lt.-Col. J. Innes (9)	—	Capt. K. Brounger (5) (4 and 2)	+
Lt.-Col. W. Basset (8) (3 and 1)	+	Sub.-Lt. Gill (8)	—
Major H. G. Parkyn (13) (6 and 4)	+	Vice-Admiral A. V. Campbell (10)	—
Capt. H. R. Price (15) (2 and 1)	+	Sub.-Lieut. Carrol (10)	—
Capt. J. Taylor (16) (2 up)	+	Eng.-Admiral Perry (12)	—
Total	4	Total	3

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Rivière (3 and 1)	. +	Akhurst and Hannay	. . -
Innes and Swaine (1 up).	. +	Malcome King and Brounger	-
Basset and Parkyn	. . -	Gill and Campbell (2 up).	. +
Price and Taylor (4 and 2)	. +	Carrol and Perry	. . -
Total		Total	
	3		1
	7		4

Match played at Hindhead on 2 June.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		INNER TEMPLE G.S.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	. . . +	J. E. Walker	. . . -
Captain C. Norbury (2 up)	. +	F. L. C. Hodson	. . . -
Lt.-Col. W. Basset	. . . -	R. Barbour-Turnbill (2 and 1)	+
Captain T. Tatton	. . . -	W. A. Davies (1 up).	. . +
Major H. Parkyn.	. . . -	A. E. Ellis (2 and 1)	. . +
Capt. H. Price	. . . -	V. Holmes (3 and 2)	. . +
Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan	-	F. E. W. Sproat (1 up)	. . +
Capt. P. G. Mayer	. . . -	C. Tindale Davis (2 and 1)	. +
Total		Total	
	2		6

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Basset (4 and 2).	+	Walker and Hodson	. . . -
Norbury and Tatton (1 up)	+	Turnbill and Davies	. . . -
Parkyn and Price (3 and 1)	+	Ellis and Holmes	. . . -
Lucan and Mayer	. . . -	Sproat and Davis (2 and 1)	+
Total		Total	
	3		1
	5		7

On 8 and 9 June a side stayed with Trafford and suffered two severe defeats, but in spite of which they all enjoyed themselves.

On 8 June they played the Cromer Artisans' Club. Brand, in his letter to the Hon. Secretary, says they, the Cromer Artisans, were all about scratch, but some of the R.B. players put them at better than this! The results were:—

R.B.C.G.S.		CROMER ARTISANS' CLUB.	
Major S. Trafford (halved)	. 0	E. Reynolds (halved)	. . 0
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	. . -	V. Gray (1 up)	. . . +
Major W. H. P. Alston	. 0	S. Allen (1 up)	. . . +
Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell	. -	E. Savory (6 and 5).	. . +
Col. Hon. R. Brand	. . -	C. T. Clarke (8 and 6)	. . +
Capt. H. R. Price	. . -	B. Bailey (10 and 8)	. . +
—, Begg	. . . -	E. Griffen (6 and 5)	. . +
Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune	-	D. Stitbone (6 and 5).	. . +
Total		Total	
	0		7

The next day the side played the Royal Cromer Golf Club. They did slightly, but very slightly, better.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R. CROMER G.S.	
Major S. Trafford (halved)	0	Sir R. Wigan (halved)	0
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	—	Capt. C. Gray (6 and 4)	+
Major W. H. S. Alston (halved)	0	Brig.-Gen. Clemson (halved)	0
Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell	—	Major Packard (3 and 2)	+
Col. Hon. R. Brand	—	Lord Suffield (7 and 6)	+
Capt. H. R. Price	—	F. R. Bell (1 up)	+
M. G. Begg (2 and 1)	+	Hon. J. Harbord	—
Major D. Prideaux-Brune	—	J. F. Gayner (4 and 3)	+
Total	1	Total	5

FOURSOMES.

Trafford and Davenport	—	Wigan and Gray (2 up)	+
Alston and Morrison-Bell (4 and 3)	+	Clemson and Packard	—
Brand and Price	—	Suffield and Bell (3 and 2)	+
Begg and Prideaux-Brune	—	Harbord and Major Wellesley (1 up)	+
Total	1	Total	3
	2		8

Match played at Bramshot on 10 November against 60th Rifles.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		60TH RIFLES.	
Capt. J. Davison (3 and 2)	+	Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor	—
R. V. Toynbee (6 and 5)	+	Capt. J. Cheney	—
Hon. T. Brand (7 and 6)	+	Hon. D. O. Trench	—
W. H. P. Curtis (4 and 3)	+	Capt. L. Burgoyne	—
Major W. H. S. Alston	—	Lt.-Col. T. H. Harker (4 and 3)	+
Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset (halved)	0	Lt.-Col. H. O. Curtis (halved)	0
Col. W. E. Davies	—	Capt. T. N. F. Wilson (6 and 4)	+
Capt. C. Norbury (halved)	0	Capt. Le G. G. G. W. Horton (halved)	0
Total	4	Total	2

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Toynbee (2 and 1)	+	Mellor and Cheney	—
Brand and Curtis	—	Trench and Burgoyne (3 and 1)	+
Alston and Basset	—	Harker and Curtis (5 and 4)	+
Davies and Norbury (5 and 3)	+	Wilson and Horton	—
Total	2	Total	2
	6		4

The season closed on 1 December with a severe defeat from the Staff College at Fleet.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		STAFF COLLEGE.	
A. C. Gore	—	Capt. C. B. Robertson (4 and 3)	+
Hon. T. Brand	—	Lt.-Col. G. Clark (8 and 7)	+
R. V. Toynbee (8 and 7)	+	Capt. H. F. Lucas	—
Maj.-Gen. W. Pitt-Taylor	—	Lt.-Col. H. O. Curtis (6 and 4)	+
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	—	Capt. T. N. F. Wilson (1 up)	+
Col. W. E. Davies	—	Capt. R. Vaughan (2 and 1)	+
Major H. G. Parkyn (5 and 4)	+	Major G. Bucknall	—
Bde.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan	—	Maj.-Gen. C. W. Gwynn (2 and 1)	+
Total	2	Total	6

FOURSOMES.

Gore and Brand (halved)	0	Robertson and Lucas (halved)	0
Toynbee and Haig (1 up)	+	Clark and Wilson	—
Pitt-Taylor and Davies	—	Curtis and Vaughan (2 and 1)	+
Parkyn and Lucan	—	Bucknall and Gwynn (2 and 1)	+
Total	1	Total	2
	3		8

THE ARMY GOLF MEETING.

The Army Golf Championship was held at Princes, Sandwich, commencing on 6 May.

The Regiment was represented by Gore, Curtis, Taylor and Alston. Gore was second in the Championship with a score of $87 + 80 = 167$, being 6 strokes behind Captain G. N. C. Martin, who won.

In the Inter-Regimental Team Match the Regiment were defeated in the First Round by the Grenadier Guards :

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		GRENADIER GUARDS.	
A. C. Gore	0	P. D. Miller	1
W. P. S. Curtis	0	Major R. S. Lambert	3
Capt. J. A. Taylor	0	Capt. G. H. I. Dury	6
Major W. H. S. Alston	0	Lt.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne	5
Total	0	Total	15

BOXING.

1ST BATTALION.

THE past year has shown a very great revival of interest in boxing throughout the Battalion. For several years past, apart from Inter-Company boxing and the performances of certain individual men, little, indeed practically no interest, was taken by anybody in the Battalion over boxing. Why this should have been so it is hard to say, but it was an undoubted fact. This year, thanks mainly to the infectious enthusiasm of R.S.M. Driscoll, Sergt. Spratt, M.M., of "C" Company, Corpl. Webb of "I" Company, and one or two others, boxing has at last come to its own again within the Battalion, and a definite start has been made towards forming a proper battalion boxing team in the near future. In this we have been fortunate in having the Hampshire Regiment at Dalhousie during the summer, for they take almost a greater interest in boxing than in any other form of sport and so have provided just that stimulus which was so badly required in this Battalion. Provided the present enthusiasm remains there is no reason why, in the very near future, we should not be able to take part in tournaments and to hold our own successfully with most other regiments in India. Our one real difficulty at present is that as we do not appear to enlist men who will ever become heavyweight or even light-heavyweight—perhaps the Depot might bear that fact in mind.

Early in the year a start was made by sending four men to Lahore to represent the Battalion in the Feather, Light, Welter and Bantam Weights at the Lahore District Tournament. These four all lost on points, but, in each case, the fights that they put up were so encouraging—especially when it is realized that they had had but very little training—that enthusiasm for boxing grew apace. One of the four (Rfn. Webb) put up so good a performance that he was selected to represent the District at the Northern Command Tournament at Rawal Pindi, but, as he was due to return home to England, he was unable to do so.

The first result of this start was a Battalion Boxing Tournament which was held in February. This tournament was divided into two parts; the first part being for novices only, and the second for those men who had experience of real boxing. The number of entries was excellent, and the standard of boxing decidedly encouraging. The results were:—

Novices' Feather Weight. Won by A. Corpl. Martin, "I" Company.

Novices' Light Weight. Won by Rfn. Heron, "B" Company.

Novices' Welter Weight. Won by Rfn. Lucas, "I" Company.

Novices' Middle Weight. Won by Rfn. Clark, "I" Company.

Non-Novices' Feather Weight. Won by Rfn. Cookson, "A" Company.

Non-Novices' Middle Weight. Won by Bug. Sullivan, "C" Company.

Following this Inter-Company Boxing Tournaments are held during March and April which ended in a final between "H.Q." Wing and "A" Company; "H.Q." Wing won this by scoring 25 points to the 20½ points scored by "A" Company.

Immediately after this the Battalion was split into half, one part going up to Dalhousie in the first week of May and the other half remaining in Jullundur. During the hot weather boxing was impossible in Jullundur owing to the excessive heat, but in Dalhousie it was taken up with the utmost enthusiasm. Regular training was carried out day by day, and, eventually, a bungalow was unofficially misappropriated and handed over to the boxers for training and of keeping boxing stores, etc., in. This bungalow proved to be a very real blessing, and seldom can any officer's bearer have been more popular with all ranks than was the Quartermaster's—for the bungalow in question was his.

In July the Hampshire Regiment organized a tournament in Dalhousie. This tournament was a novices', open to all units in Dalhousie, but, in addition, certain special contests were arranged between members of their team and those of our men who were beyond the novice class. The results, from our point of view, are very satisfactory; for we won three out of the four novices' weights for which we entered, and four out of the five special contests. The actual results were:—

Novices' Bantam Weight. Won by Hampshire Regiment.

Novices' Feather Weight. Won by Rfn. Gould, "C" Company.

Novices' Light Weight. Won by Rfn. Moore, "C" Company.

Novices' Welter Weight. Won by Rfn. Pedleham, "B" Company.

Feather Weight Contest. Won by Hampshire Regiment.

Bantam Weight Contest. Won by Sergt. Spratt, "C" Company.

Light Weight Contest. Won by Rfn. Ayers, "C" Company.

Welter Weight Contest. Won by Bdms. Berryman, "H.Q." Wing.

Middle Weight Contest. Won by Bug. Sullivan, "H.Q." Wing.

In October another tournament on much the same lines was organized by the Hampshire Regiment, though on this occasion special contests were also arranged for the boys who had thoroughly entered into the spirit of the game. The results, though not so overwhelmingly in our favour as were the results of July, none the less were very satisfactory, giving us nine winners and three runners-up to six winners and two runners-up for the Hampshire Regiment. The results in detail were:—

Special Contests :

Feather Weight. Won by Corpl. Webb, "I" Company,
against Hampshire Regiment.

Light Weight. Won by Hampshire Regiment against Rfn. Sullivan, "A" Company.

Welter Weight (1). Won by Bdms. Berryman, "H.Q."
Wing, against Hampshire Regiment.

Welter Weight (2). Won by Hampshire Regiment against Rfn. Lucas, "I" Company.

Middle Weight. Won by Hampshire Regiment against Bug. Sullivan, "H.Q." Wing.

Novices' Finals :

Bantam Weight. Won by A. Corpl. Martin, "I" Company.

Feather Weight. Runner-up, Rfn. Barry, "H.Q." Wing.

Light Weight. Won by Bdms. Sargeant, "H.Q." Wing.
Runner-up, Bug. McCarthy, "H.Q." Wing.

Welter Weight. Runner-up, A.Corpl. Broughton, "A"
Company.

Middle Weight. Won by A.Corpl. Diggins, " A " Company.

Boys' Contests :

Fly Weight (1). Won by Boy Perks.

Fly Weight (2). Won by Boy Charlwood.

Light Weight. Won by Boy Ruddy.

Middle Weight. Won by Boy King.

Bantam Weight. Won by Hampshire Regiment.

From the middle of November till the middle of December, whilst we are out in camp at Hoshiarpur, a boxing ring will be fitted up in which men will be able to train each evening and in which it is proposed to hold inter-company, etc., boxing tournaments every Saturday. In this way it is hoped to keep the Battalion interested in boxing, and to have available next February a very useful number of boxers to send to Lahore and elsewhere as soon as the different tournaments start.

2ND BATTALION.

THE Battalion has been very successful this year at boxing both in team and individual events, and it is only to be hoped that our team will do well in the Army Inter-Unit Team Championship. In the Second Round of this we are to meet the Grenadier Guards at Colchester, on 29 January 1930, having drawn a Bye in the First Round.

Our first opponents this year were the 17th London Regiment (T.A.), whom we beat by 13 fights to 2, in a friendly match, in the Garrison Gymnasium on 2 February.

The Army Individual Championships were held in London

early in February. We sent up A.Corpl. Martin and Corporal Watson. The latter was unlucky and had to scratch in the third series, owing to a damaged hand. Martin, however, reached the Final of the Feather-Weights, where he was beaten after a hard fight by L.Sergt. Woods of the K.O.Y.L.I.

He also represented the Army against the Aldershot Command and against the Irish Free State Army.

We again won the Garrison Inter-Unit Team Championship, which was held in April. After beating the Suffolk and Essex Regiments in the First and Second Rounds, we succeeded in defeating the 7th Hussars in the Final by 24 points to 21, after a somewhat desperate match.

In the middle of October our Novices, who had shown excellent form in the Battalion Competition, easily won the Garrison Inter-Unit Novices' Team Competition, with seven individual winners.

The actual result of this Competition was :—

				Points.
1st, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	..	..	..	32
2nd, 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.	..	..	..	17
3rd, (17th Field Bde., R.A.	..	..	..	16
(1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt.	..	..	..	16
5th, 7th Queen's Own Hussars	..	..	..	15

There is no doubt that the boxing of the Battalion is as good now as it has ever been, and King-Salter and C.S.M. Giles are to be congratulated on the way they have trained the teams and managed the Battalion boxing.

HOCKEY.

1ST BATTALION.

HOCKEY during the last year has been rather at a low ebb in so far as the Battalion team is concerned. There has been a dearth of new talent, whilst some of the old Battalion players have returned to England.

In the spring the Battalion entered for the District Inter-Unit Hockey Tournament at Lahore, and in the First Round met the eventual winners, a team of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps from Ferozepore. There was no score until within five minutes of time, when our opponents scored once. The game was very closely contested from beginning to end, and on the very indifferent ground we were given to play on, proved to be the best and keenest match of the tournament for our opponents.

We were very sorry to lose W. O. I. Kearney, who is a hockey player of great experience and skill, and in the above match he played a very strong and sound game in the half-back line.

At about the same time and before the Battalion broke up for the summer the Inter-Platoon and Company cups were competed for.

These resulted in a win for the Band and the Head-quarter Wing respectively. It is during these tournaments that it is hoped to find new talent, but in spite of close games, many replays, etc., no new Battalion players were discovered and there is no doubt that 2nd Battalion give us very little assistance in this subject.

At Dalhousie during both halves our opponents in the Station tournaments were portions of the Hampshire Regiment, the Royal Tank Corps, and a composite team called the Staff and Department.

In the first half, when the weather was pleasant and fine, the Head-quarter Wing defeated the Royal Tank Corps by 3 goals to 2 (in a replay) and thereby won the Inter-Company Station tournament for us.

In the second half the inclement weather descended upon Dalhousie with great violence, and what is believed to be a record was set up in that for thirty-two consecutive days there was heavy rain.

The H.Q. Wing of the Hampshire Regiment in the Final of the Station Inter-Company Tournament were defeated by 2 goals to nil by our Head-quarter Wing, whilst the Band defeated No. 4 Platoon of the Hampshire Regiment in the Station Inter-Platoon Tournament.

Dalhousie still only has one ground upon which everything takes place, and this disadvantage, combined with the monsoon, prevented all teams from getting any but very little practice at hockey and football.

Throughout the hot weather at Jullundur companies played a lot of hockey as a pleasant means of getting the necessary exercise, and some of their opponents were the Dogra Regiment, the British Infantry Training Company, and the Police, and the Kapurthala Army, but by far the strongest team was the village opposite barracks, who at the shortest notice can turn out a team led by the schoolmaster that would go a long way in any tournament. Their stick work and agility are most praiseworthy, and their sportsmanship and team work make them very pleasant and instructive opponents.

2ND BATTALION.

As in previous years, hockey has taken rather a minor position, and this is partly owing to the fact that some of the best hockey players, being also football players, are wanted for the football side. Last season "H.Q." Wing got into the Semi-Final of the Inter-Company Garrison Knock-Out Competition but were beaten by "B" Company, 1st Essex Regiment.

In the Battalion Inter-Company League last season "H.Q." Wing were the winners. They were beaten by "M.G." Company after a very hard game, but the latter were beaten by "B" Com-

pany and "H.Q." Wing won the hockey shield on the better goal average.

This season we were knocked out in the First Round of the Army Cup by the R.A. Training Battalion from Woolwich. At half-time the score was 1—1; in the second half we got 2 goals, making the score 3—1, but in a fateful ten minutes our opponents got 2 goals and finally won 4—3.

At the time of writing the only company left in the Inter-Company Garrison League is "H.Q." Wing, who have so far got into the Third Round.

We have hopes that they may get into the Final, when they are almost sure to have to deal with the formidable "H.Q." Wing team of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS.

1ST BATTALION.

SINCE the Battalion left Peshawar many of the old stalwarts of our athletic world have left us, and though some new talent has been found it has not been in sufficient quantity to provide the material with which to build a first-rate team. Our weakness in the sprint races is still unremedied, and until this can be altered our prospects of winning any Sports open to other Units are remote.

We were also severely handicapped in our preparation for the Lahore District Meeting held in February by the fact that man-œuvres had taken up the greater part of the two months previous to the New Year, with the result that almost every existent competition within and without the Battalion had to be crammed into the earlier months of this year. This gave little opportunity for getting together and training a strong team, and accordingly our visit to Lahore was not very profitable.

There were, however, some very creditable individual performances, notably by Corporal Bowyer in achieving third place in the Mile and by A.Corporals Cotgrove and Diggins in winning the Long Jump. Otherwise we were no match for the very fine teams entered by the 5th Fusiliers and the Hampshire Regiment.

The team that represented the Battalion was as follows :—

100 Yards :

Corpl. Hadley, Rfn. Whittle, Rfn. Jones, Sergt. Norman.

220 Yards :

A. Corpl. Cotgrove, Rfn. Whittle, A.Corpl. Woods, Rfn. Farrell.

440 Yards :

Sergt. Wright, Rfn. Riley, Rfn. Crockford, Rfn. Poingdestre.

880 Yards :

Lieut. Thornton, A.Corpl. Upton, Rfn. Wainwright, Rfn. Poingdestre.

1 *Mile* :

Lieut. Thornton, Corpl. Bowyer, A.Corpl. Upton, Rfn. Wainwright.

3 *Miles* :

Corpl. Bowyer, A.Corpl. Giles, Rfn. Durling, Rfn. Hadley.

High Jump :

Rfn. Walsh, A.Corpl. James.

Long Jump :

A. Corpl. Diggines, A.Corpl. Cotgrove.

Weight :

A. Corpl. Diggines, A.Corpl. Jenkins.

Reserves :

A. Corpl. Patterson, A.Corpl. Smith.

In the Jullundur Brigade Assault-Arms "A" Company provided the winning team in the inter-company and battery Medley Relay Race open to the Station. The Company was represented by Sergt. Norman, Corporal Bowyer, Lieut. Thornton and A.Corporal Diggines.

Battalion Sports took place after the Lahore District Meeting, an unfortunate but unavoidable arrangement, and provided the most exciting ending that has been seen for some years in a tie between "A" Company and H.Q. Wing. Corporal Bowyer was awarded the Individual Cup, while A.Corporals Upton, Diggines and Cotgrove all showed good form.

Athletics, and Cross-Country Running in particular, have been passing through a lean period. Let us hope this is only temporary and that we may in the near future raise a team herculean of strength and so fleet of foot that our opponents may appear as snails in their progress, panting and powerless.

2ND BATTALION.

SWIMMING.

As in previous years, we did not train as a team, but individuals undoubtedly trained hard on their own, for the standard was very much higher than last year.

Each Company and H.Q. Wing held its own Swimming Sports early in July, and so helped Lytton-Milbanke to run a very successful Battalion Meeting on 22 July. Points were awarded for most of the events, and at the end of the day—

"B" Coy.	were first with 60 Points.
"C" "	second " 51 "
M.G. "	third " 29 "
H.Q. Wing	fourth " 18 "
"A" Coy	fifth " 13 "

The Garrison Inter-Unit Championships, two days later, provided a very enjoyable day's sport. The competition was very keen,

and the betting was against us, for the 4th Divisional Signals and the 7th Queen's Own Hussars were supposed to be "dark horses" with great talent. But as the competition proceeded our lead steadily increased, and, after a very exciting relay race, the points stood as follows :—

	Points.
1st, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	72
2nd, 4th Divisional Signals	45
3rd, 7th Queen's Own Hussars	30
4th, 1st Bn. The Essex Regt.	21
5th, 1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt.	12
6th, 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.	8

We actually brought back the Trophy this time, for last year, although we won it, the Trophy was not in being. A.Corpl. Giles won Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny's Challenge Cup for diving, which C.S.M. Giles had won the two previous years.

We sent three people to the Army Championships this year—C.S.M. Giles, A.Corpl. Giles and Rfn. Wright (who is an exponent of the front and back crawls, and did well in the Battalion and Garrison Meetings). Rfn. Wright reached the Final of the Back Stroke and finished fourth ; A.Corpl. Giles did well in the diving, and C.S.M. Giles lost the championship after holding it for four years.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

We began the season with about half of last year's team and several promising new-comers. In February we won the Garrison Championship by a sufficient margin to raise our hopes as usual for the Command Race in March. When the time came, however, Richardson, A.Corpl. Bradley and Corpl. Oakley were still struggling with the remains of influenza.

Owing to this the Team was no higher than fifth out of eleven starters. Sergt. Curtis won the Individual Championship most convincingly by several hundred yards. On medical grounds this was to be his last cross-country race. We congratulate him on making such a fine finish. Throughout the season Harris ran very well, and of the new-comers A.Corpl. Smith and Rifleman Flower improved steadily. As a result of that most popular event, the "All Ranks Run," we have found fresh talent for 1930 and shall begin training as soon as we have shaken off the effects of Christmas.

ATHLETICS.

The inter-unit athletic team becomes more unwieldy every year. Last year saw the introduction of that gymnastic event, the pole jump. This year brought a renaissance of the hammer, javelin, and discus. At times, the rough ground behind the Mess,

or rather the air above and around it, became an inferno of mis-propelled missiles.

In the Garrison Sports we again came second to the Essex, who are very good. In the Command Championships the Essex won easily and the usually victorious Tanks were second. To our surprise we were a good third. This was largely due to the excellent running of our long-distance teams, to the high jumping of Corpl. Willis and the long jumping of Bandsman Ward. In clearing 5 ft. 5½ in. at the Garrison Sports, Corpl. Willis jumped 3 inches higher than he had ever jumped before in a competition.

Sergt. Curtis came down from Catterick and ran gallantly and well in nearly every race from three miles to a hundred yards.

In July Richardson came third in the Half-Mile Championship of the Army.

BAYONET FENCING.

The team with which the Battalion started the year was perhaps not quite so good as that of last year, but, thanks to the efforts and trouble taken early in the year by Fry, Sergt. Beebe and Sergt. Jones, it soon reached a high standard as usual.

The Battalion was a little unlucky to meet the Lincolnshire Regiment in the First Round of the Army Championship, as this Regiment after beating us went on to win the championship fairly easily. The team fought well in this competition, but were up against an exceptionally big and well-trained lot of men, and were rather outclassed. Rifleman Bonner, who has fought well for the last year or two in the Battalion team, gave a very good exhibition of bayonet fencing against his man, as also did A.Sergt. Burnikell.

We again won the Garrison Competition, this being the third year in succession; a good performance.

The following was the result of the Individual Competition for points for the Gough Shield:—

Individual : Old Soldiers : Rfn. Bonner, M.G. Coy., Winner.
Sergt. Jones, "C" Coy., Runner-Up.
Young Soldiers : A.Corpl. Kew, M.G. Coy., Winner.
A.Corpl. Lester, "A" Coy., Runner-Up.

Team Event : "C" Coy.

Sergt. Jones, who has now left us to take up his duties with the 17th London Regt., reached the final pool this year in the Eastern Command Individual Championship; we shall miss him very much in the team this next year, as the results that have been obtained during the past few years have been in a large measure due to the keenness taken by him and Sergt. Beebe in the training of the team. With the material which we shall have left over, and several promising young soldiers who are coming on well, we should have quite a useful team next year.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Compiled by MR. H. LAMOND.

Total effective Strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1929, 1,705.

INCREASE.

Recruits Joined	265
Joined from Desertion	12
Transfers from other Corps	2
From Territorial Army Permanent Staff	3
From Supernumerary Strength	9
Total Increase	291

DECREASE.

Died	8
Discharged :—	
After 21 Years	16
„ 18 „	1
Completion of N.E.	1
As Invalids	13
By Purchase	12
Free by Indulgence	20
Misstatement of Age	11
Not likely to become efficient	27
Services no longer required	6
Misconduct	6
Total Discharges	124
Deserters	34
To Army Reserve	191
Transfers to other Corps	10
To Territorial Army Permanent Staff	3
To Supernumerary Strength	10
Total Decrease	372
Net Decrease	81

Total effective Strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1930, 1,624.

REGIMENTAL STATE. 1 January 1930.

Compiled by MR. H. LAMOND.

Unit	Station	Officers	W.O.'s	S. Sergts. and Sergts.	Cpls.	Buglers	Riflemen	Total
1st	Jullundur	26	9	29	42	16	790	886
2nd	Colchester	25	9	30	42	15	513	609
Depôt	Winchester	8	3	10	12	3	101	129
	Total	59	21	69	96	34	1,404	1,624

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL ARMY LIST, DECEMBER 1929.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depot:

Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roliça," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee, 1873-4," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa, 1899-1902."

The Great War—21 Battalions.—"Le Cateau," "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914, '18," "Armentières, 1914," "Neuve Chapelle," "Ypres, 1915, '17," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Frezenberg," "Bellewaarde," "Aubers, 1915," "Hooze, 1915," "Somme, 1916, '18," "Albert, 1916, '18," "Bazentin," "Delville Wood," "Guillemont," "Flers-Courcellette," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916, '18," "Arras, 1917, '18," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917, '18," "Arleux," "Messines, 1917," "Pilekem," "Langemarck, 1917," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917, '18," "St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Avre," "Villers Bretonneux," "Lys," "Hazebrouck," "Béthune," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line," "Havrincourt," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," "Sambre," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "Macedonia, 1915-18."

Agents—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cox's & King's Branch.

Regimental Journal—"The Rifle Brigade Chronicle," 32, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Regimental Association—Riflemen's Aid Society, 32, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Regular and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Green. Facings—Black.

1st Bn. (Rifle Brigade) ..	Jullundur and Amritsar.	5th Bn. (Q.O. R. Tower Hamlets Mil.) ..	Winchester.
2nd " "	Depôt, Record and Pay Office	6th " (K.O. Tower Hamlets Mil.) ..	Winchester.

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia (Permanent Force).

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry .. Winnipeg, Man.

Allied Regiments of Canadian Militia.

The Winnipeg Rifles .. Winnipeg, Man.
1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) Vancouver, British Columbia.

Allied Battalion of Australian Infantry.

Melbourne University Rifles .. Melbourne University.

Allied Regiment of Union of South Africa Defence Force.

1st Infantry (Durban Light Infantry) .. Durban.

Allied Regiment of Ceylon Defence Force.

Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps .. Colombo.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Col. Gren. G'ds. and R.A.S.C., Col-in-Chief H.L.I. and R.A.M.C., *Personal A.D.C. to the King.*
29 May 80

Colonels Commandant.

Stephens, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G., p.s.c. [L], s. 2nd Bn. 18 Feb. 29
Shute, Lt.-Gen. Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., p.s.c., s. 1st Bn. 4 April 29

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot .. Willan, Col. F. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. .. 15 Nov. 28

1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular).

Majors—contd.

(2) Eastwood, T. R., D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c., s. 3 June 27
bt. lt.-col. 4 June 27
Collins, R. L. H. (2) d. 15 June 27
(3) Reeve, J. T. W., D.S.O., p.s.c., s. 15 Mar. 15
Campbell, H. F. (2) 12 July 29

Captains—contd.

(5) Stopford, M. G. N., M.C., p.s.c., s. 5 July 15
Graham, O. B., D.S.O. (1) d. 15 Sept. 15
Baird, R. D., M.C. (1) 1 Jan. 17
(6) Hoskyns, C. B. A., s. 1 Jan. 17
(7) Massy-Beresford, T. H., M.C. (1) p.s.c. 11 Feb. 17
(8) Douglas, A. S. G., O.B.E., a.m. 16 Mar. 17
Hubble, H., M.C. (1) 31 July 17
(9) Bosville, T. J. B., M.C., t. 24 Mar. 21
Hill, F. T. (2) 1 Apr. 21
Bridgeman, Hon. R.C., M.C., p.s.c. [L], (2) 1 Apr. 21

Captains—contd.

(10) Warren, C. P., M.C., s.c.s. 22 June 21
Cave, F. O., M.C. (1) 28 Sept. 21
Knollys, V. C. (1) 11 Feb. 22
Renton, J. M. L., O.B.E. (1) 1 Oct. 24
Fulford, F. E. A. (2) 1 Oct. 24
(11) Harvey, N. R., t. 14 May 27
Coghill, H. (1) 31 Mar. 28
(12) Carlile, W. J., M.C., M.M., t. 31 Mar. 28
Fry, E. W. L. (2) 21 Jan. 29
(13) Brierley, H., M.C., t. (2) 21 Jan. 29
Allan, A. W. (2) d. 30 May 28
(14) Gordon-Duff, J. B., s. 30 May 28

Majors (8).

Crosbie, J. P. G., D.S.O. (1) 18 May 16
bt. lt.-col. 3 June 19
Tod, A. A. (2) 18 May 16

Captains (14).

Alston, W. H. S., M.C., p.s.c. (2) 30 Apr. 15
bt. maj. 3 June 19
Prideaux-Brune, D. E., D.S.O. (2) 10 May 15
bt. maj. 3 June 16
(4) Williams, E. S. B., p.s.c., s. 15 June 15

(1) Downes, O. C., D.S.O., M.C. (s.c.) 22 Oct. 17
Moore-Gwyn, H., G., D.S.O., M.C., (s.c.) (1) 1 Oct. 24

Captains—contd.

Garnett, J. C. (2)
12 July 29

*Subalterns (34).**Lieutenants.*

- (15) *Blockley, N. R., c.o.*
12 Sept. 19
MacGeorge, R. A.
(1) *adjt.* 24 Oct. 19
Cosby, E. A. S. [1]
24 Oct. 19
Newton, J. G. (1)
21 Feb. 20
Curtis, W. P. S. (2)
21 Feb. 20
des Graz, E. P. A.
[1] (2) 21 Feb. 20
Gwynne, D. R. H.
(2) 21 Feb. 20
(16) *Taylor, J. A., M.C.,*
t. 29 Feb. 20
Turner, V. B. (1)
20 Dec. 20
(17) *Shepherd-Cross, T.*
R., a.m. 20 Dec. 20
Poole, R. D. D. (2)
20 Dec. 20
(18) *Hunt, G. H., s.*
20 Dec. 20
Brooksbank, W. E.
C. (2) 20 Dec. 2
Rogers, W. E. (2)
20 Dec. 20
Starkey W. R. (2)
3 May 26
16 July 21
Rathbone, L. M. B.
(2) 16 July 21
Hopkinson, H. S. P. (2)
16 July 21

Lieutenants—contd.

- Hamilton-Russell,*
A. G. L. (2)
Adjt. 16 July 21
(19) *Rushbrooke, J. C.*
S., c.o. 16 July 21
Troyte-Bullock, G.
V. (2) 16 July 21
King-Salter, E. J.
C. [L.] (2) 17 Dec. 21
Clarke, E. N. (2)
17 Dec. 21
Lytton-Milbanke,
Hon. N. A. S. [2]
17 Dec. 21
McGaw, A. J. T. (1)
17 Dec. 21
Holroyd, C. I. P.
(1) 17 Dec. 21
Gore, A. C. (2)
17 Dec. 21
Purdon, D. J. (2)
16 July 22
Hicks, K. B. (1), d.
16 July 22
(18) *Perceval-Maxwell,*
E. N., (2) 16 July 22
(20) *Brush E. J. A. H.,*
c.o. 16 July 22
Buckley, E. G. (2)
14 July 23
Tothill, F. C. D. (1)
14 July 23
(21) *Festing, F. W., s.*
Brush E. J. A. H.,
D. (1) 23 Dec. 23
Treener-Michell, E.
D. (1) 23 Dec. 23
Richardson, F. D.
(d., Adjt.) 10 Mar. 29
31 Aug. 24
Paley, A. G. V. (2)
1 Feb. 25
Congreve, A. C. J.
(1) 30 Aug. 25

Lieutenants—contd.

- Thornton, F. L. (1)*
3 Sept. 27
Stephens, F. (1)
3 Sept. 27
Foley H. T. H. (2)
25 July 29
Wilbraham T. R.
(1) 30 Aug. 29
2nd Lieutenants.
Garmoye, The Visct.
(1) 29 Jan. 27
Whitaker, L. I. T. (1)
2 Feb. 28
Anson, H. E. [2]
2 Feb. 28
Atkinson, J. E. A.
(1) [2] 31 Jan. 29
Nicholl, H. R. (2)
31 Jan. 29
Harington, J. T. (2)
29 Aug. 29
Peel, P. (2) 13 Nov. 29
30 Aug. 28
Adjutants (2).
Hamilton-Russell,
A. G. L., lt. (2)
21 Jan. 27
MacGeorge, R. A.,
lt. (1) 12 June 28
Quarter-Masters (3).
Godden, F. P., lt.,
d. 26 Jan. 25
Sandy, A., M.C.,
D.C.M., lt. (2)
30 May 25
Cooper, W. B., lt.
(1) 28 June 26

5th Battalion (Militia).

- Hon. Colonel.*
Lyttelton, Gen. Rt.
Hon. Sir Neville G.,
G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,
ret. pay 11 Aug. 14
Lt.-Colonel.
de la Chapelle, X. R.
A. (Hon. Capt. in
Army) 30 Apr. 18
Major.
Blacker, F. St. J.,
D.S.O. 30 Apr. 18
Captains.
(22) *× Parkyn, H. G.,*
O.B.E. (Empld. Staff
Coll.) 1 Jan. 08
bt. maj. 1 Jan. 19
× Lascelles, Hon. E. C.,
D.S.O., M.O.
29 Dec. 14
bt. maj. 1 Jan. 19

6th Battalion (Militia).

- Captains.*
× Skeggs, R. O., M.C.
1 Jan. 17
× Townshend, F. C.
1 Jan. 17
Supplementary Reserve.
Category B.
2nd Lieutenant.
Sanderson, J. S.,
21 July 23

REFERENCE KEY.

- (1) G.S.O. 2nd Grade. Malta.
(2) G.S.O. 2nd Grade. Staff College
(3) D.A.A.G., War Office.
(4) G.S.O. for Weapon Training, Aldershot Command.
(5) Brigade Major, 11th Infantry Brigade.
(6) Asst. Military Secretary, Malta.
(7) Brigade Major, 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade.
(8) D.A.A.G., Iraq Levies.
(9) Adjutant, 28th London Regiment, T.A.
(10) Student, Staff College.
(11) Adjutant, 11th London Regiment, T.A.
(12) Adjutant, 17th London Regiment, T.A.
(13) Adjutant, 5th City of London Regiment (L.R.B.)-T.A.
(14) A.D.C., Viceroy and Governor-General, East Indies.
(15) Regimental Officer, 2nd Battalion K.A.R.
(16) Adjutant, 12th London Regiment, T.A.
(17) Regimental Officer, Iraq Levies.
(18) A.D.C., G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command.
(19) Regimental Officer, 3rd Battalion K.A.R.
(20) Regimental Officer, 4th Battalion K.A.R.
(21) A.D.C., Commander 3rd Division.
(22) Librarian, Staff College.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Class I.

Lt.-Colonels.

× Meade-Waldo, E. R.,
D.S.O., *t.a.* 4 Mar. 19

× Mostyn-Owen, R. A.,
D.S.O. 8 Aug. 19

× Ovey, D., D.S.O. 21 Jan. 20

× Davies, C. M., D.S.O. 27 Feb. 20

× Pleydell-Railston, H.
G. M., D.S.O. 11 June 20

× Richardson, H. S. C.
Sutton-Nelthorpe, O.,
D.S.O. M.C. (Lt.-Col.
5 Bn. Lincoln Regt.),
t.a. 22 Oct. 20

× Kewley, E. R., D.S.O.,
M.C. (s.c.) 22 Feb. 21

× Liddell, G. W., D.S.O. 9 Mar. 21

× Riley, H. L., D.S.O.,
O.B.E. (Lt.-Col. 5 Bn.
Border R.) 19 June 21

× Lane, G. E. W. 8 Jan. 16

× Allwyn, The Lord,
D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c. *t.a.* 19 Jan. 26

× Follett, R. S., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. 21 July 28

Majors.

× Donaldson, E. P. 13 May 19

× Mansel, R. C. 25 May 19

× Murray, S. W., D.S.O.,
D.C.M. 29 Jan. 20

× Alexander, M., M.C.
(s.c.) 14 Apr. 21

× Chester-Constable,
R. C. J., D.S.O., p.s.c.
(Maj. R. Tank Corps
T.A.), *t.a.* 23 Aug. 21

× Hodson, Sir Edmond A.
Bt., D.S.O. 30 Jan. 27

Captains.

× Dunlop, G. R. 25 Oct. 15

× Fairfax Ross, T., M.C. 30 Jan. 17

× Sherston, G. W., M.C.
(s.c.) 11 Feb. 17

× Birkbeck, R. I.V., M.C. 23 Mar. 17

× Temperley, C. E.,
O.B.E., M.C. 31 July 17

× Turing, Sir R. A. H., Bt.
(s.c.) 31 July 17

× Davison, J. A., M.C. 16 June 19

× Abbey, J. R. 8 Aug. 19

× Ries, H. N. 14 Sept. 19

× Boyle, C. N. C., M.C. 19 Jan. 20

× Cairnes, D. S. 22 Jan. 21

× Berkeley, R. C., M.C. 13 Apr. 21

× Riddett, A. C., D.C.M. 21 Apr. 21

× Gribble, D. S. 14 May 21

× West, J. M. (Maj.
O.T.C.) 25 Aug. 21

× Russell, S. H. 11 Aug. 27

Lieutenants.

× Welsford, R. A. H. 9 May 17

× O'Brien, Hon. D. E. F. 7 Oct. 17

× Macgeorge, J. B. 7 Oct. 17

× Fyers, Fitz R. H. 21 June 19

× Plunkett, The Lord 24 Oct. 19

× Hollowell, F. 21 Apr. 21

× Brand, Hon. T. H. 17 Dec. 21

× Leggett, H. E. 19 Oct. 22

× Cox, W. F. H. 25 Oct. 22

× Verney, U. O. V. 1 Aug. 26

× Webster, A. F. L. 3 April 29

Class II.

Lt.-Colonels.

× Manningham-Buller,
Sir Mervyn E., Bt. 3 Feb. 16

× Shawe, C., C.B.E. 24 June 19

× Prioleau, R. U. H., M.C. 10 Aug. 19

× Breckton, J., D.S.O. 12 Dec. 19

× Boscawen, Hon. M. T., D.S.O.,
M.C. 18 Jan. 20

× Byrne, G. B., O.B.E. 13 Apr. 20

× Morgan-Grenville-Gavin, Hon.
T. G. B., D.S.O., M.C. 15 Mar. 21

× Sturgis, H. R. 24 Mar. 21

× Sloggett, A. J. H., D.S.O. 5 May 21

× Verney, Sir Ralph, Knt.,
C.I.E., C.V.O. 18 June 21

× Prescott-Westcar, W. V. C.,
D.S.O. 25 Sept. 21

× Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. N. C.,
D.S.O. 23 Nov. 21

× McGrigor, Sir Charles
C., Bt.,
O.B.E. 6 Sept. 22

Majors.

× Somerville, H. F.,
D.S.O. 2 July 15

× Weld-Forrester, Hon.
(S.C.) 1 Sept. 15

× Baring, T. E., O.B.E. 1 Sept. 15

× Walpole, R. S. H. 4 Jan. 17

× Tennyson, Hon. L. H. 19 July 18

× Johnstone, H. 21 June 10

× Kennedy-Cochran-Patrick,
W. J. C., D.S.O., M.C. 9 July 19

× Cavendish, A. L. C. 24 Jan. 20

× Edwards, B. M. M., M.C. (Maj.
R.A., T.A.) 20 Jan. 21

× Hardy, H. H., M.B.E. 15 Oct. 21

Captains.

× Trafford, S. W. J., *t.a.* 20 Sept. 13

× Bridgeman, R. O., Bt.
Major N.O. 20 Dec. 14

× Earle, G. F. 5 July 15

× Tatton, T. A., M.C. 2 Mar. 16

× Austin, A. E., O.B.E. 27 June 16

× Huyshe-Eliot, G. H. 11 Feb. 17

× Naumann, J. H. 31 July 17

× Pumfrey, R. 14 Oct. 17

× Holmes à Court, R. W. H.
18 June 19

× Layton, H. F., M.C. 3 Aug. 19

× Gage, W. 1 Jan. 20

× Palk, R. 7 Dec. 19

× Collins, W. L. D. 22 Feb. 20

× Chillman, C. 27 May 20

× Kibbey, F. V., M.C. 24 June 20

× Wheeler, V. J., M.C. 14 July 20

× Saunders, A. E., D.C.M.
(Gr.-Mr. & Lt. 1 Bn. Mon.
R.) 22 Sept. 20

× Anderson, G. H. G., D.S.O.,
M.C. 23 Nov. 20

× Dadson, R. T., O.B.E. 3 Dec. 20

× Billyard-Leake, C. R., M.C. 15 Jan. 21

× Barnes, F. 12 Mar. 21

× Hopkins, K. H., M.C. 29 July 21

× Philipps, J. E. T., M.C., *f.o.* 8 Nov. 21

Lieutenants.

× Robson, G. A., M.C. 30 Aug. 16

× Buller, M. F. 7 Nov. 16

× Roberts, J. 11 Feb. 17

× Filcher, D. H. 11 Feb. 17

× Bisshopp, D. W., *c.o.* 27 Mar. 17

× Cox, T. 1 July 17

× Evans-Freke, Hon. R. 1 July 17

× Barker, C. W. 22 Sept. 17

× Widdis, G. R. 22 Sept. 17

× Read, J. A. 27 Sept. 17

× Birch, A. W. F. C.,
M.C. 7 Oct. 17

× Davis, J. H. T. 27 Nov. 17

× Priddon, G. 28 Dec. 17

× Cohen, H. W. 10 Jan. 18

× Hobbs, L. 30 Jan. 18

× Wright, F. W. 20 Feb. 18

× Barker, H. A. 27 Apr. 18

× Love, A. B. 14 June 18

× Brooker, F. J. 14 June 18

× Harvey, F. S. 19 June 18

× Bonnick, T. G., M.M. 15 July 18

× Jackson, W. J. 15 July 18

× Wanuby, A., D.C.M. 15 Aug. 18

× Bridgman, W. 24 Sept. 18

× Pinnock, L., M.M. 24 Sept. 18

× Foott, J. C. C. 27 Sept. 18

× Lund, J. E. 1 Nov. 18

× King Harman, L. M. 1 Nov. 18

× Harris, W. H., M.C. 27 Dec. 18

× Curtis, E. L. 27 Dec. 18

× Baker, G. W. 27 Dec. 18

× Ball, T. F. 28 May 19

× Lowder, P. 28 May 19

× Bell, V. J. 21 June 19

× Smith, H. C. 30 July 19

× Deane, E. J. 12 Oct. 19

× Jackson, J. A. S. 24 Oct. 19

× Savill, J. A. 26 Dec. 19

× Douglas, D. S. W. 21 Feb. 20

× Kersley, F. J. 8 Mar. 20

× Hearn, W. H., M.C., M.M. 28 Dec. 20

× Leckie, T. R. 5 Feb. 21

× Abercrombie, H. M. 9 Mar. 21

× McAllister, A. 1 July 21

× Lethbridge, H. W. 11 June 25

2nd Lieutenants.

× Whiteman, C. F., M.C.,
M.M. 3 Dec. 17

× Atterton, F. 12 Jan. 18

× Martin, J. W. 27 Feb. 18

× Lizieri, S. 12 Apr. 18

× Gladstone, M. E. 24 Apr. 18

× Noble, C. A. 30 Apr. 18

× Willis, A. H. 25 June 18

× Peacocke, M. H. 20 Dec. 19

× Skinner, W. M. R. 20 Dec. 19

× Johnstone, R. 7 Jan. 20

× Thompson, B. S. 18 May 20

× Bloore, F. W. 2 June 20

× Roper, W. J. 9 Mar. 22

NOMINAL OF WARRANT OFFICERS SERVING ON THE 1 JANUARY 1930.

1ST BATTALION.

6908170 R.S.M. W. Driscoll,
D.C.M.
 6837414 Br. Mr. E. Bethell
 6905582 R.Q.M.S. G. Denyer
 6906794 Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) W.
 Straight
 6905767 C.S.M. R. Douche
 6906380 C.S.M. J. Farrow
 6906742 C.S.M. W. Farrall
 6906146 C.S.M. H. Knott
 6908423 C.S.M. C. Godbolt

2ND BATTALION.

6905155 R.S.M. P. Wood
 4792684 Br. Mr. G. Hardy
 6905435 R.Q.M.S. C. Wates
 6905225 Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) W.
 Aston
 6905399 C.S.M. W. Wanstall
 6909052 C.S.M. E. Giles
 6905519 C.S.M. A. Wilkinson
 6905972 C.S.M. A. Tompkins
 6906006 C.S.M. D. Hardman

THE RIFLE DEPÔT.

6905242 R.S.M. W. Apsey, *D.C.M.*
 6905349 R.Q.M.S. Reed
 6905770 C.S.M. A. Moore

OFFICERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE
REGIMENT AND WHERE EMPLOYED,
DECEMBER 1929.

Major-General *Sir* J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, G.O.C. 3rd Division.
Colonel J. L. Buxton, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, A.A.G. Aldershot Command.
Colonel J. Harington, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Commander 139th
(Sherwood Foresters) Infantry Brigade.
Major-General W. W. Pitt-Taylor, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *A.D.C.*,
p.s.c., Director of Recruiting and Organization, War Office.
Colonel E. B. Powell, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, A.Q.M.G. Scottish Command.
Lieut.-General *Sir* R. B. Stephens, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *p.s.c.*, Director
General of the Territorial Army.
Lieut.-General *Sir* Cameron D. Shute, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *p.s.c.*,
G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command.
Brigadier R. E. Solly-Flood, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Commander
8th (Bareilly) Infantry Brigade.
Colonel J. A. W. Spencer, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, A.A.G. War
Office.
Major J. H. Alldridge, *M.C.*, *D.C.M.*, Retired Recruiting Officer,
Oxford.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE LEFT
THE REGIMENT DURING 1929.

Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, *D.S.O.*
Captain *Sir* Edmond A. Hodson, Bart., *D.S.O.*
Captain H. B. Norcott, placed on Half Pay, ill health.
Lieut. R. G. L. Tryon.
Lieut. H. T. H. Foley.

RECORD OF SERVICE, 1929.

1ST BATTALION.

6 January.—Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C., assumed temporary command of Battalion, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O.

14 January.—Lieutenant A. C. J. Congreve posted to Battalion, joined on 11 January. Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., resumed command of Battalion.

21 January.—Battalion inspected by General Gourand, Military Governor of Paris.

25 January.—Major H. F. Campbell assumed command of Battalion (temp.) vice Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O.

26 January.—Twenty-one Other Ranks embarked at Karachi per H.T. "Nevasa," for repatriation to Great Britain.

30 January.—Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C., assumed command of the Battalion.

1 February.—Lieutenant F. Stephens, to eight months' leave ex India.

5 February.—Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., granted extension of leave on Medical Certificate till 16 June

7 February.—Lieutenant A. J. T. McGaw appointed Signal Officer.

8 February.—Major H. F. Campbell to eight months' leave ex India.

22 February.—Captain H. Hubble, M.C., to eight months' leave ex India.

23 February.—Captain H. Coghill "Qualified" at Small Arms School, India, Pachmarhi Wing.

1 March.—Captain H. Coghill and Lieutenants V. B. Turner and F. L. Thornton to leave ex India.

5 March.—Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., proceeded to Belgaum and command of the Battalion devolved on Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C.

9 March.—Lieutenant W. E. Rogers and 2nd-Lieutenant H. E. Anson posted to 1st Battalion and joined on 1 April.

Lieutenant F. D. Richardson posted to The Rifle Depot, Winchester.

A draft of eighty Other Ranks embarked at Southampton and joined on 1 April.

15 March.—Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., resumed command of Battalion.

19 March.—Results of Signallers collective tests for 1928/29 :—

(a) *Suitability of dispositions of signalling parties* :—

General arrangement and disposition of stations very good.
Station discipline—Good.

(b) *Aptitude in gaining and maintaining communication* :—

Communication was established rapidly and maintained satisfactorily.

(c) *Reliability and speed in dealing with messages* :—

Owing to the unit using the old procedure, messages were not dealt with as speedily as they would have been with Moving Station Procedure. Office and counterwork were good, and runners well trained.

(d) *Uniformity of System* :—

The unit has not yet adopted Moving Station Procedure. Office routine and keeping of registers, etc., was good.

(e) *General efficiency in tactical signal work* :—

Satisfactory. Signallers and runners were well organized and controlled by the R.S.O. Equipment is in a good condition, and is well kept.

(f) *Remarks of G.O.C., Lahore District* :—

“Satisfactory.”

Forty-seven Other Ranks embarked at Karachi for repatriation to Great Britain.

20 March.—2nd-Lieutenant H. G. C. Merritt, U.L.I.A., attached to unit.

21 March.—2nd-Lieutenant The Hon. R. A. H. Plunkett, U.L.I.A., posted to the Guides Cavalry (10th Q.V.O., F.F.).

31 March.—Remarks on the Annual Classification of Signallers 1928/29.

Brigade Area Commander.

“I consider this to be a most satisfactory result, and regard the signallers as highly efficient.”

District Commander.

“A good result.”

Chief Signal Officer—Northern Command.

“Efficient. The collective test shows very efficient working in the Field.”

1 April.—“C” Company converted to M.G. Coy.

Winners of the Weapon Training Shields, etc., for 1928/29 :—

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------------|
| (a) Best Shooting Shield | .. | .. | .. | “I” Coy. |
| (b) Revolver Challenge Cup | .. | .. | .. | “B” Coy. |
| (c) Best Rifle Shooting Pln. Shield | .. | .. | .. | 15 Platoon. |
| (d) Mohamed Ismail L.G. Cup | .. | .. | .. | 8 Platoon. |

Winners of Best Platoon Competition Shield for 1928/29 :—

No. 15 Platoon.

Captain T. H. Massy-Beresford, M.C., to leave in India till 6 June 1929.

27 April.—Lieutenant R. G. L. Tryon to sixty days' leave ex India.

2 May.—“ B ” Company, “ H.Q.” Wing and details (and married families) moved from Jullundur to Dalhousie. Families arrived 3 May. Troops arrived 7 May.

3 May.—“ C (M.G.) ” Company and details moved from Jullundur to Dalhousie, arriving 8 May.

27 May.—Captain H. Hubble, M.C., granted an extension of leave ex India till 13 November, 1929.

Captain R. D. Baird, M.C., rejoined from Staff Appointment at H.Q. Northern Command on 10 April.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., ceased to command Jullundur Station on 7 May.

Captain J. M. L. Renton, O.B.E., and 2nd-Lieutenant T. R. Wilbraham to sixty days' leave in India on 10 May.

Lieutenant C. I. P. Holroyd to sixty days' leave ex India on 18 May.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., appointed Officiating Commander, Jullundur Brigade Area, from 22 May to 22 October. Command of battalion during this period devolved on Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C.

14 June.—Lieutenant J. G. Newton to four months' leave ex India.

12 July.—Major & Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., retired on retired pay and granted rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Bt.-Major H. F. Campbell to be Major and posted to 1st Battalion.

19 July.—Lieutenant A. C. J. Congreve to sixty days' leave in India.

20 July.—Lieutenant R. A. Macgeorge to sixty days' leave ex India.

“ I ” Company moved to Dalhousie, arriving 22nd.

21 July.—“ B ” Company moved to Jullundur, arriving 22nd.

22 July.—“ A ” Company moved to Dalhousie, arriving 23rd.

23 July.—“ C (M.G.) ” Company moved to Jullundur, arriving 24th.

Lieutenant R. G. L. Tryon granted two months' extension of leave ex India.

31 July.—2nd-Lieutenant L. I. T. Whitaker to sixty days' leave in India.

2nd-Lieutenant G. R. Hext, U.L.I.A., to thirty days' leave in India.

23 August.—Lieutenant W. B. Cooper to forty-six days' leave in India.

26 August.—Lieutenant R. G. L. Tryon resigned his commission.

27 August.—Lieutenant W. E. Rogers attended course at Special Wing (Gas) of Army School of Education and obtained "distinguished" report.

30 August.—2nd-Lieutenant T. R. Wilbraham to be Lieutenant.

1 September.—Captain W. H. Shoovert, A.I.R.O., reported for sixteen days' training with Battalion.

7 September.—Major H. F. Campbell granted fifty-five days' extension of leave.

25 September.—Captain J. B. Gordon-Duff posted to 1st Battalion and granted six months' leave ex India.

Lieutenant E. G. Buckley posted to 1st Battalion and joined on 25 October.

28 September.—2nd-Lieutenant H. E. Anson to thirty-six days' leave in India.

7 October.—2nd-Lieutenant G. R. Hext, U.L.I.A., posted to 2/8th Punjab Regiment.

13 October.—2nd-Lieutenant Mohammed Azam Khan, U.L.I.A., joined this battalion for twelve months' attachment.

17 October.—2nd-Lieutenant A. R. C. K. Greenway, U.L.I.A., joined this Battalion for twelve months' attachment.

20 October.—"I" Company commenced move from Dalhousie to Jullundur, arriving 24 October.

Draft of sixty-eight Other Ranks arrived from Great Britain.

21 October.—"A" Company commenced move from Dalhousie to Jullundur, arriving 25 October.

1 November.—"C (M.G.)" Company moved to Amritsar for detachment duty.

5 November.—H.E. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the Battalion.

14 November.—Battalion (less "C (M.G.)" Company) moved to Hoshiarpur for battalion training.

21 November.—R.S.M. Driscoll and family embarked at Bombay per S.S. "California" for six months' leave. Also twenty-four Other Ranks and four families for repatriation to England.

1 December.—Lieutenant R. A. Macgeorge to be Captain 26 August. Lieutenant E. D. Treneer-Michell appointed S.S.O. 2nd Class Amritsar, 1 November.

10 December.—Extracts from Annual Inspection Report for 1928/29.

Remarks by Commander Jullundur Brigade Area :—

"A very well trained, very well commanded and highly efficient battalion, in all respects fit for active service. The general system of training, organization and administration is extremely good. All ranks are keen and proud of their battalion. Morale and esprit-de-corps are high."

Remarks by G.O.C. Lahore District :—

"A very fine battalion in every way. It is a pleasure to have it in the District."

Remarks by G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command :—

“ Very Good.”

Remarks by H.E. The Commander-in-Chief :—

“ An excellent report.”

14 December.—Battalion returned to Jullundur from Hoshiarpur.

2ND BATTALION.

1 January.—Captain F. T. Hill appointed Staff Captain, 11th Infantry Brigade.

8 January.—Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. S. Alston, M.C., posted to the Battalion on vacating the appointment of A.M.A., Washington.

14 January.—A draft of 53 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

17 January.—Married Families Entertainment and Christmas Tree was held.

18 January.—Whole Battalion received anti-influenza inoculation.

19 January.—Lieutenant A. G. V. Paley qualified in promotion subject (a) at an examination held at Dover, 16 November 1928.

21 January.—Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C., posted to the Battalion on completion of course at the Staff College, Camberley.

21 January.—Captain E. S. B. Williams assumed duties and appointment of G.S.O. for Weapon Training, Aldershot Command.

21 January.—Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., entered Staff College, Camberley.

23 January.—Result of Battalion Cross-Country Run as follows :—

	Place.
Machine Gun Company	1st
“ A ” Company	2nd
H.Q. Wing	3rd
“ C ” Company	4th
“ B ” Company	5th

Points to count for Gough Shield :—

“ A ” Coy., 12 ; “ B ” Coy., 4 ; “ C ” Coy., 8.

Individual Placings :—

1st, A.Corpl. Martin, M.G. Coy.

2nd, Rfn. Bradley, “ B ” Coy.

30 January.—C.S.M. Grinter sailed in S.S. “ Kyber ” for Singapore on appointment to the Straits Settlement Volunteer Force.

2 February.—Boxing Team from 17th Bn. London Regt. (Tower Hamlets Rifles) visited the Battalion. Result of contest :—

2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade won 13 Fights.

17th Bn. London Regiment won 2 Fights.

9 February.—Battalion Football Team lost to Colchester Town in Final of Worthington-Evans Cup after extra time had been played.

Score : Colchester Town 5 Goals.

2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade 4 Goals.

18 February.—A draft of 31 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Dépôt.

20 February.—Colchester Garrison Inter-Unit Cross-Country Race was held.

Result as under :—

	Points.
1st, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	184
2nd, 2nd Bn. The Northants Regt.	278
3rd, 1st Bn. The Essex Regt.	391

Seven teams competed.

25 February.—Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter qualified as a 1st Class Interpreter in French at the War Office Examination held in January 1929.

25 February.—Extract from "London Gazette" dated 19 February :—Lieut.-General Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G., to be Colonel-Commandant 2nd Bn. in succession to Lieut.-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., ret. pay, whose tenure has expired (Feb. 18th).

2 March.—2nd Lieutenants J. E. A. Atkinson and H. R. Nicholl joined the Battalion on first appointment from Royal Military College.

3 March.—Lieutenant E. W. L. Fry promoted Captain. Antedated to 21 January 1929.

4 March.—2nd-Lieutenant H. T. H. Foley posted to the Battalion.

7 March.—Indian Draft inspected by Brigadier W. J. Cooke-Collis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

9 March.—Lieutenant W. E. Rogers, 2nd Lieutenant H. E. Anson and 79 Other Ranks sailed from Southampton in H.T. "City of Marseilles" for Karachi to join 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade at Jullundur, India.

10 March.—Lieutenant W. R. Starkey attached to the Battalion on vacating the appointment of Adjutant, Dépôt The Rifle Brigade.

10 March.—Eastern Command Cross-Country Race. Results were :—

Winners : Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt.

4th place : 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade.

Individual Champion of the Eastern Command : Sergt.

Curtis, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade.

11 March.—A draft of 56 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

13 March.—Battalion Bayonet Fencing Team fought a team from London Rifle Brigade at their Assault-at-Arms, Bunhill Row, London.

Result : 2nd Battalion Team	..	..	6 Fights.
London Rifle Brigade	..	..	2 Fights.

18 March.—Battalion Bayonet-Fencing Team defeated 1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt. by 9 fights to 6 in the Final of the Garrison Bronze Medal Tournament.

21 March.—The Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point held at Little Priory Farm, Panfield, near Braintree.

28 March.—London Rifle Brigade (strength, 13 Officers and 130 Other Ranks) and The Rangers, 12th Bn. London Regt. (strength, 11 Officers and 100 Other Ranks) attached to the Battalion for Easter Training until 1 April.

28 March.—Result of Eastern Command Bronze Medal Tournament. Battalion Bayonet-Fencing Team lost to 1st Bn. The Lincoln Regt. by 13 fights to 5 in the Semi-final.

Individual Placings :—

3rd, E. Command, Young Soldiers, Rfn. Lester.

4th, E. Command, Old Soldiers, Sergt. Jones.

5th, E. Command, Old Soldiers, Corpl. Floyd.

29 March.—Lieutenant G. V. Troyte-Bullock attended Officers' Qualifying Course at Small Arms School, Hythe, and obtained a Q.1 Certificate (29 January 1929 to 15 March 1929).

3 April.—Major A. A. Tod attended Senior Officers' Course, Small Arms School, Netheravon, until 6 April.

4 April.—Point-to-Point Team Race against 43rd Light Infantry was held at Faringdon.

Result : The Rifle Brigade	..	..	..	41 Points.
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43rd Light Infantry	..	..	..	31 Points.
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1st, Lieut. R. D. D. Poole's *The Hen*. Owner.

2nd, Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie's *Hereford*. Lieut. G. V. Troyte-Bullock.

3rd, Major J. L. Portol's (43rd L.I.) *Conqueror*. Lieut. J. P. Graham.

7 April.—2nd-Lieutenant J. S. Sanderson, Supplementary Reserve of Officers, attached to the Battalion until 28 April.

8 April.—Captain F. E. A. Fulford attended the 30th Qualifying Course at the Machine Gun School, Netheravon Wing, from 30 January 1929 to 28 March 1929, and obtained a Q.1 Certificate.

14 April.—Major W. H. S. Alston, M.C., attended Senior Officers' Course at School of Military Engineering until 20 April.

18 April.—Final Garrison Inter-Unit Team Boxing Championships were held.

Result : 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	..	24 Points.
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7th "Queen's Own" Hussars	..	21 Points.
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Battalion won the Campbell Cup.

22 April.—Major A. A. Tod attended Senior Officers' Course at School of A. A. Defence until 24 April.

24 April.—The following N.C.O.'s obtained 1st Class Certificates of Education :—

A.Sergt. Lord.

Corpl. Welsh. Distinguished in Map Reading.

A.Corpl. Strickland. Distinguished in Map Reading.

26 April.—Machine Gun Company and twelve Signallers proceeded to Netheravon until 7 May for 11th Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Concentration.

27 April.—Lieutenant W. R. Starkey attended the Eastern Command Intelligence Course at Colchester from 9 to 26 April and qualified Q.1. Lieutenant A. G. V. Paley acted as an instructor on this course.

30 April.—Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., attended Senior Officers' Course at Royal Tank Corps, Central Schools, Bovington Camp, until 4 May.

1 May.—The Inter-Company Hockey League was won by H.Q. Wing. Machine Gun Company obtained the same number of points but were defeated on goal average.

1 May.—The result of the "Victor Ludorum" Shield for the period 1 May 1928 to 1 May 1929 is as under :—

	Points.	Place.
"H.Q." Wing	60	1st. Winners.
"A" Company	46	Tied for 2nd Place.
"B" Company	46	
"C" Company	45	4th.
M.G. Company	43	5th.

This shield is awarded to the company which obtains the highest number of points in cricket, hockey, athletics, swimming, football, cross-country.

3 May.—Lieutenant H. S. P. Hopkinson attended a course of instruction at the School of Signals, Catterick, from 3 January 1929 to 11 April 1929, and qualified as an instructor in signalling.

11 May.—Battalion Football Team were Runners-up in the Garrison Senior Football League.

23 May.—Twelve Buglers from the Battalion under Bugle-Major Locke take part in a massed Display at the Royal Tournament, Olympia, until 8 June.

A Bugle-Major and twelve Buglers from the following Regiments take part :—

2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade.

1st Bn. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

2nd Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry.

2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Bugle-Major Locke was the senior Bugle-Major and played solos at each performance.

24 May.—The result of the Final of the Keppel Cup was as follows :—

No. 12 Platoon, "C" Company 5 Goals.

No. 4 Platoon, "A" Company 1 Goal.

25 May.—Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C., attached to 17th Field Brigade, R.A., at Oakhampton, until 7 June.

30 May.—Captain H. B. Norcott placed on half-pay list on account of ill-health.

3 June.—The Battalion took part in the Colchester Garrison Parade for the King's Birthday.

7 June.—Battalion Athletic Sports took place.

Result :—

	Points.	
1st, Machine Gun Company	55	Winners of the
2nd, H.Q. Wing	42	Athletic Shield.
3rd, "B" Company	41	
4th, "C" Company	37	
5th, "A" Company	35	

8 June.—Essex County Rifle Meeting was held. Battalion team won Essex County Shield by 39 points and were second in R. A. Jones Challenge Shield.

17 June.—Lieutenant B. Lewis, Melbourne University Rifles, attached to the Battalion until 1 July.

24 and 25 June.—Garrison Inter-Unit Sports were held. Result as under :—

1st Bn. The Essex Regt., 1st.

2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade, 2nd.

1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt., 3rd.

Battalion were first in the following events :—

2 Mile Relay.

1 Mile Team Race.

High Jump.

24 June.—Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., attended Senior Officers' Course, Hythe, from 24 to 28 June.

3 July.—Battalion inspected by Lieut.-General Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G., Colonel-Commandant 2nd Battalion. The following message was received by the Commanding Officer after the inspection :—

"It has given me the greatest pleasure to inspect the 2nd Battalion, as their Colonel-Commandant. I congratulate the Battalion on their turn-out, their drill and their general bearing on parade. I am certain that they are upholding worthily the great traditions of The Rifle Brigade. It will be my pleasant duty to report to H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief that the state of the Battalion is entirely satisfactory."

(Signed) R. B. STEPHENS,

Colonel-Commandant,
2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.

3 July.—Finals of Eastern Command Sports was held at Colchester.

Results as under :—

	Points.	
1st Bn. The Essex Regt.	86	Winners.
3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps	68	2nd.
2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	42	3rd.

8 July.—A draft of 28 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

9-12 July.—Colchester Garrison Tattoo was held.

Machine Gun Company, dressed in uniforms of the period, enacted the Battle of Tarbes.

The following officers took part : Lieutenants J. C. Garnett, G. V. Troyte-Bullock and 2nd-Lieutenant H. T. H. Foley.

15 July.—The result of the classification of the Signallers for 1929 was as follows :—

Number Classified.	Number Failed.
24	Nil.

The following messages have been received :—

“ Report on classification of 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade, held at Colchester on 26/27 June 1929.

“ 24 Candidates presented themselves and all passed.

“ The standard of reading is 99·91 and the standard in other tests was very high.

“ The men are of good stamp, keen, and, as the results show, are really well instructed.”

(Signed) R. DARLING, Captain,
R. Signals,
Classifying Officer.

“ I am to say that these results are considered very satisfactory.”

(Signed) A. MACNAMARA, Brigadier,
Gen. Staff, Eastern Command.

“ The Brigadier desires me to say that he considers the results of the classification most satisfactory and is particularly gratified to see that there are no failures.”

(Signed) M. STOPFORD,
Brigade-Major, 11th Infantry Brigade.

21 July.—Lieutenant D. J. Purdon attached 5th Bn. Norfolk Regiment, T.A., as signalling instructor until 3 August 1929.

22 July.—A draft of 41 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

22 July.—The Battalion Swimming Sports were held. Results as follow :—

			Points.	
"B" Company	..	..	60	Winners.
"C" Company	..	..	51	2nd.
M.G. Company	..	..	29	3rd.
H.Q. Wing	..	..	18	4th.
"A" Company	..	..	13	5th.

24 July.—Captain The Hon. R. C. Bridgeman, M.C., attached to 139th Brigade, T.A., for duty as Brigade-Major until 11 August 1929.

24 July.—Garrison Inter-Unit Swimming Championships were held. Results as under :—

			Points.
2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	..	Winners ..	72
4th Divisional Signals	..	2nd ..	45
7th Queen's Own Hussars	..	3rd ..	30
1st Bn. The Essex Regt.	..	4th ..	21
1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt.	..	5th ..	12
2nd Bn. The Northants Regt.	..	6th ..	8

Rifleman Giles won the Diving Cup. The Battalion retains the Swimming Trophy.

27 July.—Annual inspection of the Battalion carried out by Brigadier W. J. Cooke-Collis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

29 July.—Lieutenant J. C. Garnett and 2nd-Lieutenant H. T. H. Foley attached to 17th Bn. London Regt. till 11 August 1929.

30 July.—Major Alston, Lieutenants Allan, Poole, Troyte-Bullock, with a party of N.C.O.'s and Buglers, proceed to O.T.C. Camp, Tidworth Park, until 7 August 1929.

31 July.—Lieutenant W. R. Starkey posted to the Battalion. Lieutenant A. W. Allan promoted Captain, to date from 30 May 1929.

1 August.—Result of the *Army Rifle Association Central Meeting* at Bisley was as under :—

Roupell Cup :—

Class "A" : Lieut. King-Salter, 2nd.

Class "B" : Corpl. Chiles, 3rd.

Class "C" : A. Corpl. Sweeney, 2nd.

Roberts Cup :—

Class "A" : C.S.M. Giles, 2nd ; Lieut. King-Salter, 8th.

Class "B" : A. Corpl. Smith, 4th.

Class "C" : Rfn. Wolstenholme, 6th.

Worcestershire Cup :—

Class "A" : Sergt. Beebe } 1st, Winners of Cup.
Sergt. Barnes }

Class "B" : Corpl. Walbridge } 5th.
Corpl. Chiles }

Army Hundred Cup :—

Lieut. King-Salter, 6th.
 C.S.M. Wanstall, 10th.
 C.Q.M.S. Butler, M.M., 22nd.

Army Championship :—

Lieut. King-Salter, 3rd (Winner of Bronze Jewel).

Britannia Trophy :—

Battalion Team, 6th.

Revolver Thirty Cup :—

1st Stage : Lieut. King-Salter (Silver Medal).

Final Stage : Lieut. E. P. A. des Graz won Army Championship.

Lieut. King-Salter, 9th Place.

*N.R.A. Results as under :—**Grand Cup :—*

Lieut. E. P. A. des Graz, 2nd Place.

Lewis Gun Match :—

C.S.M. Giles	{	1st	C.Q.M.S. Butler, M.M.	{	3rd
Corpl. Walbridge		Place,	Sergt. Beebe		Place.
Corpl. Chiles		Winners.	Sergt. Barnes		

Roberts Cup :—

Battalion Team, 4th.

Lieutenants E. J. C. King-Salter and E. P. A. des Graz were in the Army Revolver Eight, Lieutenant King-Salter being selected for the seventh consecutive year.

Lieutenant King-Salter was selected for the Army Rifle Eight for the fifth time.

Battalion Team won over £120 at the two meetings.

3 August.—Lieutenant A. G. V. Paley attached to London Rifle Brigade until 18 August 1929.

6 August.—Captain F. E. A. Fulford attached to London Rifle Brigade until 10 August 1929.

12 August.—Lieutenant E. G. Buckley restored to the establishment with effect from 30 May 1929.

18 August.—Lieutenant E. N. Perceval-Maxwell joined the Battalion on ceasing to be employed under Colonial Office.

19 August.—Battalion Training began.

19 August.—Captain W. G. Colquhoun, M.C., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, attached to the Battalion until the 26th.

20 August.—Commander C. F. Jepson, Royal Naval Staff College, attached to the Battalion until 26th inst.

24 August.—Regimental Birthday Sports were held in the afternoon. Regimental Dance took place in the evening.

A party of ex-riflemen from the London Rifle Brigade Branch of the Rifle Brigade Association visited the Battalion and stayed at Hyderabad Barracks until the 25th.

25 August.—The Battalion attended Church Parade and were accompanied by the party of ex-Riflemen visiting the Battalion.

26 August.—Captain A. W. Allan posted to the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

31 August.—Battalion Training ended.

2 September.—Brigade Training began.

3 September.—A draft of 32 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

4 September.—Colonel Sir F. Carne-Rasch, Bt., attached to the Battalion from 4 to 14 September.

Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., attached to the Battalion from 1 to 15 September.

11 September.—Lieutenant J. C. Garnett promoted Captain ; to date from 12 July.

13 September.—Brigade Training which had been carried out at Colchester ended.

16 September.—Battalion Rifle Meeting was held on Middlewick Ranges.

17 September.—2nd Lieutenant H. R. Nicholl proceeded on Course in Refereeing, Judging, and organizing Boxing at Army School of Physical Training, until 31 October.

23 September.—The result of the Bayonet-Fencing Competition (Inter-Company) is as under :—

Winners of Bayonet Fencing Cup, "C" Company.

Points for Gough Shield :—

	Points.
1st, "C" Company	12
2nd, "B" Company	8
3rd, "A" Company	4

24 September.—Indian Draft were inspected by Brigadier W. J. Cooke-Collis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

24 September.—Battalion Cricket XI won Colchester and District Cricket League Division I for the third year in succession. The team played ten matches and won them all, scoring 20 points. The second team scored 9 points.

25 September.—Lieutenant E. G. Buckley and 67 Other Ranks sailed from Southampton in S.S. "Neuralia" for Karachi to join 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade, at Jullundur, India.

25 September.—Rifleman W. Amos, "C" Company, died at Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, from double pneumonia.

30 September.—2nd-Lieutenant The Hon. J. F. Arundell attached to the Battalion from 30 September until 10 November.

30 September.—Battalion Football Team were beaten by Harwich and Parkeston in the Preliminary Round of the Amateur Cup.

3 October.—Lieutenant E. N. Perceval-Maxwell and 2nd-Lieutenant H. R. Nicholl posted to the Battalion.

10 October.—Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter attended 32nd Qualifying Course at Small Arms School, Netheravon, from 2 August 1929 to 27 September 1929, and obtained a Distinguished Certificate.

The following is an extract from the report of the Commandant, Small Arms School :—

“ The general standard at the end of the course was above the average. Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade, obtained exceptional marks.”

10 October.—Battalion Novices' Boxing Competition was held.

12 October.—The death occurred of No. 6911657 Rifleman A. V. Lilley.

14 October.—The Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts inspected the horses of the Battalion.

15 October.—2nd-Lieutenant J. T. Harington joined the Battalion on first appointment from the Royal Military College.

15 October.—The result of the Company Gardens Competition for 1929 is as follows :—

H.Q. Wing, 1st Prize.

M.G. Coy., 2nd Prize.

17 October.—Captain J. C. Garnett attached to Cambridge University O.T.C. in connection with examination for certificates “ A ” and “ B ” until 9 November 1929.

17 and 18 October.—Garrison Inter-Unit Novices' Boxing Competition took place. Result as follows :—

	Points.	
2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade, 1st	.. 32	(Winners of Challenge Cup).
2nd Bn. Northants Regt., 2nd	.. 17	
17th Field Brigade, R.A. }	3rd .. 16	
1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt. }		
7th Hussars, 5th	 15	

19 October.—Battalion Football Team won 1st Round Essex Senior Cup by 8 goals to 2 against Brentwood Hospital.

20 October.—Corporal W. Murphy attended the 44th Course at the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe, from 19 July 1929 to 27 September 1929, and was awarded a “ Distinguished ” Certificate.

Brigadier Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade sent following message :—

“ I should like to congratulate Corporal Murphy on getting a ‘ D ’ at the 44th Course at the School of Education, a fine performance which reflects great credit on the Battalion.”

26 October.—Battalion Football Team beat 17th Field Brigade, R.A., by 5 goals to 1 in 1st Round of Army Cup.

28 October.—The Band Boys were beaten by the boys of 1st Bn. The Essex Regt. in 1st Round of Boys' Army Cup.

1 November.—Weapon Training results for year ending 31 October 1929 as follows:—

“A” or Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune’s Company adjudged best shooting company.

No. 7 or Lieutenant W. R. Starkey’s Platoon adjudged best shooting platoon.

Battalion Shot:—

Sergts. and A.Sergts. : Sergt. J. Teskey.

Corpls. and Rfn. : Corpl. P. Walbridge.

Battalion Cups:—

Best Shot with Rifle : C.Q.M.S. Hardman.

Best Shot with Lewis Gun : Corpl. P. Walbridge.

Young Soldiers’ Cup : Bdn. Allison.

Machine Gun Cup : Rfn. Ridgeley.

Revolver Cup : Rfn. Gurr.

4 November.—A squad of 27 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

7 November.—Battalion Football Team drew after extra time with Royal Corps of Signals in 2nd Round of Army Cup. Score, 2 goals each.

11 November.—Lieutenant R. D. D. Poole proceeded to Small Arms School, Hythe, for a Refresher Course until 30 November.

12 November.—Battalion Hockey Team were beaten in 1st Round of the Army Cup (Hockey) by Training Brigade, R.A., Woolwich, by 4 goals to 3.

13 November.—Major H. F. Campbell joined the Battalion on posting from 1st Battalion.

14 November.—Battalion Football Team beat Royal Corps of Signals in 2nd Round of Army Cup (Replay) by 3 goals to 1.

15 November.—Lieutenant W. R. Starkey attended 11th Qualifying Course at Small Arms School, Hythe, from 9 September 1929 to 1 November 1929, and obtained a Q.1 Certificate.

15 November.—C.S.M. Wilkinson, M.M., and A.Sergt. Burrows awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

15 November.—Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., embarked at Marseilles on posting to 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade, Jullundur, India.

18 November.—The Result of the Gough Shield for year ending 31 October 1929 is as follows:—

	Points.
Winners : “B” Company	69
2nd Place : “A” Company	59
3rd Place : “C” Company	58

19 November.—2nd Lieutenant H. T. H. Foley promoted Lieutenant with seniority 25 July 1929.

23 November.—Lieutenant The Hon. N. A. S. Lytton-Milbanke reached the Final of the Army Squash Racquets Championship for

the second year in succession and was beaten by Captain G. N. Scott-Chad, Coldstream Guards.

25 November.—Rifleman H. Hazlerigg awarded 1st Class Certificate of Education (Distinguished in Map Reading and Mathematics).

1 December.—Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter attached to Director of Military Operations and Intelligence until 1 March 1930.

1 December.—Lieutenant R. D. D. Poole is appointed Weapon Training Officer.

5 December.—The Battalion Football Team beat the Royal Artillery, Shoeburyness, in the Third Round of the Army Cup by 3 goals to 2.

6 December.—Result of Battalion Billiard Competition as under :—

Rfn. Kimpton beat Rfn. Hunt in the Final.

9 December.—A draft of 28 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Dépôt.

13 December.—Lieutenant A. G. V. Paley assumed the appointment of Adjutant, 5th Bn. The City of London Regt. (The London Rifle Brigade).

14 December.—The Band was inspected on 7 November by the Commandant of Kneller Hall and by the Director of Music.

The Director of Music expressed himself as being very much impressed with the Band and the Commandant of Kneller Hall congratulated the Commanding Officer on its excellence.

18 December.—Result of the Inter-Company Football League, 1929-30, is as under:—

	Points.
Winners : " A " Company	12
2nd Place : " B " Company	8
3rd Place : " C " Company	8
4th Place : H.Q. Wing	7
5th Place : M.G. Company	5

Points to count for the Gough Shield, 1930 :—

	Points.
" A " Company	12
" B " Company	6
" C " Company	6

20 December.—The Indian Draft were inspected by Brigadier W. J. Cooke-Collis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

21 December.—2nd-Lieutenant H. T. H. Foley resigns his commission.

31 December.—2nd-Lieutenant J. E. A. Atkinson and 96 Other Ranks sailed from Southampton in S.S. " Dorsetshire " for Karachi to join 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade at Jullundur, India.

31 December.—The following more important results of the A.R.A. Non-Central Matches for 1929 were published :—

	Place.
Queen Victoria Trophy	1st
King George Cup	1st
Royal Irish Cup	1st
Machine Gun Cup	2nd
Duke of Connaught's Cup	3rd
Young Soldiers' Cup	4th

In addition to the above four Companies figured in the prize-list of the Company Shield and eight Platoon Teams figured in the prize-list of the Hopton Cup.

The Battalion won the Eastern Command Young Soldiers' Cup, fired for concurrently and under the same conditions as the A.R.A. Young Soldiers' Cup.

31 December.—The following extracts from the Annual Weapon Training Return 1928–29 of the Machine Gun Company are published for information :—

“The Company has maintained its efficiency—a score of 722 in the A.R.A. Competition is highly creditable to all concerned.

“The consistently high standard of range taking is very satisfactory.

“The sergeants of this Company are fit to command platoons in the field.”

(Sd.) W. COOKE-COLLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

“Very satisfactory, not only in shooting but in range finding.”

(Sd.) A. R. CAMERON, Major-General,
Commanding 4th Division.

“I congratulate the Battalion on an excellent report, and particularly on the high standard attained by the sergeants.”

(Sd.) R. WHIGHAM, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

31 December.—The following extracts from the Annual Weapon Training Report of the Battalion for 1928–29 are published for information :—

“The high standard of Weapon Training efficiency achieved by this Battalion last year has been improved on, as shown by the results obtained in the Annual Courses.

“The individual efficiency of all ranks is of a high standard.

“The training is well organized and all ranks show great keenness in every branch of shooting.”

(Sd.) W. COOKE-COLLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

“ General results very satisfactory.”

(Sd.) A. R. CAMERON, Major-General,
Commanding 4th Division.

“ I concur.”

(Sd.) R. WHIGHAM, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

31 December.—The following extracts from the Annual Report on the Battalion for 1929 are published for information :—

“ The Battalion is always very well turned out. Organization and training very satisfactory. A very efficient battalion with keen and hard-working officers.

“ In all respects fit for service.”

(Sd.) W. COOKE-COLLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

“ A well-trained and efficient battalion which is particularly fortunate in the quality of its officers.

“ The Battalion has a good spirit and always does its work well.”

(Sd.) A. R. CAMERON, Major-General,
Commanding 4th Division.

“ An excellent battalion in all respects.”

(Sd.) R. WHIGHAM, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

WEAPON TRAINING. 1929.

1ST BATTALION.

THE season 1928-29 has been a bad one for us as far as the gaining of any spectacular successes in the field of competitions. At the time of writing the weapon training letter of a year ago, the 2nd Battalion and ourselves had headed the A.R.A. lists both at home and abroad the previous year. We had shot off a few A.R.A. Competitions, making notable scores in the Hopton and Young Soldiers' Cups. The stage seemed set for another year of victory. From that moment things began to go wrong. In spite of these apparent reverses the general standard of shooting in the Battalion has been improving steadily, and if there was such a thing as a Garrison Rifle Meeting in this country I am absolutely confident that the Battalion would sweep the board in the same way that the 2nd have swept the board at Aldershot and at Colchester.

It will serve no purpose to repeat last year's statistics as the firing of the large casual party did not materially affect the situation and "I" Company remained Shooting Company with "B," the champions with revolver and L.G. This year the race is too close, and with "A" and "B" Companies neck and neck and some two hundred of last year's drafts still to fire, it would be invidious to publish the results until the race is won.

With the Lewis gun, "B" Company maintain their supremacy, although "A" has drawn closer to them than was the case last year.

Revolver shooting in the Battalion has improved out of all knowledge and a casual party of ten officers and the R.S.M. fired recently, and all qualified, as was not the case last year.

RIFLE.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Year.	Marks- men.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.	Total Points.	Numbers Exer- cised.	Figure of Merit.
1928-29 ..	118	232	244	33	3,194	627	5.1
1929-30 ..	127	176	174	21	2,816	498	5.65
Not Completed.							

LEWIS GUN.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Year.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Unquali- fied.	Total Points.	Numbers Exercised.	Figure of Merit.
1928-29 ..	107	25	12	786	144	5.46
1929-30 ..	50	49	9	408	108	3.77
New Course.						

REVOLVER.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Year.	Marks- men.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	Un- quali- fied.	Total Points.	Num- bers Exer- cised.	H.P.S.	Average.
1928-29	12	28	16	13	5,358	69	110	77.65

Year.	Qualified.	Unquali- fied.	Total Points.	Numbers Exercised.	H.P.S.	Average.
1929-30	52	7	1,996	59	50	33.83
New Course.						

1929-30.

Best Lewis Gun Shooting Platoon.

No. 6 Platoon. Figure of Merit, 8 (highest possible).

Best Lewis Gun Shots of Companies.

			Score.
" I " Company—Rfn. Birchall	..	..	129
" B " Company—Rfn. Garrod	..	..	156 Bn. Shot.
" A " Company—Rfn. Ingleby	..	..	139

Best Revolver Shots of Companies (Other Ranks).

H.P.S., 50.

				Score.
" I " Company—Rfn. Pattle	..	..	..	41
" I " Company—Rfn. Wordsworth	..	..	..	41
" B " Company—Sergt. Jackson	..	..	..	43
" A " Company—Sergt. James	..	..	..	40
" C.(M.G.) " Company—A.Corpl. Chubb	..	..	..	50
" C.(M.G.) " Company—Rfn. Gilbey	..	..	..	50

A.R.A. COMPETITIONS, 1928.

Although our cheque for prize money was £55 10s. or nearly double the amount won the previous year with the same number of teams, in for the same events, we did not win one single competition. We had hoped that our Young Soldiers' and best Hopton Cup scores would be good enough to win their respective competitions, but it was not to be. Again we were top in India with the Young Soldiers and again we were beaten by two teams, this time

from Egypt and Gibraltar. Our Hopton Cup score only secured second place. We would have won the Queen Victoria Trophy easily but for the M.G. Cup scores. Registers were wired for and a third team composed of practically every available remaining man in the M.G. Platoon tried desperately hard to retrieve the situation. Bad guns, and old and worn tripods, however, proved too much for them.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1928.

Competition.

	Place.	Aggregate Score.
<i>The Queen Victoria Trophy</i>	5th	1,229-75
<i>The King George V Cup</i>	5th	272
<i>The Royal Irish Cup</i>	4th	295
<i>The Young Soldiers' Cup</i>	3rd	882
<i>The Company Shield</i> —"B" Company	5th	876
"C" Company	6th	766
"A" Company	7th	753
"H.Q." Wing	11th	742
"I" Company	25th	641
<i>The Hopton Cup</i> —No. 5 Platoon	2nd	314
No. 6 Platoon	8th	259
No. 15 Platoon	9th	258
"A" Team—No. 7 Platoon	19th	238
No. 9 Platoon	23rd	227
No. 13 Platoon	26th	219
No. 14 Platoon	27th	219
No. 10 Platoon	29th	216
No. 1 Platoon	31st	215
No. 2 Platoon	34th	213
No. 8 Platoon	35th	213
"B" Team—No. 7 Platoon	40th	208
No. 4 Platoon	46th	201
<i>The Revolver Cup</i> (Rfn. Gurr)	7th	344

A.R.A. (INDIA) COMPETITIONS, 1928.

Our bad luck in the English A.R.A. Competitions stuck to us with equal persistence in the Indian.

It may be remembered that in the Roupell Cup, the Platoon Championship of India, we had actually equalled the score of the winners last year. This year we were again narrowly defeated although gaining second, third, sixth, eighth and ninth places, No. 12 Platoon of "C" Company being our best.

We fired the Brooke Bond Cup which is competed for by teams of Officers, W.O.s and Sergeants with only one practice shoot, and got fifth place. Our score in the one practice shoot would have given us third place as we dropped over 100 next day. Captain Knollys, Lieuts. Newton and Holroyd, Sergt. Jackson, Corpl.

Courtney, Rfn. Gurr and Golstone went to the Central Meeting at Meerut to represent the Battalion and did not begin to display any form until the last day's shooting, when money was won by the team and Rfn. Gurr was top in his class on the day.

The fault lay in the practising on the Jullundur ranges, when good and consistent scores were put up by all members of the team. This year we hope to go down to Meerut several days before the Championships in order to practise there.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) MATCHES.

Competition.				Place.	Score.
<i>The Brooke Bond Cup</i>	..	..	..	5th	730
<i>The Roupell Cup</i> —No. 12 Platoon	..	..	..	2nd	220
No. 10 Platoon	..	..	..	3rd	212
No. 5 Platoon	..	..	..	6th	204
No. 9 Platoon	..	..	..	8th	197
No. 15 Platoon	..	..	..	9th	195

OTHER COMPETITIONS AND RIFLE MEETINGS.

The Powell Cup.—This is a cup competed for by a team of eight officers from each regiment in the Jullundur Brigade area. The standard is fairly high as the average Indian officer is a good shot. The Dogras, Punjabis, and two Gurkha Battalions competed, and a really exciting competition resulted. We blotted our copy-book at 600 and started the snapshooting practice a long way last of the five. We picked up over this, came with a rush in the rapid, and in a thrilling finish were only beaten by two points by a Gurkha Battalion. We were hard put to it for officers at the time and it was really a question of all available shooting for us.

The Lahore District Platoon Championship.—This was a well-devised competition, but unfortunately District brought out an important amendment after we had shot, and as we had not the time to fire again, we asked for, and got, our money back.

It is well to mention here that Lahore District have repeated the manœuvre this year and issued an amendment after four of our teams had shot, thereby washing out their scores.

Competitions, Dalhousie.—At Dalhousie the Hampshire Corporals and our own arranged a match, the result of which was lamentable from our point of view. Our team did not appear to have gone through any previous selection and had not even sighted their rifles. We got badly beaten.

Elated by this, the enemy challenged our Corporals again in the second half and, as it proved, practised their team for weeks before the match. We were in the middle of company training and all we could do was to sight our rifles during one afternoon. However, we were able to put in a strong team, which was lucky, as the standard of shooting was really high and our people had to go all out to win.

Rifle meetings were held every Thursday that the rain permitted.

Rifle Meetings, Jullundur.—Besides weekly rifle meetings in the plains, "B" Company ran a big three-day meeting with great success.

The "Scissors Cup" was decided on the abortive Lahore District Competition, No. 8 Platoon being the winners.

1929.

This year has started well with a very good score by the Young Soldiers' and another bid for the Roupell by No. 6 Platoon this time. It is not considered lucky to prophesy victory before the event, but if we do not regain the Queen Victoria Trophy this year it will not be through want of trying.

ILLUSTRATION (facing p. 50).

Young Soldiers' Team, 1929-30.

Back.—Rfn. H. Jenrick, Rfn. A. Cooper, Rfn. T. Moore, Rfn. E. Flynn.

Standing.—A./Cpl. Strickland, Rfn. Leveridge, A./Cpl. C. Baker, Rfn. A. Stott, A./Cpl. J. Donovan, Rfn. C. Elliott.

Sitting.—A./Cpl. Rose, Rfn. Gallagher, Lieut. C. I. P. Holroyd, A./Cpl. Combers, Rfn. A. Kennell.

In Front.—Rfn. E. Foreman, Rfn. A. Whittle.

"C.(M.G.)" COMPANY, 1929.

Machine Gun.—Classification did not start until November, when the Company arrived at Amritsar. Owing to limited size of the range this has not yet been completed. Of the four sections that have already fired the best average is 194.9, which is 34.9 over 1st class gunner, the other three sections averaging well over 1st class.

Rifle.—Owing to almost complete change over of rifles on the formation of the Company, very few men have had the opportunity of trying out their rifles. At Dalhousie various competitions were held against other companies and the Hampshire Regiment, usually taking the form of tile shoots, and in which the Company usually defeated their opponents. In the detachment rifle meeting at Jullundur during the hot weather the company won the "Plate-falling" competition and walked away with the revolver prize.

Revolver.—A lot of revolver shooting was done during the hot weather. We defeated the Machine Gun Company of the Hampshire Regiment by a large margin in a Competition held at Dalhousie.

Eighteen men classified, all qualifying, and with an average of 36.5.

2ND BATTALION.

THE Battalion has had another period of uninterrupted Weapon Training and a full programme has been carried out during the Weapon Training Year 1928-29.

The authorities were kind enough to refrain from making many further alterations in the Annual Course, with the result that it was much the same as last year and it is possible to show a comparison of results.

Under the present system the Course is inevitably tedious owing to the large number of casual parties which have to shoot between 1 March and 31 October.

As usual, a full programme of Competition Shooting was carried out and the results, which were most satisfactory, will be found on a later page.

The Colchester Garrison Rifle Meeting was cancelled this year, which prevented the Battalion from having a chance of repeating its success of last year and "sweeping the board." We, however, retain the challenge cups that we won for another year, and, to appease the enthusiasts, a Battalion Meeting was arranged with very satisfactory results.

ANNUAL COURSE.

The Annual Course, as has already been explained, was spread over a period of nearly eight months. Fortunately, owing to an exceptionally fine summer, the weather was satisfactory for shooting during the greater part of the period, but being near the East Coast we are seldom free from a wind, usually across the Ranges, which is, of course, a considerable disadvantage. The results of the Annual Course, which are given below, show in most cases an improvement on last year, which is very satisfactory.

Battalion Averages.

Rifle :—

Trained Soldiers (partially exempt)	..	..	103.24
Trained Soldiers (not exempt)	..	..	84.43
Recruits	..	..	65.22

Lewis Gun :—

Trained Soldiers (partially exempt)	..	..	54.4
Trained Soldiers (not exempt)	..	..	80.12
Recruits	..	..	84.64
Anti-Aircraft Personnel	..	..	72.54

Machine Gun 208.56

Revolver 30.25

Classification.

Marksmen. 1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Cl. or Unequal.

Rifle :—

Trained Soldiers ..	106	60	80	6
Recruits	—	135	99	18

Lewis Gun :—

Trained Soldiers ..	40	41	29	3
Recruits	—	169	72	9
Anti-Aircraft ..	—	7	18	—

Machine Gun	41	16	18	3
Revolver	70	—	—	32

Order of Merit by Companies.

	Fig. of Merit.
"A" Company (Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O.)	269.13
"B" Company (Major W. H. S. Alston, M.C.) ..	267.23
"C" Company (Major A. A. Tod)	257.91

Best Shooting Platoon.

No. 7 Platoon (Lieut. W. R. Starkey)	278.48
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Battalion Shots.

	Rifle.	L.A.	Total.
W.O.s and Sergts.—Sergt. J. Teskey ..	39	56	95
Corpls. and Rfn.—Corpl. P. Walbridge	39	60	99

Company Shots.

"A" Company (Corpl. P. Walbridge) ..	39	60	99
"B" Company (Corpl. E. Floyd) ..	40	50	90
"C" Company (A. Corpl. C. Robottom)	41	38	79
<i>"H.Q." Wing (Annual Course) :—</i>			
Part 1. Lieut. E. N. Clarke ..	—	—	118
Part 2. Lieut. H. S. P. Hopkinson	—	—	121

Best Shot with Rifle.

C.Q.M.S. R. Hardman	47	—	—
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Best Shot with Lewis Gun.

Corpl. P. Walbridge	—	60	—
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Best Shot with Machine Gun.

Rfn. S. Ridgeley	—	—	320
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Best Shot of Young Soldiers.

Bdn. G. Allison	38	54	92
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Best Shot with Revolver.

Rfn. F. Gurr — — 38

The scores quoted above, with the exception of "H.Q." Wing, Company Shot and Machine Gun, are those made on a special Competition shoot-off at the end of the season among the best shots in the various categories of the Annual Course.

ESSEX COUNTY RIFLE MEETING.

This meeting took place on the Middlewick Ranges on 8 June. The Competitions were similar to those of last year and were run on National Rifle Association lines.

The weather was, unfortunately, also similar, and torrents of rain fell throughout the early part of the day.

In spite of the weather there was a good attendance and the Meeting lasted all day.

In the only two team events open to Regular Units the Battalion repeated its success of last year by winning the Essex County Challenge Shield with forty points to spare and gaining second place in the "R. A. Jones Challenge Shield" Peep-Sight Competition, which was won by the Colchester Civilian Rifle Club.

In the latter event eighteen teams competed and about half the Battalion team were competing with open sights.

In the Individual Events we had rather fewer prize-winners than last year owing to the fact that fewer entered for the Peep-Sight Shoots and Aggregate.

The results were as follows :—

TEAM EVENTS.

Essex County Challenge Shield : Battalion Team, 1st Place (The Challenge Shield and £6).
R. A. Jones Challenge Shield : Battalion Team, 2nd Place (Silver Spoons).

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

<i>The Lord Lieutenants</i> :	C.S.M. E. Giles	Place. 2nd
	Lieut. H. S. P. Hopkinson	4th
<i>Rapid Firing Competition</i> :	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	} 5th
	A. Corpl. J. White	

Prizes won : 1 Silver Challenge Shield.
 6 Silver Spoons.
 £8 18s. in cash.

THE A.R.A. CENTRAL MEETING, BISLEY.

The Central Meeting was held rather later than usual this year, the opening day being 1 July.

The Battalion again sent a full team to the Meeting and entered for all the principal individual and team events.

The Bisley of 1929 can well be called "The Rifle Brigade Year," as the Regiment secured no less than five trophies in the Army Meeting, a feat which has never been equalled.

Three of these were accounted for by R.S.M. W. Apsey from the Rifle Depôt, who was in his best form and undoubtedly the hero of the Meeting.

He won the Army Championship, the Army Hundred Cup and also the Roberts Cup after a tie shoot with C.S.M. E. Giles.

The Battalion won the Worcestershire Cup for the second year in succession with Sergt. S. Beebe and Sergt. V. Barnes.

It will be remembered that the former was one of our winning representatives last year with Sergt. (now C.Q.M.S.) A. Butler as his partner.

As last year, we won with a good deal to spare. It is not possible to compare the scores as the Competition had been slightly altered, but, if possible, our pair shot even better than last year when they put up a record score for the Match.

King-Salter, after winning the Silver Medal for the first stage of the Revolver Thirty Cup, temporarily lost his form, but des Graz stepped into the breach and won the Cup for the Battalion with an exceptionally high score made under rather difficult conditions. His shooting with the Revolver was one of the features of the Meeting.

King-Salter is to be congratulated on winning the Bronze Jewel for the third place in the Army Championship. It will be remembered that he won the Silver Jewel last year. It only remains for him to win the Gold Jewel next year. He has a remarkable Bisley record and will have the good wishes of all.

Our successes in the Army Meeting were not confined to Class "A" as Corpl. Chiles was third in the Roupell Cup in Class "B" and A.Corpl. Sweeney second in Class "C." While in the Roberts Cup A.Corpl. Smith was fourth and Rfn. Wolstenholme sixth.

Seven members of the team were selected to compete for the Army Hundred Cup as opposed to six last year.

RESULTS OF A.R.A. MEETING. INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

(Only the highest Prize-winners are quoted in each case.)

Roupell Cup.

			Place.
Class "A":	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	..	2nd
Class "B":	Corpl. A. Chiles	..	3rd
Class "C":	A.Corpl. P. Sweeney	..	2nd
			M

Roberts Cup.

	Place.
Class "A": C.S.M. E. Giles	2nd
Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter ..	8th
Class "B": A.Corpl. J. White	4th
Class "C": Rfn. Wolstenholme	6th

Army Hundred Cup.

Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	6th
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Army Championship.

Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	3rd
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Worcestershire Cup.

Class "A": Sergt. S. Beebe }				
Sergt. V. Barnes }	..	..	1st	
Class "B": Corpl. P. Walbridge }				
Corpl. A. Chiles }	..	..	5th	

Revolver Thirty Cup.

Lieut. E. P. A. des Graz	1st
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TEAM EVENTS.

<i>Britannia Trophy</i> : Battalion Team	6th
<i>Methuen Cup</i> : "Greenjackets" Team (including 6 from Battalion)	4th

Summary of Prizes Won.

Silver Cups	2
Jewels	1
Silver Medals	6
Bronze Medals	1
Medal Badges	4
Cash	£69 3s. 6d.

THE N.R.A. CENTRAL MEETING.

As last year, nearly the whole team remained at Bisley for the first four days of this Meeting, while a few were given permission to remain till the end of the Meeting on 20 July.

The team started the Meeting well by winning the cup for the Lewis Gun Match with a record score for the event.

Subsequently the shooting remained of a high standard and many individual prizes were won, though no further trophies were actually collected.

Des Graz, however, was unlucky to lose in the shoot-off for the Granet Cup after a tie for the trophy with an Officer of the Royal Navy.

2nd BATTALION.

[Photograph by Gale and Polden.]



BISLEY, 1929.

WINNERS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE CUP.

Sergt. S. Beebe.

Sergt. V. Barnes.

King-Salter and des Graz were both selected to represent the Regular Army in the Revolver Eight and helped to win the Whitehead Cup.

King-Salter was also in the Army Rifle Eight which won the United Services Cup.

He has now been in the Army Revolver Eight for seven consecutive years and has been selected for the Army Rifle Eight on five occasions.

N.R.A. RESULTS. INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

		Place.
<i>Birmingham Small Arms</i>	C.S.M. E. Giles	13th
	Corpl. P. Walbridge	54th
	C.S.M. J. Wanstall	65th
<i>Kinnaird</i>	A.Corpl. J. White	2nd
	Lieut. H. S. P. Hopkinson	34th
<i>Imperial Tobacco</i>	A.Corpl. W. Smith Reserve	Prize
<i>H.M. Queen Mary's Prize</i>	Lieut. H. S. P. Hopkinson	45th
	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	71st
	A.Corpl. J. White	79th
	Sergt. V. Barnes	98th
	Lieut. E. P. A. des Graz ..	105th
<i>H.M. The King's Medal</i>	C.S.M. J. Wanstall	109th
	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	13th
	C.S.M. J. Wanstall	29th
	C.S.M. E. Giles	42nd
	C.Q.M.S. A. Butler	49th
<i>The Times</i>	Corpl. P. Walbridge	2nd
<i>The Stock Exchange</i>	Corpl. P. Walbridge	24th
<i>The St. George's</i>	C.S.M. E. Giles	20th
<i>The Alexandra</i>	C.S.M. E. Giles	42nd
<i>The Secretary of State</i>	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	Prize
<i>The Wantage</i>	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	Prize
<i>The Stephens</i>	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	Prize
<i>The Service Aggregate</i>	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	Prize
<i>The Granet Cup</i>	Lieut. E. P. A. des Graz ..	2nd
<i>Revolver Prizes</i>	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	3 Prizes
<i>Army Rifle Eight</i>	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	
<i>Army Revolver Eight</i>	Lieut. E. P. A. des Graz	
	Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	

TEAM EVENTS.

	Place.
<i>The Lewis Gun Match</i> ..Battalion Team	1st
<i>The Cheylesmore</i> ..Battalion Team Reached 3rd Round	
<i>The Hamilton Leigh</i> ..Battalion Team	7th
<i>The Roberts Cup</i> ..Battalion Team	4th

Summary of Prizes Won.

Silver Cups	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Silver Medals	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Silver Bowls	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cash	..	..	..	..	..	£56 17s. 6d.	

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting was held on 16 September at the conclusion of brigade training.

The Meeting was run on A.R.A. lines and consisted of six Individual Events, with a Championship Aggregate and three Team Matches for Companies.

The Individual Events, which were concluded in the morning, were divided into Classes A, B, and C, as done at Bisley.

It was fortunately a fine day and there was an excellent entry for all events.

The Suffolk Regiment were kind enough to provide the markers and the Meeting went off very successfully.

The wind and light were rather difficult, and considering that there had been no preliminary practice, the shooting reached a high standard.

In the Individual Events C.S.M. J. Wanstall won the Championship for Class "A," Rfn. F. Gurr for Class "B," and Rfn. F. Fawcett for Class "C."

Space does not permit of a full list of prize-winners in the various events.

There was an amusing incident when C.Q.M.S. A. Butler and Sergt. S. Beebe, the Champion Lewis Gunners of the Army last year, succeeded in scoring a complete "wash out" in the Lewis Gun Competition.

In the Team Events "A" Company was most successful, winning two of them and being runners-up in the third.

The other event went to "C" Company, while M.G. Company were second twice.

At the conclusion of the Meeting a Silver Spoon was presented to each of the Championship Winners by Mrs. Burnell-Nugent, after which prize money amounting to about £35 was distributed among the various successful competitors.

A.R.A. NON-CENTRAL MATCHES.

As usual, Battalion and Company Teams were entered for all the principal Non-Central Matches and, once again, the Battalion has been highly successful.

We won the Queen Victoria Trophy (The Championship of the Army) for the third year in succession and for the fifth time since the War.

We also won the King George V. Cup for the third consecutive year and the Royal Irish Cup for the second time since the War.

We were again second in the Machine Gun Cup, while in the Duke of Connaught Cup and Young Soldiers' Cup we were third and fourth respectively.

Numerous prizes were also won in the Company and Platoon Matches.

There were a few alterations in the A.R.A. Matches but they were very similar to previous years.

The results of the A.R.A. Non-Central Matches were as follows :—

	Place.
<i>Queen Victoria Trophy</i> : Battalion ..	1st (Trophy and Large Silver Medal.)
<i>King George Cup</i> : Battalion Team..	1st (Cup, Large Silver Medal and Individual Medals.)
<i>Royal Irish Cup</i> : Battalion Team ..	1st (Cup, Large Silver Medal and Individual Medals.)
<i>Machine Gun Cup</i> : Battalion Team	2nd (Large Bronze Medal and Individual Medals.)
<i>Duke of Connaught Cup</i> : Battalion Team	3rd
<i>Young Soldiers' Cup</i> : Battalion Team	4th
<i>Company Shield</i> : "A" Company ..	8th
"H.Q." Wing ..	11th
"C" Company ..	19th
"B" Company ..	28th
<i>Hopton Cup</i> : No. 4 Platoon ..	8th
No. 5 Platoon ..	11th
No. 2 Platoon ..	14th
No. 12 Platoon ..	15th
No. 10 Platoon ..	26th
No. 6 Platoon ..	28th
No. 11 Platoon ..	30th
No. 8 Platoon ..	35th

EASTERN COMMAND TROPHY.

The Battalion also won the Eastern Command Young Soldiers' Cup for the second consecutive year.

This Cup is competed for concurrently with the Young Soldiers' Cup A.R.A.

We understand that 1929-30 will be our last Weapon Training Year at Colchester and we look forward to the completion of a full, and we hope successful, programme before we leave for our new station next winter.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE DEPÔT.

OUR annual matches against Winchester College under "Country Life" conditions were fired on 19 February at the Depôt. We won this match by 12 points. On 5 March at the School the boys went out winners by 9 points. Matches under Methuen Cup conditions were fired against the Brigade of Guards, H.M.S. "Excellent" and the Royal Military College. It is interesting to note that at Bisley, H.M.S. "Excellent" won the Methuen Cup, with the Brigade of Guards and Greenjackets third and fourth respectively. Brighton College visited us at Chilcombe for a match under Ashburton conditions; in this we were successful by 10 points. Winchester College and H.M.S. "Excellent" also fired against us in a triangular match. The final scores left us beaten by both the sailors and the boys.

At Bisley this year we were all pleased to meet Colour-Sergeant John Archer, O.B.E., D.C.M., late 2nd Battalion. He is now Governor of a Civil Prison in Nyassaland. He seems to have retained his form as a rifleman, for he made top score in the "Barnett Cup" and fired for his Colony in the Junior Kolapore. We would also congratulate him on his receiving the Order of the British Empire from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales during the meeting.

BISLEY, 1929.

The Depôt were represented by R.S.M. Apsey, Sergt. Dudman, Sergt. Franklin, A./Cpl. West and Rfn. Homewood. Preliminary practice was carried out at Chilcombe range and a week before the A.R.A. Meeting opened the party proceeded to Bisley for intensive training.

The results at Bisley are recorded below:—

Roupell Cup: R.S.M. Apsey, 13th, £1.

Rfn. Homewood, 32nd, 10s.

Roberts Cup: R.S.M. Apsey, 1st. Cup, Silver Medal, £5. (After tie shoot.)

Army Hundred Cup: R.S.M. Apsey, 1st. Cup, Silver Medal, £10.

The Army Championship: Won by R.S.M. Apsey. Watkin Cup and Silver Medal. Gold Jewel.

The United Services Bowl and Duke of Hamilton Cup: Won by the Army VIII. We were represented by R.S.M. Apsey. Silver Bowl and Gold Bar to Army VIII Jewel.

Queen Mary's: R.S.M. Apsey, 15th, £2.

Sergt. Dudman, 45th, £1.

B.S.A.: Rfn. Homewood, 48th, £1.

Southern Railway: Sergt. Dudman, 22nd, £1.

Kinnaird : Sergt. Dudman, 2nd, £3 7s. 6d.

Rfn. Homewood, 34th, £1.

Imperial Tobacco : Sergt. Dudman, 9th, £2.

R.S.M. Apsey, 22nd, £1.

The King's Prize : R.S.M. Apsey, 2nd Stage, £2.

The King's Medal : R.S.M. Apsey, 4th.

The Canada Shield : The Rifle Depôt, 3rd, £2.

Concurrent Sweepstakes : R.S.M. Apsey, £3 7s.

Sergt. Dudman, 10s.

Rfn. Homewood, 10s.

A.R.A. NON-CENTRAL.

The Prince of Wales Cup.

Fired at Chilcombe on 18 September 1929. Weather conditions were good.

Team and scores were as follows :—

Lieut. F. D. Richardson, Captain of Team.

R.S.M. Apsey	111	} Cup, Medals, £4.
Rfn. Homewood	93	
Sergt. Pearce	91	
Sergt. Dudman	90	
Cpl. Hare	84	
Cpl. Knights	82	
Sergt. Franklin	82	
Rfn. Mansfield	69	

Total	<u>702</u>
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OLD RIFLEMEN AS MASTERS OF HOUNDS.

BY CAPTAIN THE HON. R. C. BRIDGEMAN, M.C.,
AND LIEUTENANT D. J. PURDON.

WE publish below an account of five Old Riflemen who are, or have recently been Masters of Foxhounds, which may, in the words of one contributor, "fire other Riflemen to take on the best job in the world when they turn their swords with ploughshares."

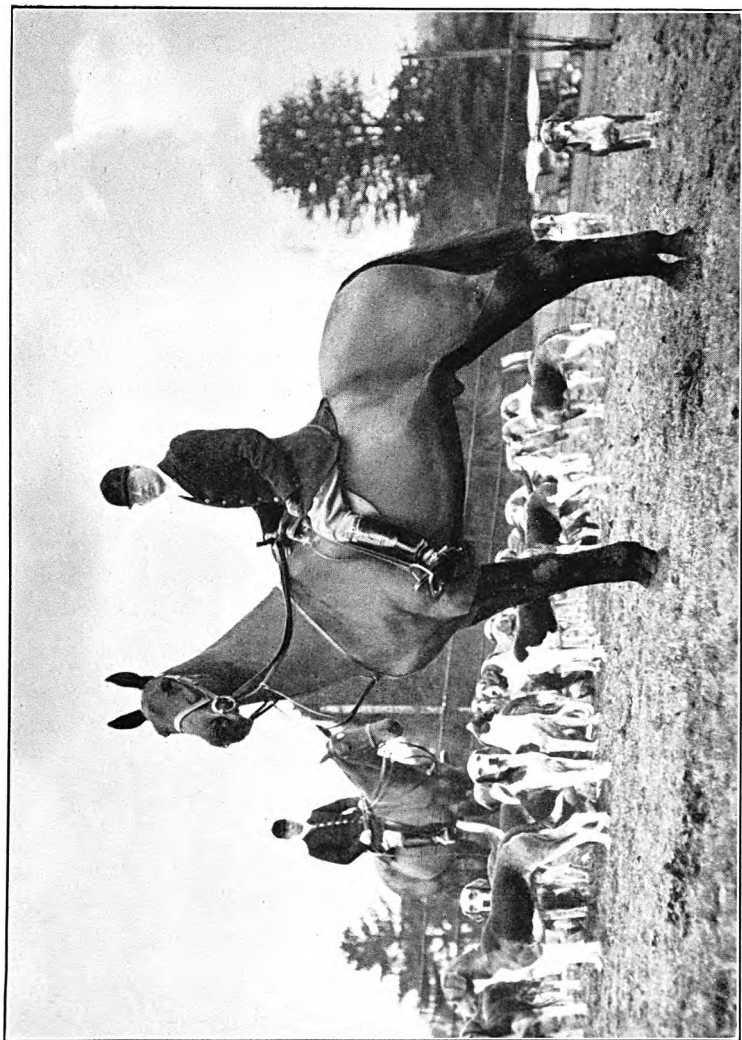
It is hoped to add to this catalogue of Masters in a future number of the CHRONICLE, and the Editor will welcome any information as to other Old Riflemen who have at any time acted as Masters of Hounds.

Lieut.-Colonel F. St. J. Blacker recently gave up the Kildare; Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Liddell held some seasons ago the Mastership of the Peasmarsh Harriers; the late Lord Ribblesdale was once Master of the Queen's Buckhounds, and General Sir Reginald Stephens and Colonel Alan Paley have in their time been Masters of the Staff College Drag Hunt.

GENERAL HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, C.B., C.B.E.

BRIG.-GENERAL HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, though none would suspect it from his photograph, quite recently taken, is now in his seventy-seventh year, and joined the 4th Battalion over fifty-seven years ago. He was Adjutant of the Battalion in the Afghan War, was present at the Capture of Ali Musjid, and gained the Medal with Clasp. He was promoted

[Photo, Poole, Waterford.



BRIG.-GENERAL H. C. CHOLMONDELEY, C.B., C.B.E.

Captain in 1881 and in 1882 was appointed Adjutant of the 5th Battalion. After leaving the Regiment in 1889 he commanded the London Rifle Brigade from 1890 to 1901, and took the City Imperial Volunteers Mounted Infantry to South Africa; twice he was mentioned in despatches, received the Queen's Medal with six clasps and in 1900 was appointed C.B. On the outbreak of the War, when sixty-one years of age, he returned to service and, after raising the 3rd Battalion London Rifle Brigade, commanded for a time the 173rd Infantry Brigade in the 58th (London) Division. He was, however, too old to take the Brigade to France and went to the Headquarters of the Western Command as Staff Officer for Volunteer Services. For this work, he was in 1919 appointed C.B.E.

On retirement, General Cholmondeley settled at Edstaston near Wem in the North Shropshire country, where he acted for nine years as Field Master to the late Mr. Frank Bibby, M.F.H., who was during much of that time incapacitated from hunting. The latter was succeeded by Sir Harold Nutting, Bart., who in 1920, after one season only, somewhat unexpectedly left to take over the mastership of the Meynell. At such short notice, the country had no small difficulty in finding a new Master, and what was more natural than that they should turn to General Cholmondeley, who, to the satisfaction of all, accepted the Mastership season.

This was a critical moment for fox-hunting: Foot and Mouth broke out badly, hounds were stopped, farmers became nervous and held meetings in respect of foxes, both as to increase in number and as carriers of infection. However, it was decided to rely on the

Master's assurance that the Hunt was an organization for keeping foxes down, not up, and his promise that, so long as restrictions against hunting were in force, at least as many foxes would be put down by the Hunt Servants as in an ordinary year would be killed by hounds. In the end the number of complaints received was practically nil, and fox-hunting in North Shropshire tided over an awkward period.

At the end of the season 1924-25 General Cholmondeley, feeling that the time had come to hand over the reins of government to a younger man, resigned in favour of the late Captain Brian Bibby, son of the former Master, who continued the good work till his sudden and tragic death this year. General Cholmondeley has, however, by no means severed his connection with hunting and is still a regular and honoured follower of the Hunt.

He is equally well known as a rider of races. His first was at Umballa in 1874, when he rode a horse "Jackal" owned by Major Wood of the Regiment, and, for the first and only time in his life, suffered disqualification for going the wrong side of a flag. Thus he, according to his own account, threw away an easy victory and the owner's money, and earned his meed of bad language from the latter. It may be that this made a lasting impression on him for good; in any case, that early defeat has been wiped out by many a victory, among which may be mentioned the North and South Shropshire Light Weight Race, which he has won four times in succession, while in 1910, when aged fifty-six, he won the Jorrocks Cup (the precursor of the Duke of Connaught's Cup) at the combined R. B. and 60th Point-to-Point on the Faringdon Course near Alton, gaining an easy

[Photo, Keturah Collings.]



COLONEL C. J. H. SPENCE COLBY, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.

victory on "Tertius" from such a doughty opponent as G. Phipps Hornby.

For many years, too, he was in request as a judge of hunters, and has judged in most of the leading shows in England and Ireland, including the International Horse Show at Olympia, the Royal Show, the Yorkshire, and many others.

COLONEL CECIL SPENCE-COLBY, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.

COLONEL CECIL J. H. SPENCE-COLBY was born in 1873 and was educated at Harrow.

In 1895 he joined the 4th Battalion and served in the South African War as Adjutant of Mounted Infantry, and later as A.D.C. to General Alderson, the Inspector-General of Mounted Infantry, gaining the Queen's and King's Medals. He retired in 1903 and joined the Pembroke and Glamorgan Yeomanry, of which regiment he received command in 1914, and later commanded the 24th Bn. Welch Regiment, composed of the Pembroke and Glamorgan Yeomanries in the 74th Division. For this he received the C.M.G. and D.S.O. and was four times mentioned in despatches.

His record as a Master of Hounds begins as long ago as the season 1898-99, when he was still serving with the 4th Battalion in Dublin. There he hunted the Dunboyne Harriers over a country which is not unfamiliar to Riflemen who have since served there with the 1st Battalion before the War and the 3rd Battalion after.

The late General Alderson, to whom he was A.D.C. in South Africa, was of course the author of "Pink and Scarlet" and himself one of the keenest hunting men : till very shortly before his death he was Master

of the South Shropshire Hounds, which he hunted himself, and his A.D.C.'s talent in that direction was not to remain idle for long. The Queen's Buckhounds (of which the late Lord Ribblesdale, formerly of the Regiment, had at one time been Master) were given up in 1900, and were sent out to Durban for Lord Chesham, who was then commanding the Imperial Yeomanry in Johannesburg and had intended to hunt them. Finding this impossible, he handed them over to General Alderson, who hunted them himself with his A.D.C. as kennel huntsman, whipper-in and, during the General's indisposition owing to a broken collar-bone, deputy Master.

Colonel Spence-Colby, on leaving the Service in 1903, settled at his home at Pantglas in Carmarthenshire, where for five seasons he hunted the Pantglas Foxhounds. From 1908 to the outbreak of war he hunted the Tivyside Country, which lies in Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. This country was given up in the last year of the War, but in 1920, on return from the War, Colonel Spence-Colby started his own hounds and with "Colonel Spence-Colby's Foxhounds" hunted the same country from his home at Ffynone for seven seasons. In 1927 he moved with his hounds to Donnington Hall, near Ledbury, and took over the western portion of the Ledbury Country under his own name. In this same year he created what is probably a record in killing a fox in five different counties. In the early part of the year he killed in each of three Welsh counties at the end of his Mastership there, and after starting hunting in England he had, before the season was out, killed foxes in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.

This is his twenty-first season as Master of Hounds,

[Photo, Keturah Collings.]



LIEUT.-COLONEL E. R. KEWLEY, D.S.O., M.C.

a "coming of age" on which all Riflemen will congratulate him.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. R. KEWLEY, D.S.O., M.C.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. R. KEWLEY joined the 3rd Battalion from Oxford in 1913, and before the War was a well-known figure "between the flags." He shares with Major Eastmead the distinction of having served continuously with the 3rd Battalion in France from the first day of the War to the last; first as Transport Officer, then Adjutant for a year from June 1915, then as Second-in-Command, and finally from June 1917 as Commanding Officer till the Battalion was demobilized. After the War he went out with the 1st Battalion to Iraq and then on to India, where he rendered yeoman service in re-starting Polo in the Battalion. Later he came home to the Dépôt, and in 1921 retired to become a director of Messrs. Strong, of Romsey, and settled at Stockbridge; nor was it long before his services were in request by the Hursley Hunt, for in 1926-27 the hounds were taken over by a committee and Kewley accepted from them the thankless post of Field Master.

The next step was an easy one—and in the following season he became joint Master with Mr. Herbert Johnson of Marsh Court; this is the joint Masters' third season, and we need not add that it promises to be a successful one, due in no small part to the improvement in the hounds begun before and continued during their tenure of office.

The Rifle Dépôt is in the Hursley Country, and though its reputation as a hunting centre hardly compares with, say, Cowley Barracks, Riflemen are

assured of a warm welcome from the Master, and they in return made last season what is called nowadays "a significant gesture" by offering the hospitality of the Dépôt for the opening meet. Alas, the coverts of Winchester Barracks seldom hold a fox, but, if the Master can spare the Dépôt a meet this year, nobody will be more pleased than the Dépôt staff and no sight better for the morale of the recruits.

MAJOR HON. E. C. LASCELLES, D.S.O., M.C.

MAJOR THE HON. EDWARD CECIL LASCELLES joined the Regiment in 1908 from the Militia, and left in 1912. Shortly afterwards he joined the 5th Battalion and is still on the strength of that battalion.

During the War he saw considerable service on the Staff, first in Sheppey with the Brigade of Green Jacket Special Reserve Battalions, and later in France where he was successively G.S.O. 3 and G.S.O. 2.

Later from 1919 till 1925 he was Private Secretary to Lord Balfour.

In 1922 his elder brother, now the Earl of Harewood, took over the Mastership of the Bramham Moor Hunt from Colonel the Rt. Hon. George Lane-Fox, whose family had held the Mastership for three generations. Other duties claimed much of the new Master's time, and his brother acted as deputy Master, a post which, in his own words, gave him "all the fun and none of the worries" of a Master of Fox Hounds.

During the season 1929-30 he has been joint Master with his brother and, like many another Master this year, has so far had a most successful season.

[Photograph by The Central News Ltd.]



MAJOR HON. E. C. LASCELLES, D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Master, Bramham Moor Hunt, 1922.

Joint Master, 1929, with the Earl of Harewood (right).

CAPTAIN C. E. WINTER, M.C.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WINTER joined the 1st Battalion in 1913, but on the outbreak of War joined the 7th Battalion, and sailed with them to France, becoming Adjutant at the end of 1916. He was wounded and received the M.C. Later, he was Staff Captain at Rugeley, where the 5th and 6th Battalions demobilized and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions reformed. He then, in 1920, became Adjutant of the Queen Victoria's Rifles (9th Bn. London Regiment). In 1922, after the disbandment of the 3rd and 4th Battalions, he was transferred to the East Lancashire Regiment and was serving with them in India in 1927, when, owing to unforeseen circumstances—and as late as the month of August—the Westmeath Hounds suddenly found themselves without a Master, although ready for the coming season in every other respect. At this time "Charles" Winter was home from India on leave till January 1928, and by dint of a judicious transfer to the Home Battalion and an understanding two months' "winter leave" from them, he was enabled to make an offer to take on the Hounds. This offer was eagerly accepted by an anxious Committee and a very successful season resulted, forty-five brace of foxes being accounted for, of which fifteen brace were killed. In this connection perhaps it is as well to draw the attention of those who were not "at the Curragh in the old days" to the fact that, although foxes in Ireland are plentiful, they do not abound, and, owing to the wildness of the countryside, no pack in Ireland can hope to kill anything like the numbers brought to book by some packs in England.

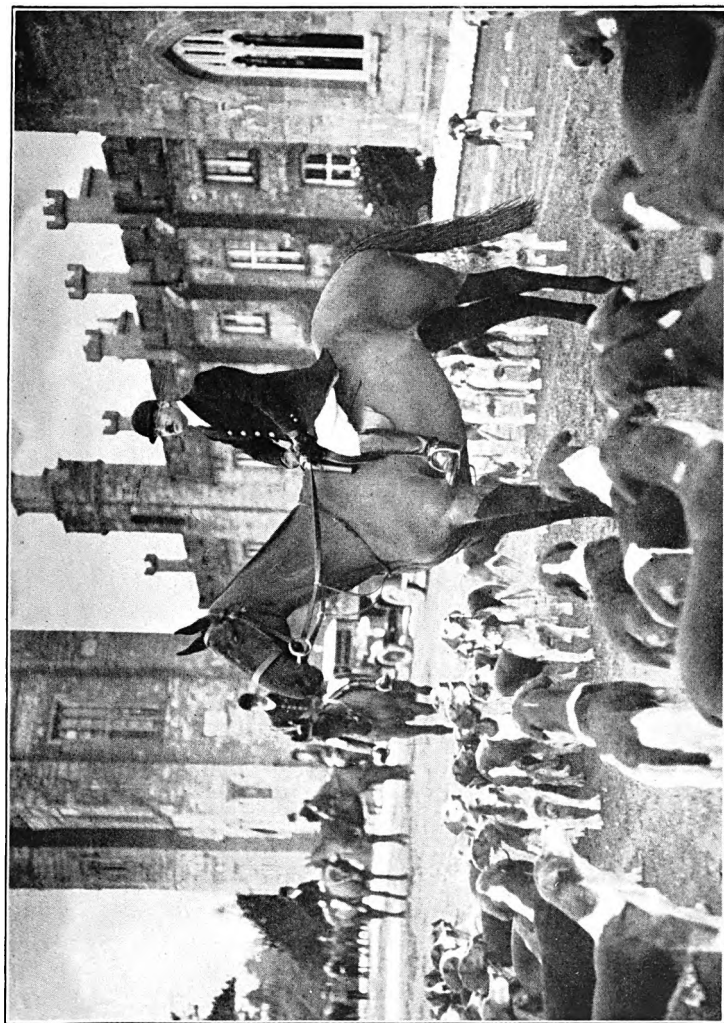
At any rate, the season 1927–28 saw the anomalous

situation of both Indian and British Governments paying a serving infantry soldier to hunt a pack of hounds in Ireland—a situation, though perhaps derogatory in the extreme, none the less sufficiently rare to be worthy of note.

In the summer of 1928 Winter left the Army on completion of fifteen years' service, and the following season hunted the country four days a week instead of three, and another very successful season ensued. The best performance was an eleven-mile point with seventeen miles as hounds ran, in November. Although most English hunts were held up by frost and snow for weeks at a time, these hounds were only stopped six days during the whole season.

For the present (1929–30) season Winter has been joined in the Mastership by a local lady who has hunted with this pack for years and who came forward in the most sporting manner in time of need. He hunts hounds (of which there are forty-eight couple in kennels) himself and has also an amateur first whip—Captain Allen Lewis—who came from the Pembrokeshire; with W. Wyatt, who was last with the Whaddon, as 2nd whip and K.H.

The warmest of welcomes awaits any Riflemen who care to come and sample what is on offer from stone walls to “big dhains,” and the M.F.H., like Jorrocks, “remains yours to serve.”



CAPTAIN C. E. WINTER, M.C.

A LEAVE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY CAPTAIN F. O. CAVE, M.C.

I DO not feel that I can entitle this article "Shooting in the Central Provinces" any more than I could entitle it "Motoring in the Central Provinces," as there was very little of either.

Garmoyle and I decided to try our luck at shooting. I had been corresponding with one of the Forest Officers, and hoped that he would give me a permit for a buffalo, as he had practically promised me one. However, the buffalo permit was not forthcoming; indeed, they are very sparingly granted nowadays.

I had been led to hope that I might be given a block in the Raipur Zemindaris, or in Bastar State. Failing these I wanted to try Chanda District, but the correspondence dragged out over such a long period that I thought it better to accept a block in Drug, which my Forest Officer friend offered me. However, a week before we were due to start, he wrote saying he had not heard much good from Drug and so he offered me Risgaon block in Raipur District. It was not a block that I wanted, but I felt it too late to try elsewhere, and therefore thought it better to accept what was offered.

Our company was in the throes of classification and it was doubtful what date we should be able to get away; my car was in the throes of overhaul and it was doubtful if it would be ready in time; and Messrs. Madon, our agents in Delhi, were in the throes

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of trying to cope with our requirements and it was doubtful if we should ever find the stores ready on the right date ! We had to give them four alternative plans, finally wiring to them, "Adopt plan number Three," and strange to relate it worked smoothly. The car, unfortunately, was ready in time ; I say unfortunately in view of our subsequent troubles !

Our route followed the usual line from the Punjab to the Central Provinces—Delhi—Agra—Gwalior—Jhansi—Saugor. This was about six hundred miles, and on the evening of the third day, we flung ourselves on to the hospitality of Shoobert, the Deputy Commissioner. Shoobert had been attached to the Battalion for a fortnight's training the previous autumn, and he now made us very welcome. The next day we set out on the second stage of the journey, another four hundred and fifty miles to Raipur. We had our first mishap, a little trouble to the coil, but after delaying the whole morning we set off for Seoni, where we again dined with the Deputy Commissioner. We found him playing bridge at the club with the Indians over whom he domineered. We were now amongst the jungles, and in spite of the heat—it was then the beginning of May—it was very pleasant going. An ice box on the running board of the car was a great boon. Our route lay through Balaghat—Gondia and Drug.

At Raipur we made friends with the local residents, and still hoping for a buffalo, I asked the Deputy Commissioner for a permit. To my surprise he said he would consider it, and would let me know ; so leaving our address we set off for Risgaon, another one hundred and fifty miles. In the jungle we met the Forest Officer, who asked us to dine with him.

We had, first of all, to search for our bearers, who had come down by train with all the heavy baggage, and who had had four days' trekking by bullock cart. After trying two or three villages we found them, and returned to the Forest Officer to find that one of his friends had just shot a panther.

The next day we found that the self-starter of the car would not work, in fact there was every indication of serious trouble. We reached our destination, Tenai, at nightfall, rather worn out. The next day Khabber was brought in on a tiger kill. I, having fever, retired to bed, leaving Garmoyle to tackle the tiger.

Garmoyle had had no previous experience of tiger, and an unfortunate incident lost him his chance. He had told the shikari to picket the kill securely, but in seeing to the thousand and one other details, he did not actually see it done. The shikari neglected to carry out his instructions, and the tiger arrived, picked up the kill and was off before Garmoyle could get in a shot. This was a piece of bad luck for his first attempt. The car brought him back to Tenai and it never moved again.

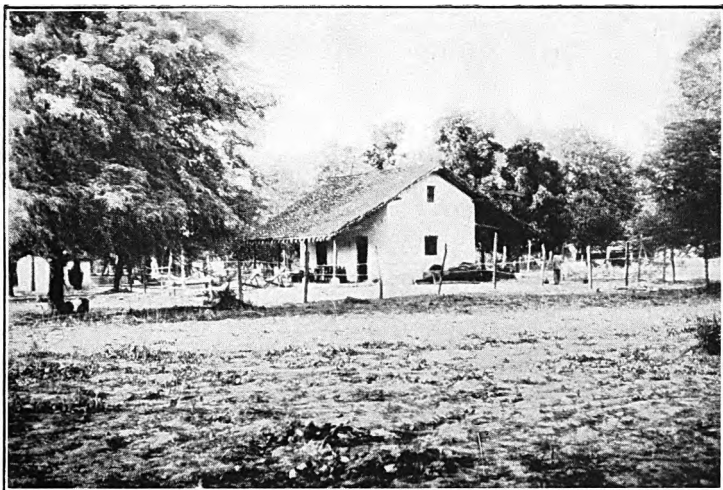
We then had a few days exploring the district, seeing a few chital and kakar. There were also some buffaloes, but we had no permit. Somehow the felines seemed to be absent, so I moved about six miles to look for bison, whilst Garmoyle moved elsewhere for chital. I at once had a tiger kill, and actually saw the animal in the morning. I sent for Garmoyle and he sat up with no result either that night or the next.

In the meantime I had received a buffalo permit from the Deputy Commissioner at Raipur. I had

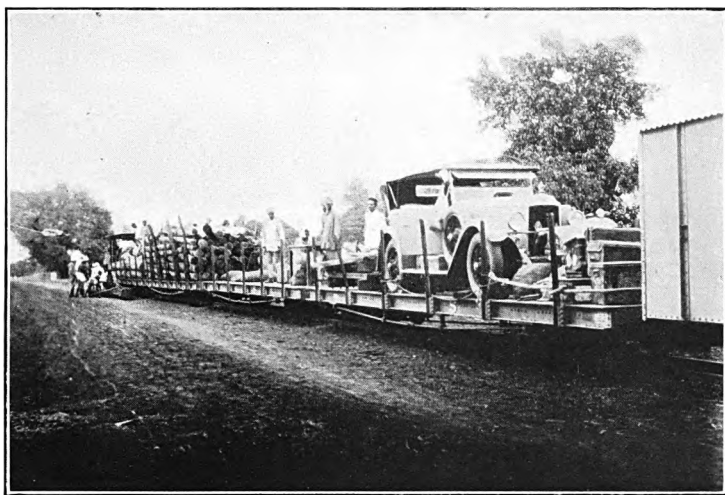
then written to the Diwan, Bindra Nawagarh, only to be informed that the Maharajah of Raigarh was shooting in the place to which I wanted to go. So I then wrote to the Maharajah asking if there was any part of those jungles to which he did not intend to go, as, he being first on the spot, I could not butt in. His reply was an invitation to go over straight away, which I did, to find that the Maharajah was on his way out of the jungles. I arrived at Torenga, where Starkey and Turner had been in 1923. I stayed in the serai there which was occupied by a large staff of the Maharajah's, including his Treasury Officer. The Treasury Officer, who spoke very indifferent English, would talk to me all day, "just to pass the time."

As I had fever, I did not appreciate this, especially as the trend of the conversation seemed to me to be a hint to go to Raigarh and marry one of the State beauties.

At Torenga I had four very hard days, having fever and badly blistered feet, in spite of which I marched seventy-two miles. It was, however, worth it, for I thought buffalo-tracking the best sport I have had in India. The trackers were really wonderful, the beast himself a very worthy antagonist, and the trophy superb. In the end I secured a very splendid bull with a spread of 108 inches, though I must confess that when I came up to the dead animal I suffered terrible pangs of remorse and felt that I should give up big-game shooting. There appeared to be a fair number of herds and solitary bulls in the neighbourhood of Torenga, though not sufficient to justify the indiscriminate granting of permits. There appeared to be any amount of bison. Being unable to wear boots any longer, I returned to Tenai by bullock cart. I



CAMP AT TENAI.



THE RAIPUR FOREST LIGHT RAILWAY.

arrived about 10 p.m., thoroughly glad to rejoin Garmoyle again, although I was sorry to find he had shot nothing better than a cobra which had taken too keen an interest in his bath.

We decided that Tenai was no good and therefore sent for carts to move our camp to Khallari, some fourteen miles away. The chief difficulty was the car, which refused to go at all, and so we had to hitch a couple of buffaloes to the front of it. Driving along a jungle road, in the dark, in this manner, was a new and unpleasant experience. We came to a sandy nullah which caused a lot of difficulty. It actually took us three hours to go half a mile. The buffalo yoke broke, and the driver was very pessimistic and wanted to give up. However, I told him in plain English, which I felt certain that he understood, that "necessity is the mother of invention." Then the buffaloes became obstreperous and unmanageable; then the rope broke; but all good things come to an end, and we finally completed the journey of ten miles in about ten hours. Here, there was a forest railway, so we dumped the car, and walked on to Khallari, where we found an excellent Forest bungalow. We were also met by my bearer, who stated that on the way he had seen three tigers. The next day we found their pug marks and before many days had passed we found there were other tigers; there were bison and sambhur, the latter in velvet, however. We felt we had struck a good spot.

Garmoyle sat up over a kill but the tiger never returned. On the second night he came back and removed the kill. On the third night he took a fresh bait. On the fourth night Garmoyle sat up over the new kill and I sat up over the old kill, there being about

four hundred yards between the two. Garmoyle had a splendid position and I felt certain that the tiger would return. He seemed however to prefer high meat, for I heard him around my kill for three hours ; three times I heard him go off to the other kill, and then return to mine, but he would never actually come on to the kill. Garmoyle never heard him at all. That same evening two tigers had passed a pool about a mile away. And so it went on—tigers around us and yet never materializing after they had killed.

One day we caught a young pea-fowl. After a few days he became quite tame, and ate white ants out of our hands ; however, a rat came along one night and killed it. Garmoyle's bearer assured us that panthers belong to two castes, those that eat goats, and those that do not ! I must confess that I have never come across any of those belonging to the latter caste !

The monsoon was now rapidly approaching, and the Forest Railway was about to close down for the wet season. I therefore had to leave in order to get the car into Raipur. Garmoyle remained in the jungle in order to try for a tiger up to the end. I had no difficulty with the car, although I only got it in by the last train, and finally had to get it towed for thirty miles by the most dilapidated Ford I had ever seen. In Raipur I found a man who had been driving Delage cars in the Grand Prix against Segrave and Malcolm Campbell. With his help I got the car going and drove out to meet Garmoyle, who was on his way out of the jungle. The monsoon had broken, and in another day many of the nullahs would have been impassable. Luck had been against him, however, and he had got no more than another snake, this time a banded krait.

Even now we did not trust the car, and partly on that account, and partly for fear of broken bridges, due to the monsoon, we returned by Nagpur and Jubblepore. At the latter place we stayed with the Dogra Regiment, whom we had known in Peshawar and the Khyber. On reaching Saugor we stayed a couple of days with Shoobert, who was the perfect host. The monsoon was now in full swing and we began to be anxious about the roads. However, we safely reached Jhansi, where we found Massy-Beresford had just installed himself as Brigade-Major. After passing Jhansi we found one of the bridges had been washed away, but rather than make a detour of some hundred and fifty miles we drove the car through the river, only to stick in the sand on the far side. An hour of frantic pushing, with the aid of a few men and one very small boy, got us safely through. At Agra on our way down we had left a tyre to be vulcanized, saying we would call for it in two months' time. We now called for it, but in true Indian fashion it had not been done!! Their excuse was that there were another three days to go before the two months was up! We managed to get into Delhi after a series of unending punctures which we had to mend in the dark, on a hot, dirty, dusty, thirsty Indian road.

I feel that I ought to add, for the gratification of certain of my brother officers, that the car has never run since, a tribute to Indian engineering skill and science, though I fancy I can hear others attributing it to the make of the car.

It would also be unfair not to add that I consider it was a most enjoyable two months' leave, though it can hardly be called a shooting trip, and certainly not a motoring holiday.

BY AIR TO INDIA, 1929.

BY LIEUTENANT C. I. P. HOLROYD.

PUNCTUALLY at 9.30 a.m. on 13 July I reported at Airways House, Charles Street. The weighing of the baggage did not take a minute, and I found myself with half an hour to spend before the departure of the two big buses which were to take us to Croydon. The final selection of impedimenta had been very difficult, as, in spite of having bought the lightest possible suitcase and having whittled down the amount of clothes to be packed to a minimum, there had to be a final and difficult rejection of necessary garments in order to get down to the 221 lbs. allowed. This weight, of course, includes the passenger.

I walked up and down Pall Mall, feeling a pleasant anticipation and excitement, somewhat alleviating the usual depression and gloom at the thought of returning to India.

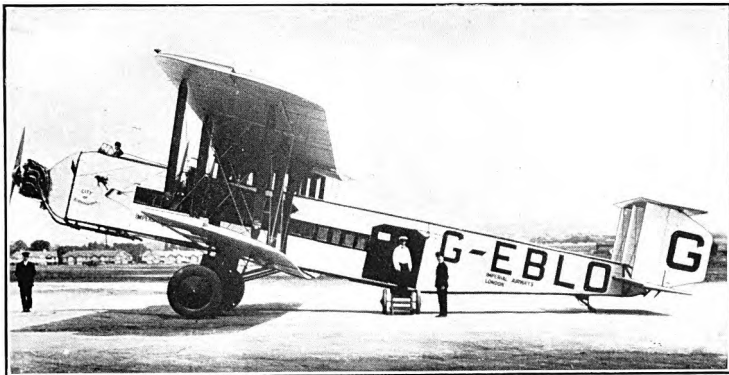
The bus took the better part of an hour to reach Croydon, as the road was very blocked by char-a-bancs bound for Brighton for the week-end. It is obvious that the distance between the air port and the centre of London will continue to be an ever-increasing handicap to the development of air transport.

On arrival at Croydon one's luggage was whisked away in the bus and one was shepherded into a large and draughty building decorated with (to me) incomprehensible air charts. All was bustle and efficiency.

[Barratt's Photo Press, Ltd.]



"CALCUTTA" ALL-METAL FLYING BOAT.



**IMPERIAL AIRWAYS PASSENGER AEROPLANE
SILVER WING DE LUXE.**

Clatter of feet on stone and rustling of passports and tickets. The feeling of strangeness and nervous expectancy was much increased by a loud and dismal syren which went off at unexpected moments and made one jump. Once through the building we were hustled into the plane so quickly that I was unable to have a good look at her. She was one of the triple-engined "Argosy" type, usually known as the "Silver Wing." They seat eighteen passengers in wicker chairs, in file, with a gangway up the middle. Cotton wool was provided, and the necessity for its use was already plainly evident.

There were on this occasion eight other passengers, only two of whom besides myself were going right through to Karachi.

The take-off was quick and smooth, and we were several hundred feet above the aerodrome almost before I had realized that we had left the ground.

The visibility was poor at first, but the slight mist which was hanging over London gradually thinned as we approached the South Coast.

There is an altimeter and also an air-speed indicator placed inside the car so that all may see what is happening, but without glancing at the former it was obvious from the increased noise of the engines that we were gaining height to cross the Channel. On this morning there was rather more than the average amount of shipping to be seen and I was sorry that the lower plane of the machine restricted the view, as ships look so odd and toylike when seen from an aeroplane.

Before we reached the coast of France the noise of the engine, combined with that indescribable smell, a mixture of engines, hot air, and all sorts of other

ingredients peculiar to the inside of an aeroplane, had their inevitable effect upon me, and the next thing that I can remember is waking up with ear-drums deafened by the cessation of all noise with the exception of the hiss-hiss of the air against the propeller blades as the plane swept down to the landing ground at Le Bourget.

Immediately on alighting I began to panic about my suit- and attaché-cases, which I had not seen since the bus at Croydon, but after ten minutes of quite unnecessary fussing the cases were discovered to be on the plane and I followed the other passengers into a very dirty luncheon room. The lunch did not belie the appearance of the room, as it was dirty, ill-served, and insufficient. It seemed odd to me that one could not get a tolerable lunch at the biggest airport in the world.

A short halt this, and then away on the long stage across France to Basle. This time we took our seats in an old Handley-Page two-engined machine about half the size of the "Argosy." She had been on the cross-Channel route for some years but strangely enough was more comfortable and far less noisy than the modern plane from which we had just changed. The reason is, I think, that she had no third engine in her nose like the "Argosy."

The visibility was bad until we had crossed some hills which must have been the southern spurs of the Vosges Mountains, the main range of which showed on our left. There was an impressive thunderstorm going on and the lightning showed up the mountains very clearly now and then against the general murk. The storm was soon left behind and when we passed low over the town of Basle it was a lovely evening

with the sun showing up every detail of that attractive but orderly town. We flew along the Rhine for a mile or so and landed at the port which is actually alongside the bank, after planing close over the heads of literally thousands of bathers who were taking advantage of the fine Sunday evening.

A courier met us at the airport and taking charge of our coupons and railway tickets piloted us to our hotel. This looked out on a square, bright with sunshine and flowers, and, like everything else that I saw in Basle, absolutely spotless. We all very much enjoyed our time before dinner, which we spent sitting in the verandah of the hotel, watching the fountain playing in the centre of the square and the people passing; revelling in the peace and quiet after the racket of the long day's travelling.

The next stage of our journey was covered that night by train under the St. Gothard. I had heard tell that the train was uncomfortable, but my expectations in that direction were more than realized. It is inconceivable that any train could buck and jolt more fiercely without leaving the rails altogether, and it would be quite impossible to construct sleeping-cars smaller by one millimetre in any dimension without making it impossible for two passengers plus their baggage to get into each.

It is a pity that the air trip has to be broken in this way, but the reasons are that time is saved by travelling by night and also that the Alps present too formidable a barrier at present over which to maintain an air line with any regularity along this route.

At Genoa we drove down to the quay and breakfasted in a sort of house-boat tacked on to the shore at one end and protruding at the other into a small

artificial basin in which there rode at anchor several flying-boats. I was easily able to pick out the British two from the pictures that I had seen of them, even if the bustle and stir surrounding one had not proclaimed the fact that she was about to start. There were two German "Dorniers" in the port, the machine with which the Italians had started to operate on the same route as ourselves. Owing to a series of unfortunate accidents they have had almost to close down.

I was delighted with the Short "Calcutta" from the moment that I saw her, nor did she subsequently disappoint either in performance or comfort.

There were only five of us now, two of whom were going to Egypt. We all sat up in the front part of the boat and were thus able to open a porthole at the back. This allowed for plenty of air, without an impossible wind blowing into one's face.

The ascent from the harbour was quite exciting, although absolutely smooth. The engines roar, the water swishes up in sparkling cascades level with the portholes, and the ships slip by on both sides looking alarmingly close.

It is no way a hurried performance like the going up of an aeroplane.

We were lucky to have a following wind which helped us to arrive at Naples at three o'clock after an uneventful trip with the Italian coast in view most of the time. An extremely good lunch had been served on board, indeed the whole day's travelling was as comfortable as it possibly could have been. The bay and town looked very lovely from the air, but unfortunately Vesuvius was shrouded in mist.

The pilot, another passenger, and myself, having installed ourselves at our hotel, took advantage of

the remaining hours of daylight by taking a car and driving to the Lido del Sirenes, which was a mixture of a dancing- and a bathing-place. We had a glorious bathe and lay about in the sand watching the people. I was very amused, on leaving, to see an Italian officer in full uniform with slung sword get down from a ramshackle cart and pay his entrance money for the dance and bathe.

After dinner we went down to the quays, which presented an extremely gay sight with open-air cafés on the land side and stalls on the sea side, full of crabs, winkles, mussels, and all sorts of other queer-looking shell-fish. We sat down and drank beer with three men, who sang for us, and very good they were too.

I cannot leave Naples without mentioning the extraordinarily military atmosphere of the place. In every street one encountered armed soldiers, police, fascisti militia, and men in dark blue with revolvers strapped to their waists whom I took to be bicycle police. Every other man one met was in uniform.

The next day, Monday, was the most interesting of the whole journey. We followed the coastline to a point south of the Gulf of Policastro, when we turned inland across the toe of Italy. We were now flying through a pass in the mountains which filled the view on either side level with and above the boat. We passed one village quite close and at the same level as ourselves. It looked most extraordinarily pretty with its red roofs and white walls. After about half an hour our pass seemed to have come to a dead end, with the mountains blocking the exit, front, left, and right. However, after skimming over the shoulder of a hill we struck a dry watercourse which led us out to the Gulf of Taranto. The heel of Italy was

flat and ugly, with dead straight white roads, which made every big town look like a giant starfish.

The pilot had to go round the north end of the island of Corfu, as the Greeks object to their precious territory being flown over. The fort at the town itself juts out boldly into the sea, and is only joined to the mainland by a narrow causeway. We circled over it before landing alongside the grey walls. The temptation to bathe was almost irresistible, but as we only had one hour, it meant bathe or lunch ; and I was very hungry.

In spite of the pilot's circular course round the island, he received an official raspberry from the Governor, which arrived during lunch, as we had been observed to cut across one of the precious capes at the north-east corner of the Island.

After lunch we made for the Gulf of Patras, flew up the Gulf of Corinth, and so into the Gulf of Aegina. We had a good view of the Corinth Canal, which is cut very deep.

Piraeus was reached shortly before four o'clock. The whole Greek fleet and part of the Italian were in the harbour.

There was just time for a visit to the Acropolis before sundown, which was lucky, as I should have been bitterly disappointed to have visited Athens and seen nothing at all. The view of the Parthenon was spoiled by an ugly and enormous iron scaffolding which towered above it. This will apparently continue to spoil it for some time to come as the Greeks do no work on it during the summer months.

On the morning of Tuesday we kept a sharp look-out as the British Mediterranean Fleet were cruising in these waters, but, except for passing over

some destroyers and submarines just after leaving Piraeus, we encountered no ships until we came in sight of Suda Bay, Crete, which was our luncheon halt. Besides the Imperial Airways yacht, *Imperia*, there were three British cruisers in the Bay, the fore-runners of the whole Mediterranean Fleet, which we only missed by two days.

As soon as we were aboard the *Imperia*, I borrowed the Captain's bathing dress and, together with the pilot and one other passenger, had the most perfect bathe before lunch, which we had on board.

All the crews of the cruisers turned out, waved and cheered as we flashed past them very close. The boat circled round several times to gain height, as we had to cross the mountains of Crete. During the whole trip there were only two bad bumps, and it was here that the first one occurred. As the boat topped the mountains she was struck by a very strong gust of wind. She shivered for a few seconds, and then executed the bump referred to. When all is said and done, this did not give one such an exciting sensation as does a descent in the lift at Harrods'.

The rest of the journey this day was dull. Blue sky, blue sea, and never a ship to be seen. Eventually we struck the north coast of Africa and turned left. This was equally dull, particularly in contrast to the lovely country that we had been passing over during the last two days.

Tobruk was reached about four o'clock, and a most desolate spot it looked too! The town itself was nothing more than a perimeter camp, a sort of Landi Kotal in the desert. A wooden jetty sticking into the bay, a sprinkling of army huts, a staring white building in the middle belonging to the Military

Governor ; the whole surrounded by a wall and wire entanglement.

The Italian Airways were going to station a yacht in the harbour for the passengers, a counterpart to our *Imperia* at Suda Bay. Unluckily for us, however, this had not yet arrived. All that the Imperial Airways agent had been able to get for us were some rooms in one of the brick-walled hutments, without hot water, without a mosquito net, and without a lavatory, even of the Indian variety. We fed at the soldiers' coffee shop on peculiarly unattractive food and cheek by jowl with soldiers, sailors, and bedaggered blackshirted militiamen. The only good thing about Tobruk that I discovered was the blue sea in its harbour, and the same three of us made good use of it by being towed round by a motor-boat, hanging on to the end of a rope. This was a really glorious bathe and we lay in the sand after and talked to the Italian ground engineer who ran the motor-boat.

He appeared to be the only Italian who liked us, and certainly the only one who did anything for us.

I was very glad to get away next morning as I had spent a wretched night with the mosquitos forbidding any attempt at sleep.

Our rooms proved to be in the same block of buildings as the local house of joy and an Arab lady came into one of the passengers' rooms and had to be shoved out.

On looking down on the harbour at Alexandria it seemed that there could not possibly be room for the boat to land, so choked was it with shipping. The landing was skilfully done, however, and the pilot brought her up close to our own slipway with the last of the three British boats close alongside and being

given its final overhaul for the homeward voyage on which she was about to embark that afternoon.

We drank beer at the yacht club, where I met the outgoing pilot, lunched in Alexandria and was driven out to Aboukir aerodrome for the third and final section of the journey.

The planes which operate on this last section are of the "Hercules" class and are very similar to the "Argosy" in which we started the trip from Croydon.

We were now reduced to three passengers, two having stopped at Egypt and no one having taken their place. Travelling that afternoon was dull and I slept most of the way. Visibility was bad and although I kept awake for the Suez Canal, which I believe can be seen from end to end on a clear day, the haze was so bad that one could see nothing at all.

Gaza aerodrome consisted of the landing-ground and a little group of tin huts. No other habitation in sight in any direction.

This part of the line had, of course, been operating for some time, and the arrangements for the passengers were good. It was a great treat to spend a comfortable night in a clean bed after our experiences at Tobruk on the previous night. Another passenger for Karachi joined us here.

Next morning we passed over several trench systems and many shell-holes, and it seemed to me I could spot the Turkish trenches from our own.

The second of the two bumps already mentioned occurred as we crossed the further shore of the Dead Sea. This was much worse than the first bump and we really did have the feeling of leaving one's inside behind. This area is apparently renowned for giving passengers a bad time of it. I do not know why.

The next stop was at Rutbah Wells. This is a fort in the middle of the desert, the exact counterpart of Fort Zinderneuf of "Beau Geste" fame.

It was blazing hot, and, with the exception of the fort, there was nothing to be seen but desert in every direction. Not a twig or a green thing anywhere. However, this is the halting-place of the cars running between Syria and 'Iraq, and we were given a very good lunch.

From here, for the rest of the trip, travelling was hot and irksome, and I slept most of the time. Considering the time of the year one should not grumble, however, as it would have been much worse on a P. & O. in the Red Sea. Although only due for a tea and refuelling halt at Baghdad, we were not allowed to proceed to Basra that evening owing to a dust-storm making it impossible to land. The time lost had to be made up and we were asked to be on the aerodrome ready to start at 4 a.m. next morning.

Baghdad was blazing hot and smelly, and the Maude Hotel was most uncomfortable. There was also a mild duststorm blowing which covered everything one ate with sand.

We wandered round the bazaar in the evening, but it was very dull, and ninety per cent of the goods obviously came from Europe, or America. We did however manage to change our English money into rupees at a more profitable rate of exchange than I have ever got in India. We had to get up at 2 a.m. as the aerodrome was some way out.

There were four additional passengers waiting to join us, these making the total eight, plus the pilot, his mechanic, wireless operator, and the mails, the fullest load we had had since crossing the Channel.

We started with the dawn, but could see nothing of 'Iraq owing to the duststorm, which made landing at Basra difficult.

The next stage was a long and boring one to Bushire on the shores of the Persian Gulf. The duststorm got worse and worse and the pilot had the greatest difficulty in finding Bushire. Nothing could be seen at a height of over two hundred feet and he had to come down and cruise along the shore where the dust was not blowing so thickly.

There is no proper accommodation for the passengers here as the Persian Government refuse to allow us to erect any buildings.

Some weird-looking soldiers prowled round the machine and watched us lynx-eyed as if we were potential burglars, but as there was nothing to walk off with their vigilance seemed rather pointless.

Lingeh, the next stop, was even worse than Bushire, as there was absolutely nothing on the landing-ground except the petrol for the plane which had been brought out from the town. We were again subjected to the same scrutiny by more ruffianly soldiers.

The next stage developed into a race against time in order to get to Jask before sundown. The race ended in a dead heat, as the last segment of the sun slipped below the horizon as our wheels touched the ground. The aerodrome is a mile and a half from the Eastern Telegraph Company buildings where we had to spend the night, and the Airways agent was very proud of a ramshackle old Ford van which the Persians had allowed to be landed, not without argument, a few days before. Previous to its arrival the passengers had sometimes been provided with camels, and had sometimes to walk.

This had been a trying day, eleven hours actual flying time. The pilot and I went straight off for a bathe by the light of the moon, and I was thoroughly enjoying it when he casually remarked that the sharks had not yet found the cove we were bathing in. On receipt of this information I swam as quickly as I possibly could for the shore and splashed about for the rest of the time in about six inches of water.

We slept on the roof of the Telegraph building, and it was very hot and sticky.

The next day was Saturday, the last day of the journey, and a week exactly since we had left Croydon. The journey to Gwadar was uneventful, but this day one could get a view of the coast, which was very rugged and intersected by numerous ravines. There was absolutely nowhere for an aeroplane to land if anything had gone wrong.

A short halt at Gwadar, the aerodrome consisting of just a flat piece of ground and a tent, and then away on the last lap.

We reached Karachi at about one o'clock. The aerodrome there is equipped with a huge shed and mooring mast, which had been built at enormous expense for the long-expected airships.

I did not enjoy the train journey to Lahore, and wished that Indian Airways had been working so that I could have completed the whole trip by air.

BALTISTAN.

BY LIEUTENANT T. R. WILBRAHAM.

I STARTED out from Srinagar on 15 May last year for Baltistan, accompanied by Renton, who was going to Leh to see the Hemis Festival and with whom I was travelling for the first hundred and twenty-five miles as far as Kayil. We motored the first eighteen miles as far as the Weyil Bridge, and there, being able to motor no farther, started our trekking.

The journey up the Sind Valley was uneventful, except for being extraordinarily pleasant and the scenery extremely fine and attractive. The only amusing incident was that Renton's tiffin coolie insisted on following close behind us carrying in his hand a half-empty gin bottle, which caught one's eye wherever one looked and was extremely incongruous with the Sind Valley scenery as a background. We decided, however, at length, we could stand it no longer, and effectively dealt with the matter during the third evening of our trip.

On 19 May we reached Baltal at the foot of the Zoji La Pass, and found that it was open (we had been unable to get any accurate information about this in Kashmir, even from the Residency). We therefore set out early the following morning in order to cross it before the sun rose and made the snow soft and dangerous, as due to the previous hard winter there was more snow lying there than was usual for the time of the year. Snow made walking extremely tiring,

and neither of us were sorry to descend out of it at the end of the next day's march.

The scenery on the Tibetan side of the Zoji La Pass struck us both as being fine but monotonous, consisting as it did of a large barrier of snow-capped peaks with no trees or vegetation at all except round the villages.

At Dras I went down with fever and had to travel by easy stages as far as Kayil, where we remained for three days. I recovered just in time, as apparently the word had gone down the road that a white man was very ill at Kayil, and a lady, who was travelling to see the Hemis Festival with her husband and whose joy in life was the use of patent medicines, was very kindly hurrying on to give the invalid her latest dope. She arrived at Kayil the day after I left.

On 29 May we left Kayil and set out for our respective destinations, Renton going to Leh and I following the Indus north to Baltistan, reaching the foot of my nullah, near Nurh, on 2 June. The journey from Kayil was about a hundred miles, but I pushed on by double marches to try and make up for some of the time I had lost by being ill. The scenery was fine but monotonous, consisting merely of long ranges of bare rocky mountains occasionally with snow on top and villages wherever a mountain stream ran above to the Indus, which was little more than a large mountain stream itself. The villages, however, were extremely attractive with their apricot trees and crops, which made vivid patches of pure colouring on an otherwise bare landscape.

I had two encounters with local Rajas during this part of my trip. The first was a note from the son of the Raja of Karmany demanding twenty-five

cartridges and asking me out shooting, accompanied by a present of dried apricots. As my shikari had warned me that this gentleman had a trick of sending in a large bill at the end of a day's shooting and making it very difficult for one to leave owing to his influence with the local coolies until the bill was paid, I declined his invitation, ate the apricots, and said that I had no cartridges to spare, which was quite true, owing to my having used more than I had intended shooting snow pigeon when crossing the Zoji La.

The other encounter was with the Raja of Tolti. The outstanding feature about him was that during the five hours I was with him his band played incessantly, either moving or standing still, according to what we were doing. He arrived with a few attendants, headed by his band playing hard, to visit me about half an hour after my arrival at Tolti. As neither of us could speak the other's language and in both cases our Urdu was not very good, conversation did not flow as freely as it might otherwise have done, but assisted by my bearer I managed to entertain him and his followers with cigarettes for nearly two hours during the morning, while his dancers performed to us by the music of his band. He left finally just before lunch, having promised to arrange a game of polo for me during the afternoon.

This I was particularly keen to do, as I remembered having heard that this was the part of the world where polo originated and that the old rules of the game were still in force here. The Raja arrived to take me to the polo, which I afterwards discovered had been specially arranged for me, and immediately the embarrassing situation arose in which he and his followers all put their ponies, which were the ordinary

mountain tats, at my disposal. The ponies all looked rather like a smaller edition of a mediaeval knight's charger, as each was covered with a kind of canopy of different colours, the better ones having stars or spots on them as well.

Luckily I had noticed that one pony which had the next most brilliant canopy over it to that of the pony which the Raja had been riding, had been led and was obviously intended for me; I therefore mounted and, preceded by the band, playing hard, we set out for the polo ground.

This turned out to be a kind of narrow walled-in lane, about 120 yards long and about 20 yards wide, with white stones to mark the goals. The sticks and balls were all village made and very rough. There seemed to be no definite position for the players, who cantered about the ground, whenever they felt inclined, and when a goal was scored, instead of throwing the ball in at the centre of the ground one of the side against which the goal had been scored would gallop down the ground from behind his goal with the ball in his hand, and on reaching the middle of the ground would throw the ball into the air and try and hit it in mid-air.

I found my greatest difficulty was to remember which side I was on and who else was on it. There were no chukkers, the play being continuous, and when a player felt inclined to rest, another would climb on his pony and take his place, the same ponies carrying on the whole time.

After about half an hour's play the Raja and I stopped, and about ten minutes later the game ended. We then returned to my camp, where I tied up the head of the Raja's brother, which had been cut open

by the head of a polo stick, and as he asked me for some medicine to stop the pain, I gave him two aspirins and two vegetable laxatives, which he solemnly assured me stopped the pain immediately. After a few minutes' conversation, during which the Raja asked me to go out after red bear with him next day and which I declined as I was not to lose any time in getting to my nullah, he and his followers departed, as usual preceded by his band, which was still playing hard.

On 2 June I crossed the Indus and arrived at the foot of my nullah, and the following day climbed about twelve miles up into it to where I made my permanent camp. Crossing the Indus was amusing, as it was done on a small raft made of a bamboo frame with blown-up pig-skins attached. This raft took the whole of my six private servants and furniture coolie loads of kit over in three trips; how it was all crowded on I still cannot understand, as the size of the raft was very small indeed. It was a lengthy affair, however, as it took about an hour for it to return to load up again, as the two boatmen insisted on rowing not with oars but with their poles, with the result that the very swift current carried the raft nearly a mile downstream before it reached the other side, in spite of the Indus being very narrow here. On arrival the raft had to be unloaded and carried about two miles upstream, where it was launched again and usually arrived at the other bank somewhere in the vicinity of the men and kit awaiting transport across. The whole transshipment of my camp from one bank to the other took just over four hours, no loss of kit, and only three punctures. I arrived at the head of my nullah on 3 June, after a very steep climb, and camped at about 12,000 feet

on some down-like country surrounded by bright hills which went up to about 19,000 feet on either side.

The snow-line was between two and three thousand feet above me, but quite close, and consequently it was extremely cold and froze every night, with occasional snowstorms during the day, which seemed curious for India in June.

During the afternoon I saw through glasses two herds of ibex feeding on the hill-side about two miles away, and at 4 a.m. next morning I left camp in the dark to try for them. We climbed till 7 a.m., I finding it very hard work, as I had not yet got accustomed to the height, when, during one of my frequent short halts, my shikari saw an ibex about a mile away above us. We immediately started to stalk him, which entailed the disheartening performance of descending nearly a thousand feet before starting to climb again, so as to make use of a ridge as cover from view.

We had to go quickly, as ibex only come down to feed between dawn and 9 a.m., and in the evenings between 3 p.m. and sunset, and if we did not reach him before he had climbed up again to a completely inaccessible place, we would have to wait until evening for him to come down again.

About 9 a.m. we neared our object, but my shikari was in too much of a hurry and showed himself when crossing a small ridge about 200 yards from the beast, who saw the movement and was away like lightning. I had two snap shoots as he crossed a couple of ridges about 250 and 300 yards away, but I was so out of breath and had to take such a quick aim that the bullets were nowhere near him. This was most disheartening, missing the first ibex I had seen. We spent the rest of the day trying to stalk a large herd

the other side of a small nullah, but they would not come down from their position well above the snow-line, having evidently been disturbed by my shots in the morning.

The next two days were also unsuccessful, except for the fact that I got a certain amount of experience as regards the best ways to stalk ibex, and also I learned that my shikari worked on no method at all, and that he merely took me to different places on the off-chance of seeing ibex, but he made no attempt to note their usual feeding places or where they went to at night, so as to be able to be ready for them next morning when they came down to feed.

We saw ibex each day, especially one herd, in which we could see through glasses there were several good heads, and with which I was extremely keen to get at close quarters; but they were evidently suspicious, probably from my shots on the first day, and were extremely cautious, so that we could get nowhere near them. The following day therefore I did not go out at all but merely observed them through glasses and noted where they were last seen when it was dark.

At 3 a.m. next morning, I started out from camp accompanied by my Kashmiri shikari, the local village shikari, and my tiffin coolie. At 8 a.m., after five hours' continuous climbing, we saw the herd with the large heads about half a mile away and slightly above us. My shikari wanted me to stalk these from beneath them, but I fortunately insisted on making a detour and getting above them, as since they would certainly make off uphill when I fired, this seemed the obvious place to make for.

I reached here about 9 a.m. and found myself

looking over a ridge at a herd of about thirty ibex between 50 and 100 yards away. I selected what seemed the largest and fired, bringing him down to his knees. The remainder, on hearing the shot, started to run in every direction, not being quite certain where the shot came from. Not having much time, however, to pick and choose another head, I chose a white one which was very near, having heard that white-coloured ibex are usually old and have good heads, and fired, killing him, just as he was disappearing behind a shelf of rock.

The remainder had by now mostly gone out of sight, as had also, to my amazement and intense disgust, the first ibex which I had brought down to his knees. I therefore doubled uphill to a place about 200 yards above me, from where I saw the ibex passing along a ledge about 500 yards away and 300 feet above me, followed very slowly by the wounded one. I followed up the latter one with fire until he was out of sight, but only succeeded in hitting him once again, six inches from his tail as I afterwards discovered.

We then went down to the second ibex, which to my great disappointment only turned out to be a small head.

I sent the local shikari and my tiffin coolie after the wounded animal, who brought him in next day and was 43 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. I had tried to accompany them at first, but gave it up after about a mile as I could not keep pace with them and only delayed them. I therefore returned to camp and supervised the skinning of the other ibex.

The following day I rested, sent for coolies to move my camp, as after the noise of the previous day there

would be no more game in the nullah for some time, and amused myself shooting chikor near my camp for the pot.

I left my nullah the next day and moved to near a village called Nurbuchung to try for sharpoo. For the next three days I had no luck. Some sharpoo had been seen near by a few days before I arrived, but although I was out every morning and evening watching the water-holes, I saw nothing. My shikari was ill during this time, having gorged himself too heavily on ibex, and I had to rely entirely on the local shikari, who was excellent.

Finally, on 11 June I decided to move north towards Shigar, in which direction I thought the sharpoo must have gone. The next morning therefore I started out across the hills accompanied by the local shikari, the Nurbuchung lumbadar, and my tiffin coolie, and insisting on accompanying them himself.

As I started out I fortunately discovered that my shikari had told my tiffin coolie not to take my rifle, which consequently had to be unpacked for me when I discovered this. We finally set out and watched a couple of water-holes until 9 a.m., without success, and were proceeding across the hills towards the Shigar Valley in hopes of seeing some tracks, when the village shikari suddenly pulled me down. He had seen some movement about two miles away, which turned out through glasses to be three sharpoo. We had a most exciting stalk and came up to them nearly two hours later.

He finally got me on top of a small ridge where I found the three about fifty yards away. They were all good heads, especially one, and I therefore tried at him first, killing him with my first shot. The other

two immediately made off and made extremely difficult targets owing to their speed and the rough country over which they were bounding from rock to rock, so although I had four shots at one I never hit him. The dead one turned out to be an extremely good head, being $32\frac{3}{8}$ inches, when measured at the Game Preservation Office in Srinagar, and was the second best head shot in Baltistan, according to the official record, being beaten by a head an eighth of an inch larger shot over twenty years ago.

The remainder of that day was spent in skinning the sharpoo and getting it into camp, and the following day we moved to Skardu, the capital of Baltistan, where I hoped to get coolies to accompany me to the Deosai Plateau, where I hoped to get red bear.

I was delayed here, however, for four days, as the feast of Muhurram was in progress, and, all the Baltis belonging to the Shiah sect of Mohammedans, I could get no one to move until it was over, and then only by offering large bribes, as the Deosai route was not open for another two months and no one had crossed it at all since the previous summer. They were not therefore very keen to be the first to try it or else found it an excellent opportunity to extort money, since I was determined to go if I could, as I very much wanted to shoot a red bear.

After interviewing the tehsildar, who was both hopeless and helpless over the matter of transport, I tried the Wazir Wazirat, who finally got me a dozen coolies willing to do a twelve-miles night-march out of Skardu to a place called Satpura on the way to the Deosai on 16 June (so long as they could return to Skardu the next morning) and also seven ponies willing to join me there on 19 June, when Muhurram was over,

and take me across the Deosai for exorbitant rates. I also saw the Game Protector, who gave me a blank day's shooting while I was waiting in Skardu, and the Raja of Skardu, who, in exchange for my present of a tin of fifty "Gold Flake," placed his ibex nullahs near Satpura at my disposal for when I should get there.

I finally reached Satpura about 3 a.m. on the morning of 17 June, after a most unpleasant night-march along narrow paths half-way up deep ravines.

Here I spent two days waiting for the ponies to join me and trying for ibex meanwhile in the Raja's nullah. There were several ibex there which gave me quite an amusing time stalking, but there were no shootable heads. Finally, on 19 June, I started out at 3 a.m. for the Deosai, my ponies having arrived on the previous evening.

The first fifteen miles was an extremely stiff climb from about 8,500 feet to over 15,000, after which we were amongst snow. This was quite easy to cross until we were within a mile of the top, which was 16,000 feet. Here we got into soft deep snow ; my ponies sank up to their bellies even when off-loaded, all the baggage had to be man-handled to the top, and the ponies pushed and dragged up as best we could. This one mile took us from 11 a.m. until 3.30 p.m. to cover, all of us working as hard as we could. The snow varied from knee to waist deep and was very tiring indeed, so that by the time we reached the top we were all practically exhausted.

After resting for half an hour we carried on, it being too cold not to keep on the move, and we finally pitched camp at 7 p.m., having done a twenty-three-mile march over very difficult country in sixteen hours.

The following morning I sent my camp on while I

tried for red bear. We came across the tracks of one a day old, but had no luck, and about 11 a.m. set out for Barranpani, a stream about eighteen miles away, to which I had sent my camp. Here I stayed three days trying for red bear, but had no luck, in spite of my feeling certain that I ought to see one easily enough, since I was the first human being to have been there for over nine months. Finally, the wood which I had with me became so short, and the cold was so intense, that we could not do without a fire, so I was forced to go on, and joined the Gilgit road at Chilam Chauki.

An instance of the cold is that the water which I left in my basin inside my tent overnight was always frozen completely through and had to be knocked out of the basin every morning. The only other incident which occurred at the Deosai was my poaching snow trout in my mosquito net. They were all quite small and tasted rather like whitebait. I must have caught over five hundred in one evening, as they fed me and all twelve followers and servants for two days.

After reaching Chilam Chauki I made my way down the Gilgit road, slowly across the Burzic Pass as far as Peshwari, still trying for red bear, but without success, although the villagers in the latter place reported that they had seen a white one, whose tracks I saw, and which I would have very much liked to get, as they are an extremely rare variety of red bear.

Finally, on 26 June, I decided to push on to Kashmir and see if I could have better luck with black bear. I therefore sent my baggage ponies on ahead, left Peshwari at 11.30 a.m. myself, slept for three hours that night in a rest-house on the Kashmir side of Gurez and reached Bandapur at 11.30 a.m. next day, having

marched fifty-seven miles in exactly twenty-four hours. The wild flowers and scenery on the way were perfectly lovely.

I left my camp at Bandapur with orders to go to Erin Nullah, about six miles away, next day, where I would join them, and motored into Srinagar for the night, a journey of about thirty-four miles, mostly over a very bad track indeed. Next day I motored out again to Erin Nullah, where I spent a week trying for black bear, and finally got one, learning at the same time the best place from which to shoot a black bear is neither near him nor below him.

After getting my bear I returned to Srinagar, where I joined Renton, who had just returned from Leh, and motored back to Dalhousie with him, after a most interesting and amusing two months' shooting.

“PUNCH” AND THE THIRD BATTALION.

BY CAPTAIN THE HON. R. C. BRIDGEMAN, M.C.

BETWEEN 22 and 24 March 1915 the 6th Battalion (Territorial) of the South Staffordshire Regiment (46th North Midland Division) paid their first visit to the front line, as the guests of the 17th Infantry Brigade, “A” and “B” Companies being attached in turn to the 3rd Battalion.

The trenches were those just south of the Armen-tières-Lille Railway ; they were dug in October 1914 on the ground level, and the winter floods had reduced them, so far as “D” Company of the 3rd Battalion was concerned, to a few strong points, requiring constant pumping, and a breastwork in the second line.

The 3rd Battalion War Diary (never a verbose document at any time) passes over this event in complete silence, but Riflemen may well be proud to read the account which the Staffords have given in their War History.*

“Rarely, even in affluent and careless peace, have hosts improved upon the attentions these regiments rendered to their guests. Every officer and man of us living to-day probably remembers with the liveliest gratitude the welcome and care shown by his individual opposite number, the grasp of whose hand, upon

* “War History, 6th South Staffordshire Regiment,” p. 29 (Heinemann, 1924). The writer is indebted to Mr. Dixon of the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence, for bringing the book to his notice.

arriving out of the endless mud of a pitch-dark night into the actual trench, was something sent from God. Here is a record of one experience, the Regular Officer referred to being Captain Richardson of the 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

"Except that the trench in question was an isolated piece of line, held independently and with difficulty passed to and from, the foregoing is a typical experience of the Battalion during its instructional tours. It was a happy thought of providence to send a Kitchener's Battalion * of the same fine Regiment for instruction to our trenches later on, so as to give us our opportunity of returning good for best."

But it was not till the week after the Staffords had left that "D" Company knew that they had harboured a serpent in their bosom in the person of Lieut. F. O. Langley. Mr. Langley is now a distinguished lawyer and the Recorder of Oswestry, but at that time he was writing a series of articles for "Punch," known as "The Watch-Dogs," and hence it is that "D" Company 3rd Bn. The Rifle Brigade can claim that it is the only part of the Regiment which has figured in Mr. Punch's pages. The Company was at that time commanded by Captain H. S. C. Richardson, and had on its strength Lieuts. J. H. Smith, M.C., A. E. P. Ellis, V. Herbert Smith and E. W. Armstrong, with C.S.M. F. H. Norris † and C.Q.M.S. A. Veneer.

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* 8th Bn. The Rifle Brigade.

† Now Lieut. F. H. Norris, M.C., D.C.M., retired.

“*Punch*,” 14 April 1915.

“THE WATCH-DOGS.—XV.

“DEAR CHARLES,—

“We’ve just paid a flying visit to the trenches. Having nothing better to do, we made our way to the place where the noise is and, in batches, spent a couple of nights with the umpty umpties in their eligible residential villas known as Cheyne Walk. To get there from the billets you take the high road from *Qu’est que c’est que ça* to *cela va sans dire*, and keep on with it till the machine-guns open up on your left flank. You then take a sharp turn to the right, until you observe the beam of a searchlight playing across the field in front of you. You then lie flat on the ground and pretend you are not in France at all, and when the searchlight has come to the conclusion that, wherever you are, you are not worth bothering about, you get up and go on, keeping the searchlight well on your left and stepping decorously out of the path of any sniper’s bullet which happens to be passing.

“Proceeding quietly but quickly along the line of least resistance, you are suddenly confronted by a figure emerging from the dark, who tells you to halt, or he’ll fire. ‘*Et tu Brute!*’ you murmur reproachfully as you halt and wonder to yourself why it is that you have suddenly become so unpopular. The figure says his name isn’t Brutus, but that he’s come from the trench to guide you to it, and thereupon you throw your arms around his neck, which he takes to mean that you love him and wish never to be parted from him. As to the love, that all depends; you’ll be better able to say in the morning when you’ve seen

him in the daylight, but as to the sticking together, he is well on the right side there.

"‘And now,’ you say, ‘what about that trench? Shall we be getting on towards it? We love being out here in the open, but we feel we oughtn’t to keep your friends sitting up all night for us.’ He is inclined to be discursive and to go through a list of the casualties which have occurred at the very spot whereon you stand. He then tells you to follow him, and suddenly disappears.

"‘Seeing that there are now searchlights and machine-guns in all directions, it doesn’t much matter which road you take, so you go straight ahead and hope for the best and fear for the worst and fall into a pot-hole and find the guide. And one by one your men behind you fall into the same hole and use the same suppressed but disgraceful expression with regard to it.

"‘It is a scandal,’ you tell the guide in an indignant whisper as you fix your arms round his neck even more affectionately than before—‘it is a scandal, the shocking state of repair in which French turnip fields are kept. Where are the Police, where the Gendarmerie, where the writers of letters to *The Times*? In an English field such holes would never be allowed.’ He explains that it isn’t a hole, it’s a trench, and may he have his neck to himself for a bit? You relax your hold, and examine the spot to which he has brought you. Felicitating him on the ingenuity with which one tortuous ditch is made to combine the uses of a roadway, a water main, a sewer and a home, you bid him good-night and hand yourself over to the Captain. Having introduced yourself to the Captain and apologized for continuing to exist in

spite of the desire, apparently universal, to get rid of you, you remark that his is one of the most attractive and well-aired trenches in which you ever remember making a bit of war.

“ You then go along with him to settle your men in, only to find that they have done this for themselves and are already giving valuable advice to the occupants of the place as to how trench-fighting should, and will in future, be conducted.

“ The Captain then says that trenches are all very well in their way, but dugouts are better, and you resort with him to an elegant pig-sty round the corner. You have not been there very long before his servant * arrives with a cup of tea, this is then followed by a cup of coffee ; this is followed by a cup of cocoa and this is followed by a cup of soup. If you pine for another cup of cocoa, you have just got to go without, because it is now getting on for dawn and your cup (there is only one) is required for your early morning tea. You then settle down as best you can to a wee drappie of whiskey from a flask (his) just to keep off your ravaging thirst. And all the time the bullets go pit-a-pat, and no one seems to care so long as there's water boiling for the next brew.

“ Stepping down the trench to see the sights, you discover the men employed in the constant and reprehensible habit of tea-drinking. The sentries lean against the parapet with their backs to you and appear as men who are watching a dog-fight which has lost for them all its excitement but not all its interest. Every now and then they loose off their rifles into the dim beyond, not in any real hope of hitting anything, but just to show there is ill-feeling.

* Rfn. Bisson.

On most nights there is a gentleman opposite who addresses our trench when he comes on duty. 'It is I, Fritz, the Bunmaker of London.* What is the football news?' They shout out the latest information and pass him over a couple of bullets. This is no doubt because they recollect his buns, overpriced and under-curranted. He replies in kind, feeling perhaps that he has already lost his customer and may as well make a proper job of it.

"The rest of the day you spend in admiring the legitimate handiwork of your own artillery and regretting the inexcusable criminality of the enemy's. You improve your trench, you do a little sniping yourself, admittedly killing one Bosch with every shot, and defeat the Captain time after time at piquet. He is worried by his responsibilities, you with the thought that so sound a fellow should have been tucked away in a Flanders turnip field for so long.

"And that is all there is about it.

"Yours ever,

"HENRY."

* A real incident.

A FLIGHT TO CHITRAL.

BY CAPTAIN R. D. BAIRD, M.C.

EARLY or late in life there comes to every man, and to every woman I suppose, the wish to visit a certain corner of the world. For some people the fulfilment of that wish is obviously impossible, for others it is easy ; but, for the majority, the wish is generally one which may some day be accomplished. The reasons for the desire to visit such a place vary too, in as even great a degree as do the places themselves—it may be for sport, to see a far-famed view, for the sake of associations, or for no other reason than that the name of the place attracts in minds the same way as the old lady of a bygone era found the blessed word “Mesopotamia” so comforting. Whether it is a good thing to visit such a place is another matter ; certainly, had the old lady mentioned above ever visited Mesopotamia, she would, without a doubt, have been shocked to the very core of her sentimental Victorian heart ; and, for many other people it is better to remain dreaming of the place they long to visit rather than to meet with the reality. But this is not always so.

From as far back as I can remember it had always been my wish one day to see Chitral. This came about from the reading of certain books, *The Broken Road* in the first place,—that road, which to-day still winds its majestic way to a dead stop in the open country beyond Chakdara, to the reading of a wonderful account of the Siege of Chitral, when, in 1895, 6

officers, 99 men of the 14th Sikhs, 301 of all ranks of the 4th Kashmir Rifles, 52 Chitralis and 85 followers held the fort in the face of 5,800 fanatical tribesmen from 3 March to 19 April, despite the fact that there was food for but $2\frac{1}{2}$ months (and then only at half rations) and but 300 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition per man for the Sikhs, and 280 rounds per Snider of the Kashmir Rifles ; and to Lord Curzon's magnificent book of his travels in that part of the world.

A study of the country made it appear fantastic and romantic to a degree. When the ruling monarch of the state and those of the little neighbouring states lord themselves with such titles as the Mehtar of Chitral, the Nawab of Dir, the Walli of Swat, the Khan of Khan, and the Khan of Jandul, fantasy seemed to know no bounds. Romance came with the realization that Chitral marches with Afghanistan, that a portion of this frontier is undemarcated, and so gives endless excuse for raid and counter-raid, for violent squabbling and for many local disputes ; and, also, because, creeping over the mighty passes from the north, runs a road from Russia through Chitral to India, not a road indeed for armies, but a possible road none the less for agents, spies, and the makers of trouble and of mischief.

A description of the country sounded so awe-inspiring in its austere magnificence. Bounded to the north and to the east by the gigantic range of the Hindu Kush, from which great spurs drive their way across the country, breaking it up until it becomes a jumbled network of mighty mountains (rising in Terich Mir to 25,426 feet in height) and deep narrow valleys, terrifying precipices and impenetrable ravines ; while glacier-born torrents cascade their way down

to the Chitral River, which, with unhurrying haste, swirls and eddies itself into the Kabul River, whence it eventually loses itself in that great river of India, the River Indus.

What, too, could be more intriguing than the descriptions, given by various travellers, of the local inhabitants—descriptions as strange and varied as the mind of man could conceive? There is one who records that “the inhabitants are good-natured and kindly amongst themselves, and are as honest as their neighbours; they are impervious to cold and to fatigue; their delight is to sing, to dance, and to play polo.”

Another completely shatters this illusion. “There are few more treacherous people in the world,” he loudly maintains; “they have a wonderful capacity for cold-blooded cruelty; they are filled with cupidity and jealousy; they are most untruthful, revengeful and venal.” While yet another says of them: “They have pleasant and ingratiating manners; are light-hearted; are fond of music, dancing and singing; they have an instinctive yearning for softness and luxury.” Can any other unfortunate people in all the world have ever been accused of possessing such devastating varieties of character?

Lastly, there was a story told me by a friend of mine who, some time before the war, spent a couple of years in the country. He was touring about, and one day pitched his camp near a village which was the dwelling-place of a petty local chieftain. Having been entertained by him, my friend felt that it was no less than his duty to entertain this man in his turn, especially as he had been very helpful in many small ways, and, accordingly, he invited him one day to

dinner. The chieftain duly arrived with a retainer who sat immediately behind him all through the meal. When the meal was over my friend turned to him and said :

“ Is there anything else that you would like ? ”

“ Yes,” he replied, after having carefully looked over the table, “ I would like to have one of those.”

Now “ those ” consisted of a bottle of plums which had been well soaked in gin, etc., and had been put by mistake on the table. Here was a problem indeed. Was my friend to disgrace all the laws of hospitality which was so famed throughout the East, or was he to allow the man (who was a professing Mohammedan) to eat plums soaked in the forbidden alcohol ? After a moment's thought he decided on the latter.

Very slowly the old man munched his plum ; and then gravely took the stone out of his mouth and handed it to his attendant.

“ Another, please,” he briefly asked.

So, plum after plum disappeared, and on each occasion the stone was carefully handed to the retainer. Eventually, after many plums had been so disposed of, he at last paused, and, with charming courtesy, turned to my friend.

“ Doubtless,” he said, “ you will have observed that I have eaten many of your plums, and doubtless you will have also noticed that I have given each stone to my retainer. Such behaviour you may possibly, I fear, consider bad manners, but, you see, never in all my life have I eaten such plums as these, and I have retained the stones so that I may plant them ; for, could I grow plum trees which will in turn produce such plums, my old age will be made exquisitely happy, and I shall become famous throughout the length and breadth of the country ! ”

A delightful old man that, and a sly old devil too ; and what else could my friend do other than give him the remainder of the bottle to take home with him.

Such then were the reasons why Chitral seemed to me to be a country which one day I should have to visit if it were humanly possible, even if it were possible only to get a glimpse of it.

Now, it so happened that in the autumn of 1928 the relief of our garrison in Chitral was due to take place. Here seemed the opportunity, and I at once applied to go with the column, but, owing to the length of time which it takes for the relieving column to get up and for the relieved one to return, this was refused.

I then discovered that it had been arranged for aeroplanes periodically to fly up while the column was on the march, to drop mail, etc., on its head-quarters ; so, as the wing commander concerned was a friend of mine and I had one way and another done a good deal of flying with the squadrons under his command, I asked if I might sit in the back seat of one of the aeroplanes one day. To cut a long story short, not only was this agreed to but it was also arranged that we should be allowed to land at Drosh (which is well in Chitral) and spend some hours there, and the Brigadier-General's Staff decided to come too.

Accordingly one very early morning in mid-September found the two of us standing in the aerodrome at Risalpur, struggling into harness to which a parachute was attached, while the engines of the two D.H. 9-A's spluttered and ticked over. The wearing of parachutes was unpleasant but necessary, because, owing to the terrific mountains that we would have to fly

over, a forced landing during the greater part of the flight would be out of the question, and so, should it be necessary to come down in a hurry, a parachute would be the only means available.

The day was perfect ; blue sky, no wind, and, most important of all, no clouds. The pilot of my machine was a sergeant pilot and quite first class, who inspired me with confidence the moment I had flown for five minutes with him.

We raced away above the flat country which stretches from Risalpur to the Malakand, over Mardan, the home of the Guides, with its wonderful mess, which is at one and the same time a most delightful mess and one of the most fascinating of museums in the world.

In a seemingly incredible short space of time we were over the Malakand, and below us was the Swat River and Chakdara Fort, and the end of the broken road. Then came the beginning of the mountains, and we rose higher and higher. The Panjtraa River raged below us and we, from an altitude, looked down on all the comic little states of Dir, of Swat, of Khan, of Jandul, seemingly for ever engaged in their comic little wars, making such endless combinations with and against one another that one is speedily left bewildered, wondering who is fighting who, and what it is really all about.

As we approached Dir a tremendous mountain barrier drove across our line, and we realized that this was the famous Loarai Pass, which is 10,400 feet above sea-level. Higher and higher we climbed till we nearly touched 14,000 feet, for it is not pleasant to be too close to the ground just there owing to very stormy air currents.

Never have I seen such terrific scenery as that Loarai and the mountains about it gave. The rise up to the pass is very steep indeed, as is the fall on the other side, while the pass is but a small saddle between great mountains, and a saddle which is only a few yards broad at the top. There were still fairly large patches of snow lying about, snow of the preceding winter, though it was now mid-September, and the mountain sides formed themselves into terrific precipices to which here and there a solitary tree would cling on to gigantic rents and fissures amidst the pulverized and shattered rock. But, magnificent though such a sight was, infinitely more wonderful was the sight of the distant Hindu Kush, forming a horizon of countless peaks and ridges, all snow-covered and dazzling in the light of the early morning sunshine against a sky of the deepest blue. It was such a sight as I shall never see again, and a sight which anyone having ever once seen, could not possibly forget in all their lifetime.

When we were over the middle of the pass my pilot suddenly stood the aeroplane on one wing-tip and spun round in a great circle, at the same time pointing down to the ground. Leaning over the side, I looked to see what he was pointing at, and saw, there on the ground below, the shattered remains of another aeroplane which had been compelled to make a forced landing there but a day or two before. Somewhat of a grim reminder that!

Now we were over the Chitral River and following it up towards Drosh. Though the mountains on either side of the river were tremendous in their height, they had not the savage grandeur of the Loarai, but were of gentler slope, and, for a few hundred feet

above the river, were terraced in many places, and the soil cultivated.

At a bend in the river, Drosh itself came into view, with its old, and more or less modern, forts, its great bridge across the river, its village, and the "L" shaped landing ground close to the river bank. We throttled down, and, in wide circles, planed towards the ground. A smoke bomb was fired from the ground to give us the direction of the wind, the engine was finally shut off, and a perfect landing made, while a moment or two later the other aeroplane landed by our side and we were walking in Chitral.

Leaving the aeroplanes, we made our way over the bridge up towards the fort, but on the way there we ran into the column commander. With him, in addition to a staff officer, was a most curious-looking little man. He was small, and it was obvious that he was not a European. His dress consisted of a topee, an old-fashioned Norfolk jacket, a pair of riding breeches which were very nearly an excellent pair of plus-fours, leggings which could only be referred to as gaiters, and brown boots—both the leggings and the boots being that most offensive yellow in colour.

We talked to the column commander for quite a while about his march up and many other matters, the little man being quite forgotten, when the column commander happened to look round, and saw him.

"Good lord!" he said. "May I introduce you to '——,' one of the young princes of Chitral?"

For a moment we were both defeated, but the Brigadier quickly recovered and began talking to the little man about the excellence of the shooting in Chitral. Very patiently he listened.

"Yes," he finally said, in a somewhat mournful

voice, "it is very good, but I prefer to shoot in India."

"Oh! Why?" asked the Brigadier.

"Because, you see," he answered, "India is a nice flat country and you can shoot out of a motor-car, but to shoot up here you have to walk all over the bloody mountains!"

The way he said it sounded so utterly ridiculous that I fled hastily so as not to explode with laughter in his presence, and, when I returned, the little man had gone.

So we made our way up to the fort and talked with one or two people there, wandered about for a short while, and took photographs of the views. Looking at our watches, we realized too soon the time had come for us to go, for we had to leave before the clouds settled on the Loarai Pass, which they always do about midday. This is necessary, for should the clouds once settle before one has flown over the pass, one has to wait till the following day, since with clouds over the pass the danger is too great of losing our direction, of thereby missing the pass altogether, and so of flying straight into the mountain-side.

Back to the aerodrome therefore we went, taking an odd photograph here and there of the old fort, the bazaar, and what views there were, to find the pilots ready waiting for us and anxious to be off. Into our seats we climbed, the engines started, and with a roar we swept up into the air, climbing in ever-widening circles to get sufficient height to pass the Loarai.

Here and there a fleecy cloud was already beginning to settle on the mountain-tops on either side of the pass, though the pass itself was absolutely clear, and

we flew over it without any difficulty whatsoever. As we passed over it I stood up and looked back over the tail to get a last sight of the great snow mass of the Hindu Kush, but already it was too late, and nothing but a huge bank of clouds was there to show the wonder view of the morning.

Back we sped over Dir, Swat, Khan, Jandul and the other little states. Chakdara and the Swat River slipped away beneath us, as did the Malakand and the last of the mountains. Over the plain it was decidedly bumpy, but this was inevitable at that hour of the day and at that period of the year. Soon, all too soon, Risalpur was in sight, the engine was switched off, a long rush down through the air, contact with the ground and the trip, so eagerly looked forward to, was over.

Possibly it may be thought that to go such a distance for so short a time was not worth while, and perhaps for many people it would not be, but it enabled me to glimpse the country I had always wished to see, and after all, what could a man wish for more than that, especially when the visit was made by means of the modern equivalent of the magic carpet.

A TRIP IN THE BALKANS.

BY LIEUTENANT F. W. FESTING.

AFTER reading one day an account of the pleasures and excitements which were to be experienced during a journey through the Balkans, a friend and I decided that we would like to find a part of the world that was not too ungetatable where we could wander about without meeting other English people and could delude ourselves into thinking that we were doing something rather unusual !

We therefore consulted the Military Intelligence Department at the War Office, who were able to assure us that no soldier and, so far as they knew, very few others had visited the Roumanian province of Bessarabia. They also told us that they would be amused to get a traveller's letter from there and that if we would go they would try to get the necessary permission from the Roumanian Government for us to do so.

The 9th of October therefore found us embarking in a third-class carriage in the Mittel Europa express at Ostend. Before starting, we had visited Mr. Cook and had been staggered by the vast sums of money that were demanded for a ticket, either first or second class, to Cluj in Transylvania, which was to be our starting-point. In desperation we asked if there was any cheaper way of getting there, and we were told that if we would brave the third class, we could do the whole journey for under £5. Of course, the beauty of going third on a foreign express is that so few other

people think of doing so, and therefore one stands a good chance of having a carriage to oneself. The seats were a bit hard certainly and we were glad of our air-cushions, but everything was very clean and our few companions were most entertaining, especially a Hungarian peasant, dressed, despite the heat, in uncured sheepskins, who fascinated us by his dexterity in cutting up and eating his luncheon with the aid of a knife like a half-grown sickle.

After journeying for about three days and two nights our train stopped at Episcolea, the Roumanian frontier. This being our fifth frontier, we were becoming fairly expert in the peculiarities of Customs officials, but we were hardly prepared for being met at the point of the sword by a ruffian in a sort of green Robin Hood hat. When we stepped on to the platform, one of our fellow travellers, a German Jew, informed us that the tension between Hungary and Roumania was always fairly acute and was doubly so at the moment on account of Hungarian propaganda in Transylvania. Both sides, therefore, were taking a fiendish delight in annoying anyone who was so foolish as to want to cross from one country into the other. In course of time, a stout individual, who seemed to be in command, appeared, and on seeing our English passports bowed us through, while the other travellers, who were either Hungarians or Jews, were made to unpack on the platform and to allow themselves to be searched all over.

For the last six or seven hours we had been crossing the plain of Hungary, which is so flat as to be quite overwhelming, but as soon as the frontier is reached one begins to crawl up into the Transylvanian mountains. The scenery is most attractive. The moun-

tains, steep and rocky, their lower slopes covered with pine forests, rise in a succession of ranges until the main chain of the Carpathians is reached about one hundred and fifty miles away to the east.

About seven in the evening, we arrived at Cluj, the capital of Transylvania. One of the great difficulties which confront the traveller in this part of the world is to know which of the several names that each place appears to possess, should be used. For instance, this town, before the Austro-Hungarian war of 1848, was called Klausenburg, by which name the Germans and numerous Jews, who all speak German, still know it. To Hungarians it is Koloshvar, while the Roumanians after the Great War, when Transylvania became part of their share in the loot of the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Empire, decreed that it must be rechristened by a Hungarian name, Cluj. So high does racial feeling run in this hotchpotch of nationalities that one cannot offer a bigger insult to a man than to refer to a place by any other name than that of his own nation.

The morning after our arrival, duly primed before we started by the War Office, we presented ourselves at the head-quarters of the local general to whom we paid our respects. The Roumanian army, whatever may be its military value, has the most perfect manners and to our great surprise, the chief-of-staff, a most stately colonel, was detailed to give us luncheon and to show us the beauties of the place.

Cluj may be taken as a very perfect example of a Transylvanian town. Its chief feature is the great open square, in the middle of which rises the Gothic cathedral, built about 1450 by one of the Transylvanian princes whose statue, with the name recently translated from the Hungarian into the Roumanian form,

stands before it. Round the square are what used to be the town houses of the Transylvanian magnates, all of whom are Magyars by race and who have therefore mostly been dispossessed, while their charming old houses are turned into shops or tenements. An air of departed grandeur is over the place and one cannot help feeling that the whole of this province was once part of a civilized western empire, while now it is gradually becoming Balkanized and sinking into the squalor of a petty kingdom.

Our colonel cicerone was frankly bored with cathedrals and other buildings, but he insisted on our visiting the cemetery, which he said was very fine. On the way there he told us that cemeteries were his hobby and that on arrival in any new place his first visit was to the cemetery. In fact, it was his desire to see Père La Chaise in Paris that had encouraged him to study for and pass into the French Staff College, which is the blue ribbon of the Roumanian Army.

We spent three days here, during which time we met one Tilia, the Secretary-General and several prominent members of the Roumanian People's party, who were at that moment engineering the *coup d'état*, which has since made them masters of the country. We were able, therefore, to feel that we had got into the Light Opera atmosphere of Roumanian politics !

With the assistance of Monsieur Tilia, we hired a Chrysler car and one Sunday morning at about 6 a.m. we set forth to drive over the Carpathians to Chernovitz in the Bukovina. We were rather tightly packed, as besides ourselves and our driver, we had all our luggage, which included sleeping bags, a most necessary part of our equipment as the beds in the country inns are far from clean.

The first part of the drive was up the valley of the Szamos by way of Bisztercze and lay through a rather desolate bit of country. The few villages consisted of a single street of low colour-washed houses, roofed with wooden shingles, at one end of which stood the Catholic church, while at the other was the Greek Orthodox. In most of the villages there was the large house of the Hungarian squire, usually shut up or only partially in use. The peasants wear the most picturesque clothes, the men's dress consisting of top boots, white breeches, a coat trimmed with sheepskin and a large fur busby, while the women wear top boots, half a dozen petticoats and a coloured scarf for headdress. About mid-day, the road, already bad, became a great deal worse and we began to climb towards the top of the Borgo Pass. As we rose higher and higher, the rain which had begun some hours before turned into snow and we were soon enveloped in a blizzard which threatened to stop our progress altogether. Anyone who has read "Dracula" will probably remember Jonathan Harker's drive over the Borgo Pass on his way to Castle Dracula, and it was just about in the neighbourhood of this mythical stronghold that our car ceased to make practically any headway against the snow which was now about six inches deep and we had dreadful visions of being snowed up and eaten by the bears and wolves which inhabit the large pine forests covering this part of the Balkans. However, at this moment the snow began to stop and a few hundred yards brought us to the top of the pass from which we had a lovely view down into the Province of Bukovina.

Bukovina is so called from the forests of beech which cover most of it and it is remarkable how different it is from Transylvania, where nearly all the

trees are coniferous. The fine spell was shortlived and it was soon snowing again with renewed vigour. By about four o'clock we had reached Kampolung, where could be seen the trenches occupied by the Russians in Brussiloff's final advance before the break-up.

We had intended to spend the night at the Orthodox monastery of Putna, to whose abbot we had an introduction, but owing to the snow we were compelled to stop at a little village which rejoiced in the peculiar name of Gura Humorului. Our dismay was rather great when we discovered that it was inhabited exclusively by a peculiarly virulent form of Jew of a type only met with in Eastern Europe, dressed in long black kaftans and complete with ringlet curls. The one and only inn in the place was not very inviting and we could not help being thankful for the cold as it prevented the unwelcome attentions of some of the minor inhabitants of the place during the hours of darkness.

On the evening of the following day, the 15th of October, we arrived at Cernovitz, the capital of the Bukovina, and put up at an hotel. Cernovitz is quite a big place, having a population of nearly a hundred thousand, most of whom are Jews. During the War it was captured by the Russians in 1916 and recaptured by the Austrians in the following year, and one may still see many mementoes of these two sieges, including the bridge over the Prut, which has never been repaired.

We had been told in London to report ourselves at the military head-quarters here and that they would greet us with open arms and invite us to cross into Bessarabia, the northern portion of which province is under the Governor of Cernovitz. Owing, however,

to some hitch at the War Office in Bukarest, no permission for us had arrived and when we asked to be allowed to proceed into Bessarabia we were met by a blank refusal and the most the authorities would consent to do was to telegraph for instructions to Bukarest. Meanwhile we were viewed with considerable suspicion and the local Intelligence Department proceeded to put us through a most thorough cross-examination, after which, though we were allowed to go back to our hotel, we were informed that we must stay in Cernovitz until further instructions about us had been received.

After a couple of days, during which we bombarded the British Legation at Bukarest with telegrams, a most cast-iron "laissez passer" appeared and the manner of the Staff changed as by a miracle from frigid coldness to extreme friendliness. We were provided with an officer as A.D.C. and were told that we might go anywhere we liked in Bessarabia.

Up to the end of the Great War, this province was part of Russia, but during the troubles which succeeded the Russian Revolution, the Roumanians seized the opportunity of annexing it. A great deal of capital has been made by the enemies of Roumania out of the so-called Bessarabian problem and it is this which makes the Roumanians so sensitive and which has caused them to close the province to foreigners. The Russians make no secret of their intention to retake it sooner or later and the Russo-Roumanian frontier is closed and in a state of more or less passive hostility. In spite of a fairly strict martial law there are continual cases of brigandage for which the Bolsheviks get most of the credit.

From Cernovitz we made an excursion by car to

Hotin on the River Dneister, where we got our first view of Russia. Before the war this town had been quite an important centre, but now, owing to the closing of the frontier, it has lost all reason for existence and no doubt in a few years will be almost a ruin. Its chief feature is the imposing castle, built about 1400 by the Turks and only surrendered by them to the Russians a hundred years ago. Of course nothing has been done to preserve it and the inhabitants find it most useful for providing building stone.

On the following day we left Cernovitz by train for Jassay, where we spent the night. Before we left Cernovitz the porter of our hotel besought us to teach him some suitable English phrase with which to surprise any stray Englishman who might come along. After some thought we decided upon "Welcome to Cernovitz," and it was to shouts of this remark that we finally drove away.

On the 21st of October we reached Kishinev, the capital of Bessarabia, quite a large city, but unlike anything to be met with in Western Europe and consisting of miles and miles of thatched mud hovels. At first sight we were in despair at the idea of trying to find any decent inn, especially after having driven from the station to the main part of the town through streets which seemed to perform the treble duty of pigsty, sewer and children's playground, but, to our surprise, there was a most excellent hotel, run by Russian refugees, where for the modest sum of 2s. 6d. a day we occupied the suite just vacated by the Prime Minister!

There is not a great deal to see in Kishinev, which is apparently a typical Russian provincial capital, and the only sight which our bear-leader appeared to think

really interesting was the asylum for inebriates, founded by the late Czar. In spite of all our protests we were forced to visit this melancholy institution, and great was his disappointment when the doctor in charge informed him that, owing to a previous visitor having been strangled by a homicidal maniac, only the less serious cases were on show.

After leaving Kishinev in the early dawn, we arrived about 10 a.m. at Bender, a large military station on the frontier. On arrival, we were greeted by a deputation from the 10th Frontier Regiment, whose guests we were to be during our stay, and in case anyone is in danger of being the guest of a Roumanian regiment, I think a description of our day may be of value. Outside the station was drawn up a queer Russian vehicle, apparently without springs, into which we all got and we started forth at top speed for a tour of the frontier posts. These were stationed at intervals of about half a mile along the river bank and consisted of a platoon under a sergeant. As we proceeded along, we could see a Russian patrol keeping pace with us and scanning us through their glasses.

In the course of our drive we passed through a village where the head man, an extremely dirty Russian, insisted on us having refreshments at his house, which consisted of a good deal of vodka and walnuts, which he obligingly cracked with his teeth and then handed to us! About half-past one, already feeling slightly overwhelmed, we arrived at the Citadel, where a band struck up "God Save The King" as we approached and where we were introduced to the officers, about forty in all. Then followed a most terrific meal, which lasted until about four and consisted in such heavy dishes as bortch and roast goose, washed

down with peach brandy. Towards the end of the meal the British-Roumanian entente became very close and I still have visions of my companion making an impassioned speech in Roumanian, perched precariously on the table. At last, to our intense relief, it was suggested we might like a rest as we were to be taken out to dinner in the evening. We were therefore conducted to one of the officer's quarters where the regimental surgeon was in attendance. He recommended a spoonful of jam, washed down with hot water, but I am glad to say that I resisted the temptation to try this nostrum. After having refused the offer of a gramophone, which one of the officers was very anxious to play to us, we were left in peace till the evening, when the same sort of feast took place and at half-past one in the middle of the night we were conducted down to the station where we got into the train for Akkerman. In order that we should have the carriage to ourselves, the guard obligingly locked us in before the train started. We had not been very long under way when we began to notice that it was getting very hot and on investigation we discovered that the window was of the non-opening variety and that the seats were placed on the top of a charcoal stove, which was stoked from the next compartment. As we had been locked in and as the train did not stop till the following morning, we suffered a most accurate imitation of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence.

On arrival the following day at Akkerman, we were met by several officers of the garrison, but forewarned by our previous experience, we pleaded fatigue and managed to avoid a repetition of this somewhat overwhelming hospitality. Akkerman, which is situated where the River Dneister flows into the Black Sea, is

a most attractive little town, grouped round the Turkish castle, which is now used as a barracks. Across the estuary, one can see the white houses in the suburbs of Odessa, which is only about twenty miles away. The Liman, or estuary, is an imposing sheet of water and it comes as rather a shock to find that it is only about four feet deep. The Roumanians keep a flotilla of flat-bottomed gunboats to patrol it and to prevent smuggling. While we were here we were invited on board the so-called flagship, whose captain, we were told, was a most accomplished scholar. Immediately after being introduced, he proceeded to address us in a language which was vaguely familiar, but it was not till he had been speaking for a minute or two that we recognized his oration as "Gray's Elegy"! He afterwards informed us in French that this *tour de force* was the sum-total of his knowledge of the English tongue. In things military the Roumanians have taken the French as their model and it was distinctly a relief to find that, at any rate on the sea, England was considered to be the only exponent of naval lore. Everything was in imitation of the Royal Navy, including even the personal appearance of the naval officers.

On our way from Akkerman to Bukarest we were not a little surprised to pass through a village called Leipsig, where everyone talked German and where even the houses had something Teutonic about them. Our surprise was increased, however, to find that the next village was called Paris and was inhabited by Frenchmen. Apparently, during the Russo-Turkish wars of the eighteenth century, Catherine the Great settled large colonies, both German and French, to defend the frontier, and the descendants of these colo-

nists have kept their language and nationality ever since.

All over Roumania we had been hearing of the beauties and attractions of Bukarest and it is every Roumanian's ambition to get a job there. We were, therefore, not a little disappointed to find on arrival at this paragon of cities, that it was rather like a tenth-rate edition of Paris. There are only two things which make it outstanding among cities and they are the amazing variety of noises which may be heard in the streets and the enormous number of rouged and powdered men, who may be seen parading up and down between the hours of six and seven in the evening, when the world of fashion takes its daily exercise. The great thing, however, to remember about Bukarest and its people is that Roumania has not yet been independent for a hundred years, and one cannot, therefore, expect what was a Turkish village less than a century ago to be up to the standard of a modern capital.

From here we travelled back by the Orient express and at the beginning of November were again in London, having completed our trip and having spent what was to us at any rate a most interesting and amusing month.

ALLIED REGIMENTS.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.WINNIPEG, MAN.,
CANADA.

31 December 1929.

DEAR EDITOR,—

Casting one's mind back over the past year one can see very little difference from the year before or the year before that. The same routine—camps in the summer, Royal Schools in the winter. Demands for officers to go here, demands for officers to go there; no officers to meet these demands. However, somehow it appears to be done though no one quite understands how.

We did, though, get together the Winnipeg and Esquimalt companies at Sarcee Camp, Alberta, for the month of August, and got a chance to do some much-needed regimental training, followed by combined training with the cavalry and artillery. In this combined training one's imagination gets a great deal of exercise. A sense of humour too is helpful. When,

actually, you have one squadron of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, one company of infantry and a few odds and ends and you are told that you are a division, then does your imagination get full play, to say nothing of your sense of humour.

It was very pleasant at Sarcee Camp. The weather was splendid and with all the Permanent Force in the west congregated there, many friendships were renewed. Great were the reunions. Everybody worked hard but played hard too.

Speaking of manœuvres. "B" Company took part in a combined naval and military operation at Maple Bay, Vancouver Island, in June. H.M.S. "Colombo" and H.M.C.S.'s "Vancouver," "Thiepval" and "Armentières," the latter two, despite their euphonious names, trawlers, were involved as well as a number of British Columbia militia units. Reports received as to the operations themselves were distinctly hazy, but it appeared to be a great success socially.

Sport has again been a very prominent feature of activities. The annual Regimental Sports were held at Camp Sarcee. Competition was extremely keen. "A" Company just managed to retain the Championship Cup. Sergt. H. C. Usher, "A" Company, was winner of the individual championship. "A" Company again won the Winnipeg garrison baseball championship. This was their sixth consecutive year as winners. At the present time hockey and boxing are occupying the limelight. The regimental hockey team is in a fair way to annex the garrison championship. Several regimental boxing tournaments have been held and everybody is now busily training for the garrison tournament.

The Regiment has held its own in rifle shooting as the numerous trophies attest. Pte. Crundall won the Tribune Cup in one of the major events at the Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association Meet.

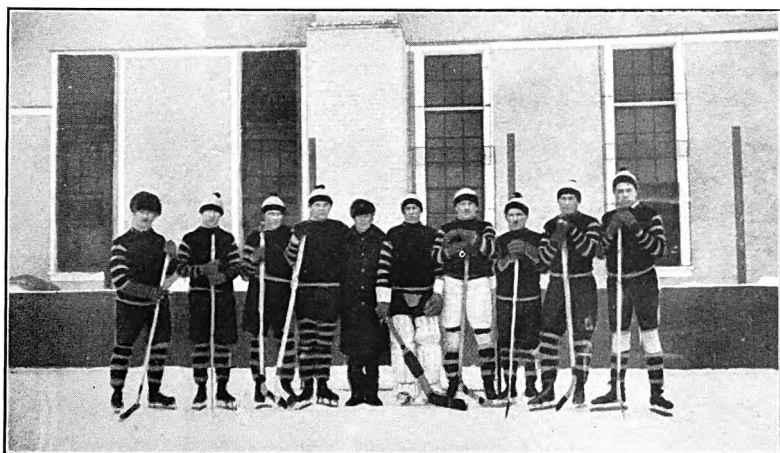
The Regimental Band had a five weeks' tour in June and July playing at Western Canada Fairs in Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., and Regina, Sask. Letters were received from each place testifying to the Band's musical ability and bearing. As they followed such bands as the Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards and Royal Air Force, this was very gratifying. They have also participated in several Canada wide radio broadcasts.

During the meeting of the Canadian Cavalry Association held in Winnipeg in September, a Garrison hunt was a feature. All the regimental officers who could beg, borrow or steal a horse, participated. Numerous jumps were scattered through the country in the most unlikely places, bringing many riders to grief, though, be it said, no spills were noticed in the infantry. True, the hounds were cavalry troopers, but it was very enjoyable nevertheless.

Things are looking up from the point of view of mechanization. One six-wheel lorry arrived in our midst during the summer.

Captain W. G. Colquhoun, M.C., has returned from England. He went over as adjutant of the Canadian Bisley team, subsequently arranging for several courses and numerous attachments, to say nothing of leave. Altogether he did very well. It is rumoured that he returned via the Panama Canal. In any case he was not observed passing through Winnipeg, and he is not difficult to see if he happens in your vicinity.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.



REGIMENTAL HOCKEY TEAM.

1929.

Captain J. H. Carvosso, M.C., is still attached to The Rifle Brigade. Judging by the dearth of letters he must be kept pretty busy.

Speaking of attachments—we now have with us Captain R. St. J. Hartley, The Devonshire Regiment. He arrived in our midst in January from the R.C.R. His advent was hailed with a howl of joy by the adjutant, who immediately detailed him for a Provisional School at Port Arthur, Ont. Though appearing a trifle shaken at first, our thirty below zero weather soon bucked him up.

During the past year we have lost four officers. Major D. J. Corrigall, D.S.O., M.C., and Captain M. F. Macintosh retired to pension, Lieut. A. J. L. Farrer retired and Captain J. R. Francis unfortunately by death which occurred very suddenly at Esquimalt, B.C., on 12 December.

With best wishes to all ranks of The Rifle Brigade and again assuring any of you who might happen our way a very hearty welcome.

Yours ever,
P.P.C.L.I.



The 1st British Columbia Regiment.
"The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles."

DRILL HALL,
BEATTY STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA.

1 February 1930.

DEAR EDITOR,—

All ranks of "The British Columbia Regiment, The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles," welcome the privilege of once again sending their greetings from Western Canada to their comrades of The Rifle Brigade and its allied regiments throughout the Empire. The distinction of chronicling our regimental activities of the past year side by side with those of the famous riflemen of the Motherland and other Dominions is an honour most highly prized by us, and we hope that the recital of our activities will afford them a pleasure excelled alone by that with which we read of their achievements.

The usual winter training of 1928-29, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. F. G. Letson, M.C., terminated in May in the annual inspection at the Drill Hall, Vancouver, by Brigadier J. Sutherland Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Military District No. 11 (British Columbia and The Yukon).

Rifle shooting—still on the old Richmond Rifle Range, soon to be discarded and replaced by the splendid new range at North Vancouver—followed, and the voluntary attendance at Saturday afternoon and holiday practices was larger and more enthusiastic than in any year since the Great War. The regiment was represented at the British Columbia Rifle Association matches, held in Victoria, B.C., in July, by eight competitors led by Lieut.-Colonel Letson, whose score tied for that old and much envied trophy, “The Westminster Cup,” presented by the City of New Westminster, but he, unfortunately, lost the shoot off. A notable achievement was the capture of the Ross Challenge Cup, presented by the Canadian Infantry Association for the tactical efficiency of officers in regiments of the British Columbia command. The competition is a sand-table scheme, each regimental team consisting of syndicates of one captain and one subaltern. The successful team consisted of Captain A. Porter and Lieut. R. H. Rook, M.C., Capt. D. J. Bartlett and Lieut. H. J. Jones, and Capt. D. S. Wright and Lieut. G. M. Letson. It is worthy of note that so many officers had prepared themselves for the contest that the selection of the team was made by drawing lots, and, also, that last year we were a very close second in the competition.

At the close of the drill season, and in commemoration of the first serious engagement of the 7th (British Columbia) Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, with the enemy—which took place at Ypres during the famous German gas attack of 22 April 1915—a banquet was held on 20 April, and honoured by the presence of the D.O.C., his staff, and a distinguished company of eighty officers and citizens. Advantage

of the occasion was taken by former officers and friends of the old 6th Regiment, "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles," and the 7th (British Columbia) Battalion, C.E.F., now both amalgamated and together reorganized as "The British Columbia Regiment, The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles," to present to the officers, as a token of goodwill, and as a memorial to their former illustrious comrade, a large portrait in oils of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Hart-McHarg, the first commanding officer of the "Seventh." The Colonel Hart-McHarg, Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, was also associated with the presentation. A brief life-history of this distinguished Canadian citizen and soldier has been written by an officer of the regiment, and published by the Vancouver City Museum. Colonel Hart-McHarg's prowess with the rifle was extraordinary, and was internationally recognized. He twice won the "Governor-General's" at Ottawa, and, in 1913, in the Palma Trophy contest held at Camp Perry, Ohio, U.S.A., won the gold cup presented by the ex-Emperor of Germany for the long range championship of the world with the marvellous score of 220 out of 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The cup, together with all his medals, trophies and treasures, are now preserved in our officers' mess.

Dominion Day (1 July) saw the annual mobilization, in which we participated, of all troops in the lower mainland of British Columbia, and Vancouver Island, for a four-day manoeuvre in the open without canvas; probably the most enjoyable and instructive event of the year. Five regiments from Vancouver were conveyed across the Gulf of Georgia in H.M.S. "Colombo" and H.M.C.S. "Vancouver" to Maple

Bay, Vancouver Island, where they were joined by a Victoria, B.C., regiment on board H.M.C.S. "Thiepval" and "Armentières." The combined landing was resisted by a company of your allied regiment, the "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry," together with a mythical allied force of native Cowichan Indians. The scheme was based on the Gallipoli landing, which it much resembled, save that it was conducted beneath an azure sky, midst brilliant sunshine, and upon the placid waters of a land-locked picturesque sound. The approach of the four grey ships of war, in line ahead, the lowering of the small boats, the dash of the khaki-clad men for the beaches, the perfect day and the more perfect scene, was a thrilling spectacle which had all the appearance of reality.

After a fierce machine-gun barrage from the defenders, posted high on the rocky tree-covered hillside, a landing was effected without a single mishap, the "enemy" withdrew into the forest, and the attacking force marched, with bands playing, by road, to their bivouac beneath great gnarled oaks in a green carpeted field. Far up upon the mountain-top near by, and visible for twenty miles or more in many directions, stands a great white memorial to the heroes of Cowichan District who returned not from the Great War.

Sunday saw the entire force, sailors and soldiers, gathered for Divine Service around the Cenotaph at Duncans, B.C. Monday was spent in battle exercises, and Tuesday, in the return, via an alternative route of superb scenery, in the same ships, all ranks pleasantly tired, but ready to resume their daily avocations on the morrow. The whole expedition was splendidly planned, instructive and well executed, and of great help in popularizing the services.

During the year the battle honours to be awarded to Canadian regiments have been approved by His Majesty the King, and it will be our proud honour to bear those enumerated below :—

YPRES 1915–17, Gravenstafel, St. Julien, FËSTU-BERT 1915, Mount Sorrel, SOMME 1916, Thiepval, Ancre Heights, Arras 1917–18, VIMY 1917, Arleux, Hill 70, PASSCHENDAELE, AMIENS, Scarpe 1918, DROCOURT-QUEANT, HINDENBURG LINE, CANAL DU NORD, Pursuit to Mons, FRANCE AND FLANDERS 1915–18.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., will, in May, complete the thirtieth year as our revered colonel-in-chief, and it is our sincere prayer that he may be spared to complete many more. His inspiring speech, made at a banquet given in his honour by the officers on the occasion of his first visit to the regiment (whilst Governor-General of Canada), is still fondly recalled though twenty or more years have since elapsed. He was speaking of the splendid marksmanship of the regiment. “ And may I hope,” he said, “ that in this respect you will long continue to set an example to the other regiments of Canada.” An officer present wrote the words on the white cuff of his shirt, and, according to regimental tradition, the notation has never been erased.

During the year, nine members of the regiment have been awarded recognition for long and faithful service, as follows :—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Decoration.

Major F. W. Lees, M.C., M.D.

Major J. S. Matthews.

Major A. C. Mackay.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Whyte, M.C.

Major M. M. Marsden.

2nd Lieut. J. I. Chambers, M.M.

Regt.-Sergt.-Major E. Mitten.

Regt.-Q.M.Sergt. J. C. Goodridge.

Co.-Q.M.Sergt. H. C. Koehler.

In March last, the officers of The Rifle Brigade at Colchester were pleased to accept from the officers and men of this regiment, an onyx inkstand, adorned with a miniature replica in silver of an Indian totem pole. It was forwarded as a slight expression of their friendship.

Riflemen of the Mother Country may more readily appreciate the youthful age of our province and regiment when they learn that the original roll—somewhat torn and discoloured—of the pioneer company of volunteer soldiers of Vancouver has recently been richly bound in red morocco leather, and deposited for safe-keeping. This company, the very first soldiers in this city, was organized on 17 January 1894, in the days when the site of the present city, now 350,000 souls, was largely covered with virgin forest. The company was part of the British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery, afterwards re-armed as the 6th Regiment “The Duke of Connaught’s Own Rifles.” The old roll reveals the marvels which the passage of time will work on the fate of men, for it bears the signatures of Gunner (now Brig.-General) J. Duff Stuart, V.D., and Gunner (now Colonel) W. W. Foster, D.S.O., now brigade commander, both of whom subsequently commanded our regiment. Lieut.-

Colonel Cyrus W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., M.L.A., was also a gunner in its ranks.

Lieut.-Colonel Letson, the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and riflemen, extend their heartiest good wishes to their comrades across the seas.

Yours ever,
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT,
“THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT’S OWN RIFLES.”

The Melbourne University Rifles.

MELBOURNE,
VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA.
November 1929.

DEAR EDITOR,—

This year we have not had any extremely important happenings, such as we had last year in the Presentation of Colours.

The most important event has just occurred whereby the whole system of military training in the Commonwealth has been altered. The Federal Government has suspended all compulsory training which previously was the basis of our defence forces and has substituted a volunteer system. The organization has not been altered to any degree, and recruiting has commenced for all units. This change will not affect our Officers and N.C.O.s to any extent as nearly all of these were voluntary enlisted, but all members of the ranks were compulsory trainees. Our unit does not expect great difficulty in obtaining volunteers, but just at the moment everybody is extremely busy with annual University examinations. It has been

proposed that the unit should have a distinctive uniform of dark green and black, but, up to the present, this has not been officially approved.

After great efforts, backed up by keenness and enthusiasm of all its members, "A" Company managed to secure The Rifle Brigade Alliance Shield by a good margin of points and they will thus hold it for the ensuing year. Major E. A. Head, who commanded "B" Company last year and won the Shield, transferred his enthusiasm to "A" Company and was thus again successful. Musketry proved the greatest incentive for "A" Company, who completed their Annual Classification Practices very successfully. Ten Riflemen were awarded marksmen's badges, and ninety-four L.A. Gunners First Class L.G. badges.

The Regiment went into camp at Seymour during March with its own brigade. This year's training has shown great improvement in all directions, and increased enthusiasm on the part of all. Camp was a great success, the health of the troops being excellent, and not a single note of discord was in evidence anywhere.

We were visited by two overseas officers. Lieut.-Colonel Stubbs of the Somerset, and Captain Osborne of the 11th Sikhs, both of whom were very impressed by the enthusiasm of the troops and their efficiency during ceremonial parades and field training.

Camps are no picnics for our troops, taken as they are from their normal routine, and transplanted into the sphere of military activity at such short notice. The training is hard, and a great deal of ground is covered in the eight days. At the completion, everyone is tired but thoroughly fit.

We were again successful at the camp competitions,

and won the Cohen Trophy for Aggregate of Points in the various events, as well as the Brigadiers' Trophy, which was competed for for the first time, awarded for all-round efficiency including administration—training—cleanliness of lines—messing and cooking. It may be interesting to note here that the unit has its own trainee cooks who are officially trained prior to camp and supervised by a messing officer, also specially trained, who assume full responsibility for the feeding.

The regiment's participation in monthly rifle matches of the metropolitan units has met with greater success up to date and we now lie second for the two most prized trophies—The Carlton and United Cup and the Sargood Shield. At the moment we are only one point behind the leading teams for each trophy, and the popular opinion seems to favour our success.

With the very best wishes to all ranks of The Rifle Brigade.

Yours ever,
MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY RIFLES.

The Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps.

31 *December* 1929.

DEAR EDITOR,—

The Corps completed its twenty-ninth year of formation in May 1929.

The strength of the Corps on 31 December was as follows :—

Active	..	..	..	629
Reserve	..	..	..	159

The active strength shows an increase of thirty-three on last year's figure. Only twenty-four members failed to make themselves efficient.

No. IV Company again succeeded in making themselves 100 per cent efficient with a strength of two hundred and twenty-seven, an increase of thirty-three on the figures of 1928.

The under-mentioned detachments were also 100 per cent efficient :—

Kandy, Darrawella, Avisawella, Kotagala, Galle, Mattakelle, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Tebuwana, Anuradhapura, Madulkelle, Horana, Elpitiya, Agrapatna, Yatiyantota, Bogowantalawa, Pundaluoya, Maskeliya, Uda Pussellawa, Dolosbage, Elkaduwa, Rangala, Batticaloa.

The total number of recruits enrolled and old members re-enrolled during the year was one hundred and nine. Sixteen members were posted to the Reserve and eighty-two retired.

The following camps were held during the year :—

Kandy. 21 to 24 February. Four Officers and twenty Other Ranks.

Diyatalawa. 7 to 15 June. Four Officers and forty-two Other Ranks. (1st Relief of Annual Camp.)

Diyatalawa. 21 to 29 June. Twelve Officers and one hundred and thirty Other Ranks. (2nd Relief of Annual Camp.)

Diyatalawa. 13 to 15 September. Six Other Ranks. Signallers.

Talduwa. 10 to 13 October. Two Officers and sixteen Other Ranks.

(During the last two days of the above Camp three Officers and forty Other Ranks of No. IV Company were present.)

Elpitiya. 17 to 20 October. Four Officers and twenty Other Ranks.

Kandy. 8 to 11 November. Four Officers and fifty Other Ranks.

Training in the Vickers Gun was carried out in No. IV Company. Fifty-two members fired the course and all qualified, eighteen of them becoming marksmen.

Training in the use of the Lewis Gun was restricted to a certain extent owing to the lack of ammunition. Seventy-one fired the course, forty-two becoming marksmen, twenty-eight 1st Class and one qualified.

Great keenness was shown by all ranks at musketry and the results obtained were eminently satisfactory.

C.S.M. G. L. Yule, M.C., with a score of 137, led the field in the annual course.

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Stevens, C.B.E., V.D., relinquished command of the Corps on 14 May 1929 and was granted the rank of Colonel on posting to the Reserve.

He was succeeded in command by Major G. A. S. Collin, M.C., V.D.

R.S.M.I. J. H. Smith was posted to C.D.F. Headquarters on 1 October 1929 and was succeeded as R.S.M.I. by C.S.M.I. S. Hermes, who was promoted on 1 December 1929.

C.S.M.I. J. Taylor, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, was posted to the Corps on 11 January 1929.

The following awards of the C.A.F.L.S. Medal were made during the year ;—

2nd Lieut. P. A. Cornish, M.C.

C.S.M. W. C. Hawkes.

Sergt. H. R. Colquhoun.

Rfn. V. O. Fuller.

The undermentioned Officers passed promotion examinations :—

For the Rank of Major.

Capt. H. W. Littleton-Geach.
,, F. O. Sprinks.
,, R. J. Hartley, M.C.
,, C. B. Loudoun Shand.

For the Rank of Captain.

Lieut. A. F. Wemyss, M.C.
,, E. F. Smith.
2nd Lieut. P. Godfrey Faussett.
,, E. J. Mott.

The following promotions were made in the Corps during the year :—

Major G. A. S. Collin, M.C., V.D., to be Lieut.-Colonel.
Capt. H. W. Littleton-Geach, to be Major.
,, F. O. Sprinks, to be Major.
,, R. J. Hartley, M.C., to be Major.
Lieut. F. I. S. Sutherland, M.C., to be Captain.
,, A. F. Wemyss, M.C., to be Captain.
,, C. C. Woolley, M.C., to be Captain.

The undermentioned were promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant on 27 August 1929 :—

L.-Sergt. E. R. Devonshire.
,, R. C. Bolster.
,, G. L. Lushington.
Corpl. W. R. Flack.
Rfn. W. M. McNeill.
Corpl. F. J. Phillips.

His Excellency Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G., inspected the Corps on 26 June 1929 during the annual camp, when a ceremonial march past was performed.

The Corps supplied a Guard-of-Honour at Colombo

as also at Kandy on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on 13 April 1929 and 14 April 1929.

It is with the greatest regret that the death of the following members of the Corps has to be recorded :—

2825 Sergt. R. A. Nance.

3064 Rfn. J. B. Whyte.

3916 „ J. Baillie.

One of the most important events in the history of the Corps was the notice in Army Order No. 191, dated 31 October 1928, stating that His Majesty the King had approved of the alliance of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

The Rifle Brigade have presented a very fine shield to the Corps in memory of this alliance. It is called "The Rifle Brigade Alliance Shield." This will be awarded to the Platoon with the best average of efficiency (total number of drills and musketry qualifications to count).

The Corps presented to The Rifle Brigade a very fine statuette of a Rifleman in memory of the same great event.

Yours ever,

C.P.R.C.

SOON after the receipt of the Regimental Letter from the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps the Editor received a copy of the first number of the Regimental Magazine of the Ceylon Mounted Rifles and the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps. It is excellently got up, with numerous illustrations of the two corps, who are to be congratulated on having found so successful an editor.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION.

Armistice Service.

THE Annual Armistice Service will be held at the Regimental War Memorial, Grosvenor Gardens, on Sunday, 9 November, at 10.45 a.m.

The Rifle Brigade Association Headquarters Report.

THE following rules of the Association have now been drawn up by the Headquarters Branch.

RULES OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION.

1. *Name*.—The Rifle Brigade Association.
2. *Headquarters*.—Headquarters will be at 32 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
3. *Object*.—(a) To keep together the past members of the Regiment, and to assist in their civilian life.
(b) To hold an Annual Reunion Dinner in London for all past Riflemen.
(c) To hold an Annual Service on the Sunday nearest Armistice Day at the Regimental Memorial, Grosvenor Gardens.
4. *Membership*.—All Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen who have served in any Battalion of The Rifle Brigade are eligible for membership. All Officers belonging to The Rifle Brigade Club are Honorary Members.
5. *Subscriptions*.—The annual subscription to be one shilling, to be paid to Branches. The Rifle Brigade Club will pay £50 a year towards the running of the Association.

6. *Management.*—The Association shall be managed by a Committee. The following will be members of the Committee :—

The Colonels Commandant (the senior of which will be Chairman).

Two Officers nominated by The Rifle Brigade Club.

The Secretary of each branch.

The Secretary, Rifle Brigade Club.

Two representatives (one Officer and one Other Rank) from each of the following: 1st Battalion; 2nd Battalion; Rifle Depôt.

Also, in addition, anyone the Committee may elect from time to time.

7. *Audit.*—The Headquarters accounts will be audited once a year by The Rifle Brigade Club auditors.

8. *Branches.*—Branches will draw up their own rules and forward a copy to Headquarters for their information. A copy of branch accounts will be forwarded to Headquarters at the end of each year. (Branch accounts should be audited by the Branch Committee.)

9. *Officers.*—No subscriptions from Officers will be taken for Headquarters as The Rifle Brigade Club pay £50, but it is hoped that both Past and Present Officers will interest themselves in one of the branches and pay a small subscription to that branch if they wish to.

10. *Headquarters.*—The Honorary Secretary will be nominated by The Rifle Brigade Club; his duties will be as follows :—

(1) To assist Branch Secretaries in every way possible.

(2) To distribute to the Branches any subscriptions from members in their area which he may collect.

(3) To advertise the Association as much as funds permit.

(4) To keep in touch with Regular Battalions and Depôt as far as the Association is concerned.

(5) To start new branches if necessary.

(6) To run the Annual Dinner and Annual Memorial Service.

(7) To arrange Committee Meetings when necessary (at least once per annum, on the day of the Reunion Dinner).

(8) To supply Membership Cards free and Badges on payment to branches.

(9) The £50 received from The Rifle Brigade Club will be devoted to :

(a) The Reunion Dinner.

(b) The Memorial Service.

(c) The overhead expenses (Printing, Stationery, and the advertising of Headquarters).

The Rifle Brigade Reunion Dinner was held on 27 April at the Headquarters of The London Rifle Brigade, who very kindly placed their drill hall at the disposal of the Regiment. Three hundred members attended, including the Pensioners from Chelsea Hospital, and it is believed this is a record number. Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Stephens, Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion, took the Chair.

On Armistice Sunday, 10 November, in spite of wet weather, about six hundred Riflemen attended the Service held at the Regimental War Memorial, Grosvenor Gardens. The Service was conducted by the Rev. E. F. Edge Partington, M.A., M.C., late Chaplain to the 13th Battalion. A number of wreaths were laid on the Memorial, one from The Rifle Brigade Association being placed in position by Sir Reginald Stephens; others included ones from the 1st Battalion, 8th Battalion, 9th Battalion and 13th Battalion.

The Buglers from the 2nd Battalion at Colchester attended.

All ranks of the Regiment will be glad to hear that the Hon. Secretary of the Association, Captain H. Brierley, who is retiring from the Regiment, hopes to be able to carry on the duties which he has so ably performed.

London (City) Branch.

Joint Hon. Secretaries :

Lieut.-Colonel I. C. MONTFORD, D.S.O., Mr. J. F. AMESS, 130 Bunhill Row, E.C.1.

SINCE the last report of our activities appeared in the CHRONICLE our membership has increased to three hundred and seventy-two.

If we could only find the way to advertise the Association we feel sure that the Branch membership would soon reach the five hundred mark. So far we have failed to find the perfect advertising scheme.

We have every reason to feel proud of our past social programme.

The proposed outing to Cambridge, mentioned in our last report, functioned, and a very happy day was spent on Sunday, 5 May, by the sixty-four members and their friends who formed the party.

This large number entailed the hiring of two saloon coaches.

We cannot appreciate too highly the courtesy of D. Beves, Esq., and those undergraduates who gave up their Sunday to assure us a good time.

Lunch and tea (both excellent meals) were served in the "Dining Hall" of King's College.

The appreciation of members for this honour was

shown by the manner in which they paid homage to the food. Pleasant surroundings create a good appetite.

After lunch our firing party left for the O.T.C. H.Q., whilst the remainder split up, some to tour the Colleges and grounds, others going to Divine Service at the beautiful King's Chapel.

Down on the range the R.B.A. met and defeated a team from the O.T.C. both in spot and snap-shootings.

Teams of eight, five rounds per man, each contest.

Application or Spot : R.B.A., 138 ; O.T.C., 137.

Snap : R.B.A., 119 ; O.T.C., 117.

The scores which were, testify an exciting match.

R.B.A.		CAMBRIDGE.	
	Spot. Snap.		Spot. Snap.
Sergt. Powell (Capt.).	19 16	Mr. Emery. . . .	14 13
Corpl. Mineham . .	16 12	Mr. Bunting . . .	20 17
Corpl. Howard . .	16 17	Mr. Hart	14 11
Rfn. Carpenter . .	18 16	Mr. Harrison . . .	19 19
Rfn. Faulkner. . .	16 16	Mr. Chapman . . .	16 12
Rfn. Stanley . . .	17 12	Mr. Taylor. . . .	18 12
Rfn. Bishop (J.) . .	18 19	Mr. Hedley	17 15
Rfn. Miller. . . .	18 11	Mr. Emery. . . .	19 18
	<u>138</u> <u>119</u>		<u>137</u> <u>117</u>

NOTE.—Mr. Emery had to fire twice as the eighth man failed.

Rain, as usual, interfered with the day's enjoyment. The return journey was done in heavy rain, but a stop was made half-way for members (to spend their odd coppers in the weighing machine to ascertain how much they had gained)???

Major-General Sir Victor Couper, K.C.B., having kindly presented a handsome Silver Cup to the Association to be played for yearly by the London Branches, the City Branch decided that they must have the same to guard for one year, and accordingly met and defeated

the Western London Branch at Hampton Court on Saturday, 22 June, by 51 runs to 28.

This does not read like County Cricket, but rain decided that the match should be limited to one innings and both teams were playing as such for the first time.

But we shall win that Cup again next summer. We should like to be able to fix some matches with other details of the Association, but at present we have no definite programme where Cricket is concerned.

Owing to lack of support (holiday time being the cause, no doubt) we were forced to cancel a picnic outing arranged for July to Watling Camp.

Our usual supporters again made the trip to Colchester for the Regimental Birthday festivities arranged by the 2nd Battalion, who will be glad to know that one party greatly appreciated the welcome and hospitality extended to them, who, however, decided that they must keep up with the Band at Church Parade on the Sunday. Stiff legs were prevalent for the following week, we believe.

The A.C.M. and Smoker held last November, instead of October (October is the beginning of our financial year and winter programme), was attended by about ninety members, our Vice-President, Colonel A. T. Paley, C.M.G., presiding. At this meeting it was decided to change our title from London (Bunhill Row Branch) to London (City) Branch.

After the meeting singing was the order of the evening.

As usual, we joined in the Memorial Service on Armistice Sunday at the Regimental Memorial.

I feel sure that it is the memory of old comrades which gives the Association such a strong following.

Our winter programme is monthly carnival dances.

November and December have found us with "House Full" notices, over two hundred and ten attending each month.

That held on 21 December was a "Grand Xmas Dance" and we had arranged many surprises. It was an evening of goodwill and surprises, especially when Father Christmas (Jerry Mineham) arrived. As the room is devoid of chimneys he had to make his entrance through the door.

I will leave you now. We shall be quiet, apart from socials, for the next months now. We have a strong programme outlined until September.

All members send greetings and best wishes to their comrades of other Branches, and to all ranks of 1st and 2nd Battalions and the Dépôt.

The Western London Branch.

Hon. Secretary : T. M. KITE, Esq.,
Chevrons Club, 74 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1.

THE Western London Branch of the R.B.A. have had a very successful year. Their annual report shows a credit balance of over £14 and their membership has grown from thirty-two to over two hundred.

The social events of the Branch are held at the Chevrons Club, of which all the members are honorary members.

The Branch pay an annual subscription of three guineas to the Club, which is very comfortable and can provide meals and beds on production of membership cards.

The attendance at the social event has largely

increased, and at the annual supper held on 1 November over eighty members were present.

Games figure largely in the activities of the Branch.

A Challenge Cup, presented to the Branch by their President, Lieut.-General Sir Cameron D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., has been reserved for indoor games. It was played for in March, the winner being Mr. F. May, late 4th Battalion, and the runner-up Mr. G. Nichols, late 2nd Battalion. The Cup and Medals were presented by Major-General Sir Victor Couper, K.C.B., at a Meeting of Members held in August last. Sir Cameron Shute has presented this Cup with the object of getting members together.

A Cricket Challenge Cup was presented to the Association by Major-General Sir Victor Couper, K.C.B., and was played for on 22 June at Hampton Court. The Western Branch met and were defeated by the City Branch who, therefore, holds the Cup. The 21 June is the date fixed for the match this year, and it is hoped that all cricketers will come forward to support the Branch in its endeavours to win this trophy.

On the anniversary of the Regimental Birthday a visit to Winchester again proved a great success. Everyone had an enjoyable time and much credit is due to the Winchester Branch who spared neither time nor trouble in making arrangements for the visit. The service held in the Cathedral, on Sunday, 25 August, was attended by members, and a wreath was placed on the plinth of the Regimental Roll of Honour.

The Memorial Service arranged by the Headquarters Committee at the Regimental War Memorial

in Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, on Sunday, 10 November, was well attended by members of this Branch, who contributed to the wreath which was placed on the Memorial by Lieut.-General Sir Reginald B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. Every year an increasing number of ex-Riflemen take advantage of this Service to pay homage to those Comrades who made the supreme sacrifice.

The Branch regrets to record the death of Mr. S. J. Woolford. He died in March last after a very short illness. He was a very popular member of the Branch. A wreath was sent as a token of sympathy from many members.

Western Branch members will be very pleased to meet old friends from other Branches at their meeting nights, and the Hon. Secretary will always be pleased to give all members of The Rifle Brigade Association any particulars of future events.

They send good wishes to all Riflemen.

11th Battalion.

Hon. Secretary : Captain WESTERN,
The Lilies, The Glen, Salvington, Worthing.

THE 11th Battalion O.C.A. held its 10th Annual Reunion Dinner on 14 December at the Bedford Head Hotel, Martin Lane, Strand, W.C. Fifty-three members attended and after dinner went to see a performance of "Journey's End."

During the evening a presentation was made to the Hon. Secretary as a small token of the Association's appreciation of Captain Western's hard work on their behalf.

As usual, during the day a wreath was placed on the Regimental War Memorial.

12th (S.) Battalion, The Rifle Brigade Old Comrades' Association.

Hon. Secretaries :

Corporal P. S. WHITE and Corporal J. T. SPARKS,
10 Fordet Road, Catford, S.E.6.

THE above Old Comrades' Association held its 10th Annual Reunion Dinner at the Broad Street Station Restaurant, Liverpool Street, E.C., on Saturday, 16 November 1929, at which one hundred and eighteen members were present.

The Chair was taken by Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley G. Pigott, O.B.E., supported by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mervyn E. M. Buller, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Riley, D.S.O., and about twenty other officers who served with the 12th. Of the Presidents, Brig.-General the Hon. Lesley Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Captain A. O. Dowson, M.C., were unable to be present, and of the Vice-Presidents Lieut.-Colonel the Viscount Erleigh, M.C., and Major the Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson were also unable to be present, letters being read by the Chairman regretting their non-attendance.

The silent toast was drunk at 9 p.m., coupled with the name of Captain G. A. Maling, V.C., who died on 9 July, the Last Post being sounded by a bugler from The London Rifle Brigade.

A fine programme of music was played by Arthur Teague's Orchestra, comprising a host of army reminiscences, and after the Dinner artists entertained the members, the whole programme being interspersed with community singing.

The Chairman in his speech referred to the guest of honour, Brig.-General F. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was in command of the 60th Brigade, and

his health was drunk by the members. The reply of Brig.-General Duncan was thoroughly enjoyed for the very humorous speech he gave and the stories of life on the other side brought back memories to the members who served under him.

The Chairman was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mervyn E. M. Buller and the Regiment by Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Riley, both toasts being drunk with enthusiasm.

The evening terminated with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King and a wish that all members would meet again in November 1930.

A deputation of one hundred and twenty-six members met on Sunday morning, 1 December 1929, at Victoria Station, at 11 a.m., for the annual ceremony of laying a wreath on The Rifle Brigade Memorial at Grosvenor Gardens.

By kind permission of the O.C. London Rifle Brigade a bugle band paraded and a march took place to the memorial.

The ceremony of laying the wreath (which was made by the British Legion Poppy Factory and had for its shape the badge of the Rifle Brigade in artificial flowers) was conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley G. Pigott, O.B.E., members of the Association being grouped round the Memorial, and the buglers sounded the Last Post.

After the laying of the wreath the buglers sounded the Réveillé.

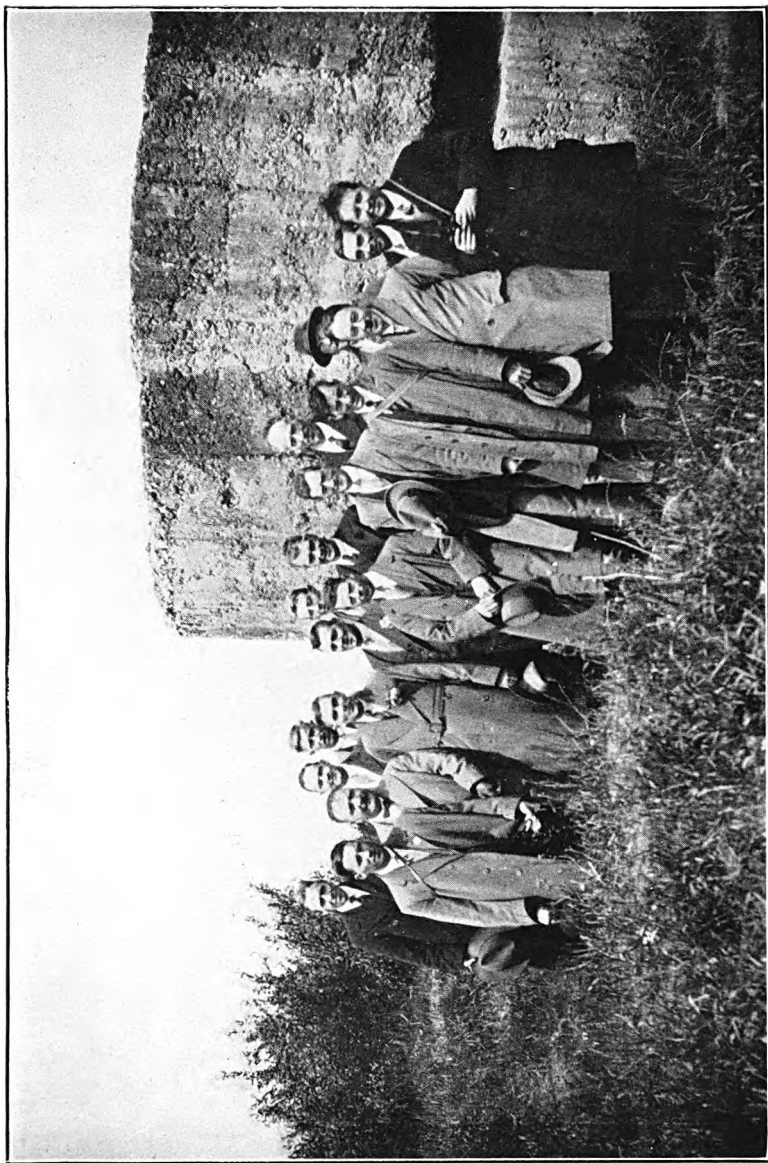
The members then reformed and a march took place back to Victoria Station, where they dispersed.

13th Battalion.

Hon. Secretary : Mr. A. E. THORNE,
119 Dalzell Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

THE first full year of our working must undoubtedly be described as a great success. Our membership has increased by ninety-nine, and now totals two hundred and eighty-two, the membership being strictly confined to those who served in the 13th Battalion R.B. Our voluntary method of raising funds, that is leaving it to members to give one annual voluntary subscription a year, has proved a great success. Our first year's balance was in round figures £10 ; we close this year with a balance of £28. To get a membership of two hundred and eighty-two, and a credit balance of £28 in a working of one year and nine months, shows that a Battalion O.C.A. is needed, and is much appreciated by its members. In January a very successful Whist Drive and Concert was held and attended by members and their wives to the number of eighty-one.

The Second Annual Dinner took place on the anniversary of the first meeting, when it was decided to form the 13th R.B. O.C.A., viz. 23 March 1928. We mustered one hundred and seventeen, an increase on the previous dinner (May 1928) of thirty-three : with membership limited to one Battalion only, that must be classed as very satisfactory. Members came from all parts of the country on this occasion, and many reunions took place. Two members, who attended to meet one another again, one came from Bradford and the other from Frome. 6 July saw a party of eighteen members on a visit to Ypres and district, to visit the places the Battalion was at, from June 1917 until March 1918. The whole line was



OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION—13th BATTALION.

Ypres, 1929.

visited from Ostend to Armentières, the whole journey being done by road. All meals were had in Ypres.

Our next function was a social in October, held by kind permission of the O.C. The Rangers, in their drill hall in Chenies Street, W.C. We particularly appreciate being granted the use of The Rangers' hall, as that unit is officially affiliated to the K.R.R.C. If we had been The Rangers' O.C.A., we could not have been treated better. This function was undoubtedly a huge success, and was attended by two hundred and eleven. We were delighted to have with us, on this occasion, Mrs. Pretor-Pinney, the widow of our original C.O., Lieut.-Colonel Pretor-Pinney, who was killed at Gavrelle, Arras, in May 1917. Our President, the Marquis of Winchester, was present, and we had Lieut.-Colonel Mostyn-Owen, D.S.O. The programme was dancing, with singing in between the dances. A most enjoyable evening was spent by members and their wives.

At the annual R.B.A. Memorial Service on 10 November we had the honour of one of our members taking the service, the Rev. Edge-Partington, M.C., the first Chaplain the Battalion had. Despite the bad weather we mustered close on one hundred.

During the year our Hon. Vice-President presented us with our own O.C.A. badges. (Hon. Vice-President, S. J. Adams, Esq. His brother was a 1914 member of the Battalion, and died of wounds received on the Somme 1916. He has been a great help to us ever since we have been formed.) The wife of one of our sergeants, Mrs. M. Dexter, has very kindly presented us with our own O.C.A. banner. The design is a green background with a green and black fringe, and cords. The cap badge is painted inside the divisional sign. The wording is, "13th Batt. The Rifle Brigade, O.C.A."

It is a splendid gift, and much appreciated by all members.

Colonel Mostyn-Owen has very kindly consented to be Vice-President. We now have as our Vice-Presidents the only two surviving C.O.'s of the Battalion. To show the interest of members, I have had a subscription come from an old officer of the Battalion, now in Singapore, and one from another old officer, now in Tientsin, China.

Our practice of giving dinner tickets gratis to out-of-work members, also of paying the balance for members who can only afford part cost of their ticket, is now a regular practice.

We again laid our own wreath at the Memorial Service. We were pleased to have with us on that occasion Corporal Beesley, V.C., who gained the award with the Battalion in 1918. Sergt. Gregg, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., is also a member of our O.C.A.

Camberley and District Branch.

Camberley, Aldershot, Farnborough, Farnham, Woking.

Hon. Secretary : Corporal J. T. GLADWIN,
37 London Road, Camberley.

DURING the past year the Branch has continued to flourish in spite of its scattered district.

At the Armistice Service held at the Regimental War Memorial, Grosvenor Gardens, the Branch was represented by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Corporal J. T. Gladwin. While the chairman of the Branch, Sergeant S. Hayes, placed a wreath on behalf of the Association on the Royal Military College War Memorial.

Employment has been found for two ex-Riflemen by

the Hon. Secretary and a case of distress was assisted by the Riflemen's Aid Society and the Ladies' Guild.

The Hon. Secretary is at present trying to get in touch with ex-members of the Regiment residing, at or near, Reading, and hopes in this way to continue to increase the membership of the Branch. It will be a great help if ex-members of the Regiment residing in or near that district will communicate with him.

The third Smoking Concert held by the Branch is shortly to be held and will no doubt be as highly successful as the former ones.

Colchester Branch.

2ND BN. THE RIFLE BRIGADE, HYDERABAD BARRACKS, COLCHESTER.

THIS Branch continues to flourish and a few new members have joined during the year.

On 27 April a charabanc was arranged and took about a dozen members up to the Annual Re-union Dinner at Bunhill Row, leaving barracks at 3 p.m. and returning about 3 a.m. We hope to make this an annual outing.

A Smoking Concert was held in N.A.A.F.I. on 10 May; about twenty-five members attended and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Sergt. Arnall and Mr. Purdon sang several excellent songs, as did Mr. Flynn, Hockley, and Seggett, representing the past members.

On 24 August some twenty members of the London Branch came down and stayed the night for the Birthday Sports and Dance. We were able to put them up in barracks and they all said they enjoyed their trip. We were lucky having beautiful weather.

All his many friends were especially pleased to

welcome Captain Pawley, who came and stayed. He served twenty years in the 2nd Battalion and lost his sight commanding a company of the 60th at Festubert.

The Manchester Branch.

Hon. Secretary : J. B. HULL, Esq.,
9 Duckworth Road, Prestwich, Manchester.

THE Manchester Branch are only just passing into their second year of existence, but even in that short time have held two annual dinners, the second in November 1929. This was a very successful re-union, Colonel H. Riley, late of the 12th (S.) Battalion, presiding.

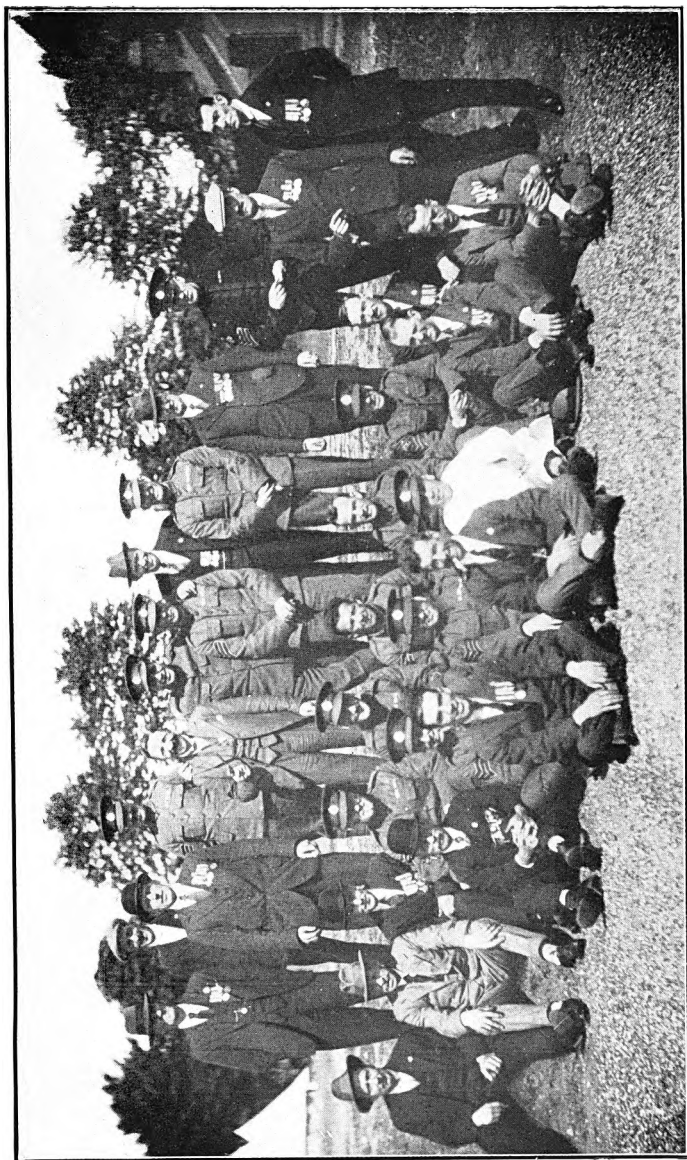
Monthly meetings were held during the winter seasons and the Branch has endeavoured to assist unemployed members to find work. The headquarters of the Branch are at present at the Wellington Hotel (Nicholas Croft), Manchester, where they meet on the last Friday in each month and will be pleased to see any old comrades there.

It is hoped to make big strides during the coming year in the way of whist drives, competitions, etc., to foster the friendships made during service and to help one another in any way possible.

The Hon. Secretary records with regret the death of Mr. William Edwards, a blind member of our branch who served in the 10th (S.) Battalion during the War.

The members paraded the first Sunday after Armistice Day and laid a wreath on the Cenotaph at Manchester in memory of the fallen of both the Regiment and of all others.

The Branch sends its greetings to all members of the Regiment.



THE RIFLE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION, COLCHESTER BRANCH.

Winchester Branch.

Hon. Secretary : H. J. CHURCHER, Esq.,
16 Kingsgate Street, Winchester.

THE above Branch still maintains a membership of about one hundred and twenty.

The following are among the chief items of interest which took place during 1929 :—

On 2 June a cricket match at Bramdean was kindly arranged for by Captain F. G. H. Tudor-Owen but could not be played owing to the weather. Those members who braved the elements, reported that they had been most royally entertained by Captain and Mrs. Tudor-Owen by a series of games which were greatly enjoyed and fully appreciated.

On 24 August, for the Regimental Birthday, sports were arranged for with the Rifle Depôt on the Airlie Road Ground, and a visit by the members of the London Western Branch, for the week-end, added to the programme. Thanks are due to the Committee who arranged the sports and dance, the latter being arranged for by R.S.M. W. Apsey.

A wreath was laid on the plinth in the Cathedral by the London Western Branch on Sunday, the 25th.

A return cricket match at St. Cross, R.B.A. v. Bramdean, was played on 3 September. This match was favoured by glorious weather ; those attending fully enjoyed the match and tea provided. The ground and surroundings looked beautiful in their September foliage. Thanks are due to Major N. Russell for his kindness.

The Annual Dinner took place in the Guildhall on Saturday, 2 November, and was voted the best gathering the Branch has had at this function to date.

The musical programme was much improved by the addition of a Jazz Band, and the addition of Lieut. Godden as "a talented vocalist" added much to the success of the evening. It was a matter of regret that Colonel Pigott, one of the guests, could not be present owing to a motor accident.

On Remembrance Sunday, 10 November, members attended Church Parade with the troops of the Rifle Depôt, the Service being held in the Garrison Chapel.

The following day, Armistice Day, a wreath was placed on the plinth in the Cathedral.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RIFLEMEN.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE HAYHURST-FRANCE.

THE problem of placing in employment all men who leave the Regiment with good characters deserves, from all ranks, more attention than it at present receives. As the Regimental Society was organized (partly) with the object of finding such employment, the Riflemen's Aid Society has to bear the blame for a situation for which it is not responsible. The R.A.S. Employment Branch is not perfect, nor is it likely to be so as long as it has to maintain, year after year, what is, by commercial standards, an unsound business.

Most employers select their men by commercial standards; that is to say, for one shilling's wages they intend to get twelve or even thirteen pence value; very few can afford a discount. With the labour market in its present state, they can afford to pick and choose to get unemployed men who are skilled at some trade to do their unskilled work. Such manual jobs as are available are filled, if temporary, from the nearest Labour Exchange, and, if permanent, by favour of the foreman.

Now very few men leave skilled jobs to join the Army and fewer still leave the Army as skilled labourers. The Army is, of necessity, a water-tight compartment in which all grades are paid regularly provided they maintain a certain standard of behaviour and efficiency; even if they fail to do so they are

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still clothed and fed and in most cases paid as well. Why then do not more men join the Army ? Because after seven years, Army life comes to an end and the man has to return to commercial life and start again.

To compare Army life to commercial life you must imagine that after autumn manœuvres the battalion commander decides to economize by cutting down staff. Three companies are turned off ; officers, sergeants, and all. In order to get a new job they must find a commanding officer whom they can persuade to employ them in his remaining company ; to succeed in this they will have to be either his nephews or unusually competent. Possibly in very hard times the sergeants will have to take corporals' jobs in order to feed their families ; it is obvious that three-quarters of the strength must remain unemployed unless they know another trade.

An employment agency having marketable stock to sell, can do good business, in spite of unemployment, if it can recommend reliable men. If, for instance, you had one hundred couples, wife to cook and man to clean, both competent, willing, and respectable, you could put them all into jobs at £100 and keep within twenty-four hours and probably turn over a large sum in commission fees ; this is because there is an insatiable demand for married couples and the supply is almost nil. Well-paid jobs as bank messengers or positions of trust are few and far between and every Rifleman who leaves puts his name down for one.

Men who leave the Army with no other commercial asset than the fact that they have been able to avoid breaking the rules for seven years, are practically unsaleable in the commercial world. The R.A.S. has spent many years in trying to sell them on a falling

market and far from being discouraged—the staff has naturally to be paid to work—it even succeeds in placing between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men in permanent employ every year.

If, having read as far as this, you think that I am only writing an eulogy of the R.A.S., you are quite wrong. I am trying to show that it is you, who are reading this, who are responsible for helping Riflemen into employment.

Not only does the R.A.S. place men in employment but it gets more for its money than the cavalry or gunners, whose men leave the Service with a certain amount of technical knowledge. If you sell on a falling market you have got to pay for the privilege of doing so ; if every Rifleman who came to Eccleston Square was a skilled tradesman or a trained servant the R.A.S. would be making money on commission from employers.

How does the R.A.S. get men into employment ?

It does so by system and favour. The system is to work up a connection, goodwill, or practice with a number of firms and individuals and persuade them to come to the R.A.S. for reliable men. This takes time because a new firm must give a man a long trial before it is convinced, and a letter written to-day may not bear fruit until next year. The R.A.S.'s most valuable asset is a reputation for reliability. It dare not recommend a man with a blemish on his character nor can it push an unsuitable man into a job ; in most cases three, four, or six men are sent up for the firm to choose from. Only in this way can the R.A.S. get full value for the sobriety, reliability, and Riflemanlike qualities of a man who has given his best years to regimental soldiering.

By "favour" is meant the personal goodwill which goes outside business methods to give the R.A.S. an opportunity of introducing a man. No one, as a rule, wants to do the R.A.S. a favour unless he is himself a Rifleman. Without introductions the R.A.S. is unable to enlarge its scope, and it is from all ranks of the Regiment that introductions and favours are required.

This brings us to the personal responsibility of every Rifleman past or present. Whenever you meet a man who employs other men, make friends with him and remind him that Riflemen are not ordinary soldiers and that the R.A.S. only recommends suitable men.

Naturally it is useless to waste time on a firm that does skilled work of a highly technical nature though they probably employ a man in the basement to load vans and act as caretaker. If your uncle owns a brewery or you play golf with a man who employs unskilled labour, get him to promise to write to the R.A.S. for a man within a fortnight. It is quite useless to write to a firm by its official title because the letter will go to the manager who will send you the stock reply and forget about it; he has a lot of letters like that.

If you have not many butlers, valets, footmen or trained chauffeurs in your company it is encouraging disappointment to tell people to write to the R.A.S. for them; men with those qualifications can get a choice of jobs at the nearest agency and seldom stay on any books for long. They are jobs which require training and experience and, suitable as Riflemen may be for them, people will not take the trouble and time to train an inexperienced man; nor will they trust

their car to a man unless he has had experience of driving in London traffic. Occasionally a job of this sort is turned down by suitable men or the R.A.S. is quite unable to fill it; this is because the accommodation is unsuitable, or else there is no room for children, or there are other difficulties which appear quite irrelevant and are actually insuperable.

Employment is a serious problem; here are some solutions. Enlist skilled men; this is impracticable because a man in a job will not enlist and at the end of seven years he would have forgotten his skill.

Face the fact that a man leaving the Army without a trade is starting with a heavy handicap in an overcrowded field for the "Employment Stakes," and make a point of exerting every ounce of favour available—and keep on exerting it.

Visit Eccleston Square and see for yourself how the machine is working. If you think it ought to be better, make your suggestions to the men who are doing the work.

Study the conditions of the labour market so that you can tell men, before they leave, what they are up against.

Consider the facts and possibilities of overseas settlement, make them available to men in time for them to think them over. Consider all possible methods of training men for commercial jobs while they are still in the service.

The R.A.S. is quite a good mill, but it can't grind without corn; it's quite a good pond, but it can't make the horse drink.

There are two things that we can all do to help. Put down our names (or our relations') as Riflemen's friends; and personally put one man into a job every

year. (N.B.—Writing to the R.A.S. for a married couple does not count !)

The Riflemen for whom we are working can help enormously by realizing now what they will know, to their cost, to be true six months after leaving. Look for a job that you can do creditably ; start low and work up ; don't wait for a " fat job " until your money is all gone.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE LADIES' GUILD.

THE Report for 1928-9 records the following facts. Four emigration cases have been given grants of money towards purchase of their clothing. Five boys have been helped with their outfits on starting work, and one girl on entering domestic service. Money for convalescent treatment has also been sent in several cases. The demand for clothes continues and 731 garments have been received, including those bought by the Hon. Secretary with money sent to her for that purpose, and 671 garments have been despatched—not including boots, which are bought as required.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1929.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance as at 30/9/1928	23	18	4	Purchase of Clothing &			
Subscriptions ..	91	12	0	Boots ..	29	9	8
Interest on Deposit ..	2	17	9	Special cases ..	23	3	0
				Met. Convalescent Inst.	3	3	0
				Rent to 31/12/1929 ..	19	10	0
				Postage..	4	16	9
				Printing and Stationery	3	11	8
				Bank charges ..	0	4	5
				Balance ..	34	9	7
	£118	8	1		£118	8	1

E. NOWELL SALMON,
Hon. Sec.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

COLONELS COMMANDANT.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. D. SHUTE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was appointed Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion on 4 April 1929 *vice* Major-General Sir V. A. Couper, K.C.B., whose tenure of the appointment terminated.

Sir Victor Couper was Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Battalion until their disbandment and was appointed to the 1st Battalion on the death of General Sir W. Congreve.

The Woodroffes.

THE following notice appeared in the *Evening Standard* dated 6 December 1929 :—

“ V.C.’s SCHOOL CAP IN A CITY CHURCH.

“ The school football cap of a dead V.C. was dedicated to-day by Archbishop Davidson at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C.

“ It was the Marlborough School First XV cap of Lieut. Sidney Woodroffe, of the 7th Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action in July 1915, and who was awarded posthumously the first V.C. of the New Armies.

“ Lieut. Woodroffe was killed while leading the attack in which Gilbert Talbot—in whose memory “ Toc H ” was founded—fell.

“ The cap is added to the collection of war relics which All Hallows possesses.

“Lieut. Woodroffe, who had been head of the school, came from Lewes. Two of his brothers were killed in the War.”

The notice is incorrect in several details.

Lieut. Sidney Clayton Woodroffe was the youngest of four brothers, three of whom served in the Regiment during the late War and were all killed in action.

The eldest of the three, Captain Leslie Woodroffe, was gazetted to the 8th Battalion 27 December 1914, and wounded at Hooge 30 July 1915. He returned to the front in 1916, and on the day of his arrival back in the front line with the 8th Battalion he was mortally wounded and died on 4 June. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross.

The second brother, Lieut. Kenneth Herbert Clayton Woodroffe, was gazetted to the 6th Battalion 15 August 1914, and killed at Neuve Chapelle 9 May 1915 while attached to the 2nd Bn. The Welch Regiment. He was mentioned in despatches.

Lieut. Sidney Clayton Woodroffe the youngest was gazetted to the 8th Battalion 23 December 1914, and killed at Hooge 30 July 1915. For his exceptional bravery during the battle he was awarded posthumously the Victoria Cross.

All three brothers were educated at Marlborough, all three were Head Prefect in turn, and all three were in the Rugger XV.

The eldest was also in the Cricket XI, and after leaving Marlborough became a scholar of Oriel College, Oxford.

The second brother was three years in the Cricket XI, the last of which was as Captain. He was also in the Hockey XI. He was Captain in the School

O.T.C., and after leaving Marlborough was an Exhibitor at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Lieut. Sidney Woodroffe was in the Rugger XV three years, also in the Hockey XI, and a Captain in the O.T.C. After leaving Marlborough he became a scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Lieut. Sidney Woodroffe's name is inscribed on the Regimental Roll of Fame, an account of which is given in the present CHRONICLE on page 299.

The family's record has hardly ever been surpassed in the history of the Regiment and will remain one of its most cherished records.

Mr. Justice C. A. Bennett.

MR. JUSTICE C. A. BENNETT, who was recently made a judge, is as far as can be ascertained the first Rifleman to reach this legal height. He joined the 5th Battalion in 1917 and served with the 16th Battalion in France, retiring at the conclusion of the war.

Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Apsey, D.C.M.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR APSEY has once more added to his wonderful shooting record.

During the past year he won the Watkin Cup, the Roberts Cup, the Army Hundred Cup, the A.R.A. Gold Jewel and the A.R.A. Medium Silver Medals and became Army Champion (at home).

Apsey competed in a field of 555 and his total score was 381.

All ranks of the Regiment, both past and present, will wish to congratulate him and will feel justly proud of his wonderful performance.

Quarter-Master Sergeant G. T. Giles, M.B.E.

ALL members of the Regiment will be glad to hear and wish to congratulate Quartermaster-Sergeant G. T. Giles, late 2nd Battalion, on the fact that he was awarded the Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the "London Gazette" dated 3 June, 1929, as a reward for his services as superintendent of the Command Swimming Bath, Aldershot.

The Regimental Museum.

THE Regimental Museum has now been moved from the very inadequate room in which it was housed at the Depôt into part of the Men's Recreation Room, and together with the Regimental Collection of the 60th makes a very fine show.

The idea of a Greenjacket Museum was proposed before the War and warmly supported by various officers, but beyond getting estimates for a small building nothing was done as the War intervened. In 1917 Colonel W. Verner and the present Editor, with the approval of The Rifle Brigade Club, circularised all Battalions with a view to forming a collection, but the response on the whole was disappointing.

After the War The Rifle Brigade Club obtained permission from the Royal United Service Institution to display the various articles which had at that time been collected by them in a separate case in the museum of the Institution, and this was the first occasion for Regimental relics to be displayed as a collection. Colonel the Hon. Wenman Coke contributed very largely and the case was soon full to overflowing. On the disbandment of the 3rd and 4th Battalions a large amount of their silver was placed on loan at the R.U.S.I. on a yearly rental paid by the R.B. Club.

In 1927 Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie obtained a room near the Officers' Mess at the Dépôt and the collection apart from the silver was moved there; this has now been improved upon by having the silver of the two disbanded Battalions, together with the rest of the collection, placed in the Recreation Room.

It is hoped soon to be able to issue a catalogue of the collection which is under the care of the O.C. The Rifle Brigade at the Rifle Dépôt.

All recruits of the Regiment are taken to the Museum and lectured on the history of the Regiment and a large number of ex-members of the Regiment have also visited it.

The late Brig.-General G. Cockburn, some few years before his death, began to form a library of books connected with the Regiment. It is hoped in time to have a complete collection of such books at the Museum. In the next issue of the CHRONICLE it is hoped to give a full list of the works now in the Regiment's possession.

During the past year the following articles have been received :—

Watercolour painting by Orlando Norie of the 95th Rifle Corps, purchased by The Rifle Brigade Club.

Collection of photographs of the 1st Battalion in Canada, *circa* 1865–8, given by Viscount Dillon, C.H.

German aeroplane dart used in 1914 in France by enemy aircraft. Given by Major Barker-Bennet.

The following three books were given by Lieut.-Colonel A. V. Jenner :—

British Regiments in Peace and War. No. 1. "The Rifle Brigade."

"Digest of Service of the 1st Battalion," by W. Wood, 1800–90.

"Rifle Brigade Bugle Calls and Marches, 1882."

THE ROLL OF FAME.

THE Roll of Fame erected by the Rifle Brigade Club, at the cost of £289 6s. 4d., and placed in the South Aisle of Winchester Cathedral and near the other Regimental monuments, has now been completed.

It consists of two panels of stone each fourteen feet in length and two feet broad. The Regimental Badge is engraved at the top of each column.

The idea of the Roll was that the names of all particularly distinguished Riflemen should be thus grouped together. The Roll commences with that of the founder of the Regiment and includes nearly all those who in its early days helped to establish a tradition for *esprit de corps* which has lasted from then onwards.

The Club will decide what names will be added in future, but no name will be added until the death of the Rifleman in question.

The names now inscribed on the Roll are as follows :

MAJOR-GENERAL COOTE MANNINGHAM, the first Colonel of the Regiment, joined the Army in 1782 as an Ensign in the 39th Regiment, and was appointed the first Colonel of the Rifle Corps on 25 August 1800. He was promoted Major-General 1 January 1805 and died at Maidstone on 26 August 1809.

CAPTAIN J. UNIACKE was appointed to the Regiment 19 July 1804. He served with the 3rd Battalion in 1811 and was severely wounded in the action at the

village of Fuentes d'Onor on 2 May, three days before the battle of that name. The next year he was with the 1st Battalion and was terribly wounded in the assault on Ciudad Rodrigo. He was carried to Gallejos, where he died a few hours after, surrounded by the men of his Company by whom he was beloved.

MAJOR PETER O'HARE joined the Rifle Corps from the 69th Regiment on 28 August 1800 as a lieutenant. He was killed in the breach at Badajoz at the head of the stormers of the Light Division. He was awarded posthumously the Gold Medal with clasps Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

LIEUTENANT J. M. STOKES was appointed to the Regiment from the Shropshire Militia in 1809. He served in the Walcheren Expedition and was killed with the 1st Battalion at the assault on Badajoz in 1812. He commanded the ladder party and was the first man to enter the place.

SERGEANT-MAJOR ADAMS served with the 2nd Battalion and was promoted sergeant-major during the retreat to Corunna in the Peninsula and for his bravery with the Forlorn Hope at St. Sebastian was given a Commission.

COLONEL H. WADE, C.B., was appointed a Major in the Rifle Corps on 26 August 1800, having joined the Army in 1791. He died in 1821, having retired from the service in September 1815. His war service included the expedition to Martinique in 1793, when with the 25th Regiment he served on board H.M.S. "Monarch," as a Marine, the expedition to Grenada 1795, Holland 1799, Copenhagen 1807, North Spain 1808 and Walcheren 1809, when he commanded the

2nd Battalion. He received the Gold Medal with clasps Vittoria, Orthes and Toulouse. He also received the C.B.

RIFLEMAN T. PLUNKET, 1st Battalion, a very noted Rifleman of Peninsular days. He served with distinction in South America and during the retreat to Corunna ; for his services during the last-mentioned action he was given a special medal by Colonel Beckwith. He served with the Regiment at Waterloo and was afterwards discharged.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR W. STEWART, K.C.B., the first Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, and who was most probably largely responsible for the drawing up of its Standing Orders and for the high standard the Regiment maintained from its formation. Sir William Stewart joined the 42nd Highlanders in 1786 ; and after serving in various regiments, joined the Rifle Corps on 25 August 1800 as lieut.-colonel. He commanded the troops serving under Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen. He became Colonel Commandant 3rd Battalion in 1809 and died in 1827. His war service included the West Indies and Sicily and Egypt 1806-9, Walcheren 1809, Cadiz 1810 and Spain. He received the Gold Medal with clasps Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive and Orthes, and was also made a K.C.B. and K.T.S.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR T. S. BECKWITH, K.C.B., joined the Army as a Lieutenant in the 71st Highlanders in 1791, and was appointed a captain in the Rifle Corps 29 August 1800. He became Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion in 1827. He died in India 1831. He served on board H.M.S. "Elephant" at the

Battle of Copenhagen and was in the attack on Ferrol and in the Walcheren Expedition. He received the Gold Medal with clasps Vimiera, Corunna, and Busaco, and was awarded a K.C.B. and K.T.S.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. MITCHELL was appointed to the Rifle Corps from the 71st Highlanders in November 1800. He died in India 1833, in command of the 3rd Buffs. He received the Gold Medal with clasps Vittoria and Pyrenees. He was severely wounded at the action of the Coa, and again at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he led the 2nd Battalion stormers. He was taken prisoner in 1814 in America and was roughly treated by General Jackson for refusing to give information about our strength and movements.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. ROSS, K.C.B., was appointed to the Rifle Corps from the 72nd Regiment in September 1800, and promoted Captain 1803. He died in 1835. He received the Gold Medal with clasps Barrosa, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also given the K.C.B. He commanded the companies of the 3rd Battalion at Waterloo and was severely wounded.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. G. R. NORCOTT, K.C.H., was appointed to the Regiment in April 1802 as a Captain, having joined the Army in 1793. He died in 1838. He received the Gold Medal with clasps for Barrosa and Nive. His war service, in addition to the Corunna, Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns, included the Low Countries 1794 and 1795, capture of the Dutch Fleet in Saldanha Bay; the attack on Buenos Ayres 1807, expedition to Sweden 1809. He was severely wounded at the action of Tarbes and again at Waterloo where he commanded the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. MILLER, C.B., joined the Regiment on first appointment July 1804. He died in 1843. His war service, in addition to the Corunna, Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns, included the attack on Buenos Ayres and the Walcheren Expedition. He was severely wounded while with the 2nd Battalion at the action of Tarbes and again at Waterloo soon after he had assumed command of the 2nd Battalion upon Colonel Norcott being wounded.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. CAMERON, K.C.B., joined the Rifle Corps in September 1800 from the 92nd Regiment, and was promoted Captain 1805. He died in 1850. He received a medal for service in Egypt, and the Gold Medal with clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz and Salamanca, and the Military General Service Medal with clasps Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Barrosa and Pyrenees. He was present at the attack on Ferrol. He also received the K.C.B. At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo he commanded the 1st Battalion companies detailed to line the crest of the glacis and keep up a covering fire. He again commanded the covering companies at Badajoz. In 1814 he commanded the 1st Battalion during the North Holland Expedition. He was wounded twice, once in 1813 and again in 1815 at Waterloo. From 1805 until 1812 he commanded the Highland Company of the Regiment.

LIEUTENANT H. TRYON joined the Regiment in 1847. He commanded the detachment of the 1st Battalion in the affair at the "Ovens" in November 1854, and was killed after having shown the most distinguished bravery. Lieut. Bouchier and Lieut. Cuninghame, who were with him, both were awarded the Victoria Cross.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A. F. BARNARD, G.C.B., joined the Army on 26 August 1794 as an Ensign in the 90th Regiment. He was posted to the 95th Rifle Regiment as a major 29 March 1810. He commanded the 1st Battalion at Waterloo, became Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion 25 August 1822, and died at Chelsea Hospital, where he was Lieut.-Governor, in 1855. He had received the Gold Medal with clasps Barrosa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse. He was also awarded the G.C.B. and G.C.H.

MAJOR G. SIMMONS joined the Regiment in May 1809. He died in 1858. He received the Military General Service Medal with clasps Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle and Orthes. He was severely wounded at Almeida, Tarbes and a third time at Waterloo.

V.C. RIFLEMAN D. HAWKES, 2nd Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on 11 March 1858. Captain Wilmot's Company became engaged with a large party of the enemy when Captain Wilmot found himself at the end of a street with only four of his men opposed to a considerable body of the enemy. One of the four was shot through both legs and became utterly helpless. The two men lifted him up, and although Rifleman Hawkes was severely wounded, he and Corporal Nash carried him a considerable distance exposed to the fire of the enemy. Captain Wilmot firing with the men's rifles and covering the retreat of the party. Captain Wilmot, Corporal Nash and Rifleman Hawkes were all awarded the Victoria Cross.

V.C. CORPORAL S. SHAW, 3rd Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1858 for conspicuous gallantry in killing in single combat after a furious fight a rebel. Many who witnessed it declared that this combat with a fanatic determined to sell his life and slay his foe was the greatest instance of cool courage they ever saw.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. G. W. SMITH, G.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1805 and had a most distinguished career. He died as Lieut.-General in 1854. He was Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion 1847-55, in which year he was transferred to the 1st Battalion. His war service, in addition to the Corunna, Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns, included the taking of Montevideo, assault on Buenos Ayres, New Orleans, the Kaffir War of 1834-5, the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-4, and the Campaign of the Sutlej when he attained the brilliant victory of Aliwal, South Africa 1848, and the Kaffir War of 1851. He was wounded at the action of the Col in 1810. He received the G.C.B. and the Military General Service Medal with clasps Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. Also the Bronze Star for Maharajpore and Medal for the Sutlej.

CAPTAIN SIR J. KINCAID joined the Regiment in 1809 from the N. York Militia. He died in 1862. He received the Military General Service Medal with clasps Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive and Toulouse. He served in the Walcheren Expedition and was one of the stormers of the 1st Battalion at the

assault on Ciudad Rodrigo. He published several books dealing with the Regiment, the chief being "Random Shots and Adventures in the Rifle Brigade." He was slightly wounded in 1811.

V.C. RIFLEMAN F. WHEATLEY was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry in throwing a live shell out of the trenches before Sevastopol.

BUGLER W. GREEN was born in 1784, and joined the 1st Battalion at Canterbury from the Leicestershire Militia. He served in the expedition to Cuxhaven and in 1808 proceeded to Portugal, was present at Vimiera and throughout the retreat to Corunna. At the assault on Badajoz he was bugler to the Forlorn Hope and continued to sound the "Advance" and "Double quick" until compelled to desist as he drew fire. About 1856 Green recorded his adventures in a small work entitled "A Brief Outline of the Travels and Adventures of William Green (late Rifle Brigade) during a period of ten years in Denmark, Germany and the Peninsular War."

SERGEANT E. COSTELLO, one of the best-known of the Peninsula Riflemen, had a distinguished career, being present at nearly every action of importance in which the Regiment took part during the Corunna, Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns. He was born in 1788 and joined the 95th Regiment in 1807, after a year's service in the Dublin Militia. He received a special Silver Medal with clasps for having served in the Forlorn Hope both at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. After leaving the Army he served as an officer in the British Foreign Legion during the Carlist War of 1838. He published his adventures in 1852

in a work entitled "Adventures of a Soldier." He died in 1869.

SERGEANT J. HIMBURY was born in 1789 and joined the Army in 1807 and the 95th on their return from Corunna. He took part in the Walcheren Expedition and went with the 2nd Battalion to Cadiz in 1810. Took part in the defence of Tarifa and was wounded. He was present at the actions of Barrosa, when he was again wounded, Vittoria (wounded a third time), Nive, Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse. At the storming of St. Sebastian he was one of the "Forlorn Hope" and was awarded a special Silver Medal. He was with the 2nd Battalion at Waterloo and was again wounded. In 1835 he joined the British Legion under Sir de Lacy Evans and as a reward for gallantry was given a commission. He was again wounded. He received the Military General Service Medal with nine Bars, the Forlorn Hope Medal, Waterloo Medal, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and three Spanish decorations. All of these are now in the 2nd Battalion collection. He died in 1872.

V.C. CORPORAL W. NASH was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry on the same occasion as Rifleman D. Hawkes (see before).

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. WALPOLE, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1825. He became Lieut.-General in 1871 and died 1876. He served with distinction through the Indian Mutiny, first of all with the Regiment and later as the Divisional Commander of the Division in which the 2nd and 3rd Battalions both were. He received the Indian Mutiny Medal and was created a K.C.B.

V.C. COLONEL C. T. BOURCHIER joined the Regiment in 1849. He died in 1877. His war service included South Africa 1851-3, the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He was awarded the Victoria Cross and the Legion of Honour for gallantry in the affair of the Rifle Pits (see Lieut. Tryon).

V.C. RIFLEMAN J. BRADSHAW was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry on 22 April 1855. On this date a bandsman of the 2nd Battalion was killed while getting water from a well in front of the advanced trench near the Quarries, it being impossible to make any cover near the well on account of the hardness of the ground. The man was a great favourite of his comrades and a number of them rushed out determined to drive the Russians from the rifle pits from which they had fired. Three men, Riflemen J. Bradshaw, R. Humpston and R. MacGregor, were the first to reach and clear the pits from which only a few escaped. All three were awarded the Victoria Cross and Bradshaw the French War Medal as well.

V.C. RIFLEMAN T. O'HEA was awarded the Victoria Cross for an act of gallantry not performed in the presence of the enemy, this being the only occasion on which such an award has been made. O'Hea was serving with the 1st Battalion in Canada at the time of Fenian Raids and while near Quebec a railway car containing ammunition caught fire and a fearful explosion was imminent. O'Hea forced open the door of the car and poured water on the barrels and averted the catastrophe. He died in 1878.

V.C. MAJOR-GENERAL HON. SIR H. H. CLIFFORD, K.C.M.G., joined the Regiment in 1846. He died in 1883. His war service included the Kaffir Wars 1846-7

and 1851-3, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the Zulu War 1879 and Boer War 1848. In addition to the medals awarded for the above campaigns he received the French Legion of Honour, the Turkish Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish War Medal. For gallantry at the Battle of Inkerman in leading a charge and killing one of the enemy with his sword, disabling another and saving the life of a soldier, he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was a C.B. and a K.C.M.G.

GENERAL SIR G. BULLER, G.C.B., joined the Regiment as a Lieutenant on transfer from the 45th Regiment in 1825. He became Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion in 1860 and died in 1884. Under Sir H. Smith he commanded the troops in the action of Boom Plaatz 1848, was severely wounded and had his horse killed under him. He commanded the 1st Battalion from 1841-58 and was made a C.B. for service at Boom Plaatz.

V.C. RIFLEMAN R. HUMPHSTON was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the Rifle Pits (see Bradshaw).

GENERAL SIR A. H. HORSFORD, G.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1833. He became Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion in 1880, and died in 1885. His war service included the Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3, the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, during which he commanded the Battalion at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman. He was created a G.C.B. He was the real maker of the 3rd Battalion when newly raised in 1857 and which he subsequently commanded during the Indian Mutiny until he was promoted Brigadier.

GENERAL SIR W. S. R. NORCOTT, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1822. He became Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion in 1885 and died in 1886. His war service included the Crimean War. He was a K.C.B. For his gallantry at the Battle of the Alma he was recommended for the Victoria Cross. Sir George Brown in his recommendation said: "Major Norcott's conduct on that occasion was not only conspicuous to the whole Division but attracted the notice of the enemy as well; for the officer in command of the Russian Battery, who was subsequently made prisoner, informed Lord Raglan that he had laid a gun specially for the 'daring officer in the dark uniform on the black horse.'"

V.C. RIFLEMAN R. MACGREGOR was awarded the Victoria Cross while serving with the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea. The Cross was awarded to MacGregor for gallantry at the same action in which it was awarded to Bradshaw and Humpston.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR L. SMYTH, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1845. He died in 1891. His war service included the Kaffir War 1851-3 and the Crimean War. He was a K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

GENERAL SIR A. MACDONNELL, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1837. He became Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion in 1886 and died in 1891. His war service included the Kaffir War 1846-7 and the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, and he commanded the 3rd Battalion in the Indian Mutiny and the Mohmunds Expedition of 1863.

GENERAL SIR A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1830 as a Lieutenant from the 1st Royal

Regiment. He became Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion in 1886 and died in 1892. His war service included the Crimean War with the 2nd Battalion. He was a K.C.B.

CAPTAIN F. E. LAWRENCE joined the Regiment as a Lieutenant in 1881, was promoted Captain 1891, and was killed in action in East Africa 1895.

V.C. MAJOR J. S. KNOX joined the Regiment in 1854. He died in 1897. He had formerly been a Sergeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards and was conspicuous for his gallantry in reforming the ranks of the Guards at the Battle of the Alma. Subsequently after he had been given a commission in the Rifle Brigade he volunteered for the ladder party in the attack on the Redan and remained at duty although twice wounded. After this action he had his left arm amputated. As a reward for his gallantry he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

V.C. COLONEL SIR W. J. M. CUNINGHAME joined the Regiment in 1853. His war service included the Crimean War and he was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the Rifle Pits on the same occasion as Colonel Bouchier (see Lieut. Tryon).

V.C. COLONEL SIR H. WILMOT, K.C.B., joined the Regiment as a Captain on transfer from the 43rd Light Infantry. His war service included the Kaffir War 1851-3, the Indian Mutiny and the China War of 1860. He also served in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol. He was awarded the Victoria Cross during the Indian Mutiny for gallantry on the same occasion as Rifleman Hawkes (see before). He was created a K.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR E. NEWDIGATE-NEWDIGATE, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1842. He died in 1902. His war service included the Crimea and the Zulu War of 1879. He was wounded at the Battle of Inkerman. He was created a K.C.B.

GENERAL SIR F. R. ELINGTON, C.B., joined the Regiment in 1839. He became Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion in 1892, Colonel Commandant 4th Battalion which he had raised (1857-8) on 29 July 1903, and died in 1904. He served in the Crimean War and for gallantry at the Battle of Inkerman was recommended for the Victoria Cross. He was made a C.B.

GENERAL SIR J. ROSS, G.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1846. He became Colonel Commandant 3rd Battalion in 1903, and died in 1905. His war service included the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the Mohmund Expedition and the Afghan War of 1880. At the close of the Indian Mutiny he commanded the Camel Corps formed in 1858 from the Battalion of the Regiment and some two hundred Sikhs. He was a G.C.B.

GENERAL SIR J. R. GLYN, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1841. He became Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion in 1903, and died in 1905. His war service included the Kaffir War 1851-3, the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, when he commanded the 3rd Battalion. He was also present at the action of Boom Platatz against the Boers in 1848, when he was Adjutant to the 1st Battalion. He was created a K.C.B.

GENERAL LORD A. G. RUSSELL, G.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1839. He became Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion 1891, and died in 1907. His war service

included the Kaffir War 1851-3, the Crimean War, when he commanded the 1st Battalion, and the Fenian Troubles of 1866 and 1870. He was created a G.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. R. L. NEWDIGATE, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1851. He became Colonel Commandant 3rd Battalion 1905 and died in 1908. His war service included the Crimea, Indian Mutiny with the 3rd Battalion, and served with Ross's Camel Corps in 1858, Afghan War of 1879-80. He was created a K.C.B.

GENERAL SIR M. DILLON, G.C.B., joined the Regiment from the 98th Foot as a Captain in 1857. He became Colonel Commandant 4th Battalion in 1904, and he died in 1913. His war service included the Punjab 1848-9, North-West Frontier 1851, Indian Mutiny with the 2nd Battalion, China 1860 and Abyssinia. He served in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol and was severely wounded at Cawnpore. He was created a G.C.B. He was also a C.S.I.

V.C. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN E. GOUGH, K.C.B., was gazetted to the Regiment 12 March 1892, promoted Lieutenant 6 December the same year, and four years later went to British Central Africa and served in the Expedition against Chilwa's. In 1898 he rejoined the 2nd Battalion and accompanied it on the Omdurman Campaign and later to South Africa. In October 1902 he was selected for special service in Somaliland and in 1903, while in command of a small column, he was rewarded for his gallantry in action by being promoted a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and was awarded the Victoria Cross. On the outbreak of the European War he accompanied

Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig as his Chief of Staff. In 1915 he was made a Companion of the Bath and two days later, on 20 February, while inspecting the front line, he visited his old Battalion near Laventie. He was struck by a bullet and died two days later at Estaires. Field-Marshal Sir John French, in his despatch of 5 April 1915, in recording Gough's death says :—"I always regarded General Gough as one of our most promising military leaders of the future." On 20 April 1915 the posthumous honour of Knight Commander of the Bath was awarded.

V.C. ACTING CORPORAL C. R. NOBLE served with the 2nd Battalion in France and was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for gallantry at the action of Neuve Chapelle 12 March 1915 when in company with Company-Sergeant-Major H. Daniels (now Captain) he went out under heavy machine-gun fire to cut wire which was holding up the Battalion attack. Both were wounded and Noble died of his wounds.

V.C. 2nd LIEUTENANT S. C. WOODROFFE served with the 8th Battalion in France and was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for gallantry at the action of Hooze (30 July 1915).

MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. THESIGER, C.B., was gazetted to the Regiment 19 March 1890. In 1897 he was promoted Captain and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Omdurman Campaign. He subsequently served with the Battalion in South Africa and served through the Siege of Ladysmith and was severely wounded during the action on Wagon Hill. In 1913 he was appointed to command

the 4th Battalion. He brought it home from India in the autumn of 1914 and took it out to France in December of that year, and commanded it until May 1915, when he was appointed to command the 2nd Infantry Brigade. He was mentioned in despatches 31 May 1915, and appointed A.D.C. to H.M. the King on 24 June. On 27 August 1915 he was promoted Major-General and was given command of the 33rd Division, to be transferred to the 9th (Scottish) Division in September. He was killed at Loos on 26 September when in action with his Division.

V.C. CORPORAL A. DRAKE was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry on 23 November 1915 near La Brique. When out on patrol, the Officer in Command was hit, also one of the men. The Rifleman was carried back by the remaining man and Drake remained with his officer regardless of the enemy's fire, bandaging his wounds. On a rescue party going out they found the officer unconscious but alive with Corporal Drake lying beside him dead and riddled with bullets.

V.C. CAPTAIN and BREVET MAJOR W. LA T. CONGREVE, D.S.O., M.C., was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment March 1911. He proceeded to France with the 3rd Battalion in 1914 and in the early part of the War was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. the 3rd Division, and later served first as a G.S.O. and then as a brigademajor in the same Division. He was mentioned in despatches five times, and was awarded the Military Cross 14 January 1916, and on 6 April recommended for the Victoria Cross, and was granted the D.S.O. on 22 April 1916. He was also given the Croix de Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur on 24 February 1916.

In June 1916 he was promoted to a brevet majority. He was killed on 20 July 1916 and over three months after his death was awarded the posthumous honour of the Victoria Cross for "most conspicuous bravery during a period of fourteen days preceding his death in action."

V.C. 2nd LIEUTENANT G. E. CATES was gazetted to the Regiment in 1917 and appointed to the 2nd Battalion in France. He was awarded the posthumous honour of the Victoria Cross in the "London Gazette" 11 May 1917 for gallantry on 9 March. When engaged in deepening a captured trench he struck with his spade a buried bomb which immediately began to burn. Cates, in order to save the lives of his comrades, placed his foot on the bomb which at once exploded. He died of his wounds the same day.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. C. MACLACHLAN, D.S.O., joined the Regiment in 1893. He served with the 3rd Battalion in India and later with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa and took part in the Defence of Ladysmith, being severely wounded at the action of Wagon Hill, and later again joined the 3rd Battalion and took part in the Tibet Expedition. On the formation of the new Service Battalions on the outbreak of War he was attached to the 8th Battalion and took it out to France in May 1915. He was severely wounded at Ypres in December 1915. On 15 June 1915 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel for his services and awarded the D.S.O. in 1916. He was appointed Brigadier-General 7 January 1917 and on 11 August was killed whilst visiting the trenches of his Brigade.

GENERAL SIR J. S. COWANS, G.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1880. In 1902 he was decorated with the M.V.O. In 1912 he was appointed Q.M.G. to the Forces, a post which he held until 1919, when he retired, after having been responsible for the feeding, clothing and supplies of the Army on all fronts during the late War. In 1911 he had been created a C.B., in 1913 a K.C.B., and a G.C.M.G. in 1918, and a G.C.B. in 1919. He died on 16 April 1921.

COLONEL W. W. C. VERNER joined the Regiment in 1874. In 1881 he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal for saving life. In 1884 he served on the staff of the Nile Expedition. During the South African War he served on the Staff and was severely injured in the action of Graspan. He received the Queen's Medal with clasp Belmont. In 1904 he was promoted Brevet Colonel and retired the same year. He was Editor and founder of the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE and historian of the Regiment. He died on 25 January 1922.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR H. H. WILSON, Bart., G.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1884. He served with the 1st Battalion through the Third Burmese War and was severely wounded. His next active service was the South African War, when he served on the Staff. In 1907 he was appointed Commandant Staff College and in 1910 Director of Military Operations at the War Office, which post he held until the outbreak of the late War. He proceeded to France in August 1914 and the following year commanded the IV Army Corps which he held until January 1917, when he went to Russia as head of a Military Mission and, on

returning, went once more to France, as Chief of the British Mission to the French Army. He returned to England in 1917 and was G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command. In July he returned to France as British Military Representative on the Supreme War Council. In 1918 he became Chief of the Imperial General Staff, which post he held until he resigned in 1922. He was promoted Field-Marshal in 1919, and appointed Colonel Commandant 3rd Battalion 1920. He was assassinated in 1922.

V.C. GENERAL SIR W. CONGREVE, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1885. He served on the Staff during the South African War, and for gallantry in helping to bring in the body of Lieutenant Roberts, 60th Rifles, at the Battle of Colenso, was awarded the Victoria Cross. He proceeded to Flanders in 1914 in command of the 18th Infantry Brigade and in 1915 was promoted Major-General for service in the field, and received command of the 6th Division. Later the same year he was given command of the XIII Corps. After a severe illness he returned to the Front in 1918 to take command of the VII Corps and became Lieutenant-General. In 1919 he was appointed to command the British Forces in Syria and Palestine and in October the same year to command the troops in Egypt. On his return home he became G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command and in 1924 was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief Malta, which post he held until his death in 1927. He was appointed Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion in 1919.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. R. H. NICHOLL, K.C.B., joined the Regiment in 1855. He served with the

2nd Battalion in the Crimea and with the 1st Battalion in the Indian Mutiny. In 1874 he served with the 2nd Battalion in the Ashantee War. He became Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion in 1913 and held the appointment until 1921. He died in 1928.

The 1st Battalion in Canada, 1865-6.

VISCOUNT DILLON has very kindly presented to the Regiment a number of photographs taken of the 1st Battalion in Canada.

Viscount Dillon joined the Regiment in 1862 and served in Canada with the 1st Battalion in 1865-6.

The photographs are of the greatest interest, especially to those interested in the uniform of the Regiment.

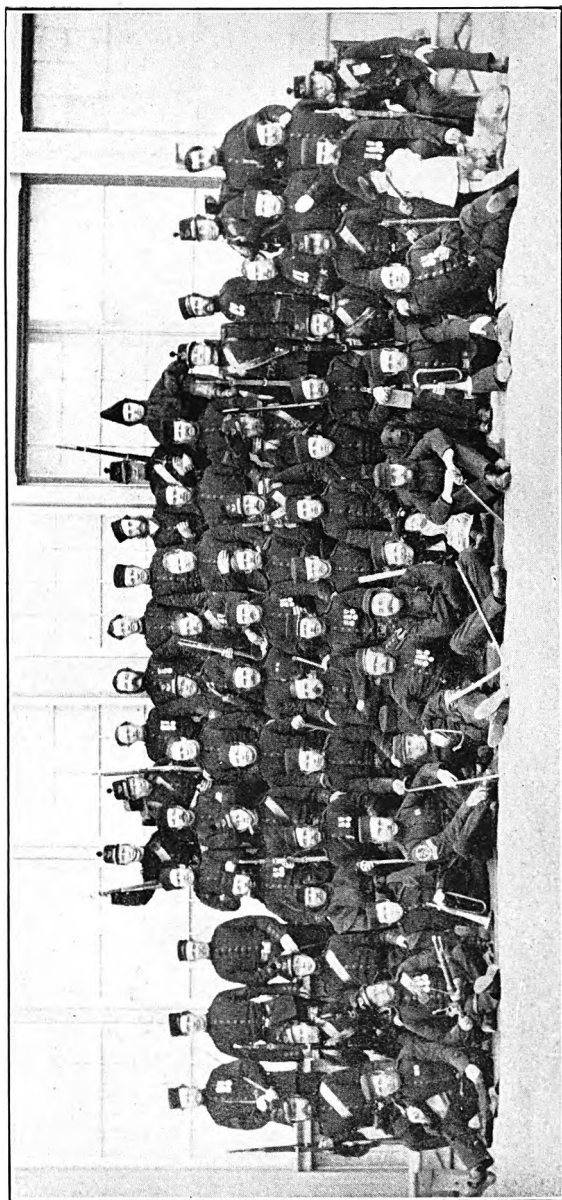
The photograph of Sergeant Pinnifer shows the method of wearing the whistle chains, which at this time were very long, and were passed over and behind the belt. The number of chains was afterwards changed to three.

Colonel Norcott writes : " The chain to the whistle was only two chains. About 1870 the chain was opened and run through the ring of the whistle and joined to the Lion's head thus making three chains and shortening it greatly. I fancy that those in authority and with plenty of decorations found the long chain got caught up with their orders."

The badge and chains worn on the pouch-belt by warrant officers and staff sergeants were in bronze.

Another point of interest in this photograph is the head of the snake on the waist-belt, which is upwards instead of downwards as at present worn. Major H. Hone, in answer to the Editor's enquiries as to

1st BATTALION, CANADA, 1865.



Lieut. A. H. S. Captain N. F. Lieut. A. W.
Montgomery. Kingscote. Patten.

CAPTAIN KINGSCOTE'S COMPANY.

when this was changed, writes : " In a photo of myself in 1860 the snake of my belt is up. This was issued to me 1857.

" In a group of the 2nd Battalion in 1862 the snake appears to be down. This picture is in CHRONICLE, 1895. All other pictures appear to be down. Perhaps the 2nd Battalion got a new issue of equipment after the Mutiny. I should think between 1857 and 1860 the change was made. The idea for a change perhaps was this. If the top of the up snake got a tug, the snake would be liable to fall out. When down, no harm would be done."

Sergeant Pinnifer belonged to Captain H. J. Maclean's Company.

Captain Maclean served in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol and in the Ashantee War of 1873. He died a major-general in 1915.

His son, Captain Maclean, was killed in France whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion as Medical Officer.

Colour-Sergeant Macdonald belonged to No. 1 Company (Lieut. A. S. Harington). Lord Dillon writes of him : " He was a very good actor, and after leaving the Regiment went to the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, where he died very suddenly."

The fifth plate shows the undress uniform worn by sergeants at that time. Lord Dillon is unable to remember the name of the N.C.O. in the photograph, but thinks he was the master tailor.

The photograph of Sergeant Mason is interesting. He was Gymnastic Instructor to the Battalion and was subsequently drowned.

Bandmaster Miller's name will always remain well known in the Regiment. Not only was he Bandmaster to the 1st Battalion for twenty-six years, but

he it was who turned the old song "I'm Ninety-Five" into a march, and which became in 1852 regimental quick march.

An account of Mr. Miller's services appeared in the CHRONICLE, 1891.

Bugle-Major D. Peachey served in South Africa 1846-7, and again 1852-3, and later in the Crimea; to the Editor's certain knowledge there have been three generations of the family in the Regiment.

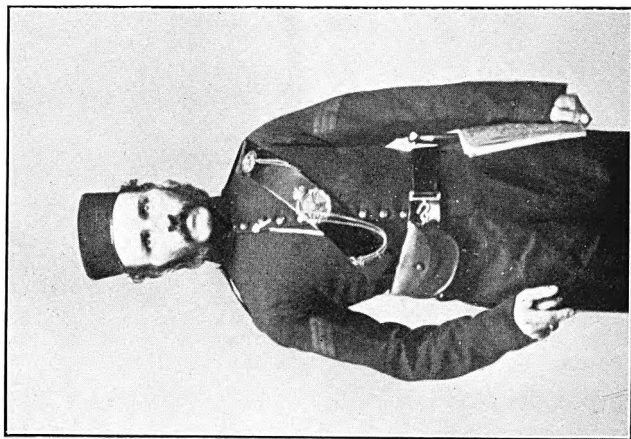
The following extracts are from a letter written by Major Hone in reply to the Editor's enquiries about the various orders of dress illustrated:—

"Bugle-Major Peachey's tunic is all right, but having wings on must have been a Battalion idea. They were not worn in my Battalion. I was Bugle-Major in 1867. I had no wings to my staff tunic. All staff sergeants who had the staff tunic wore the sword under the tunic.

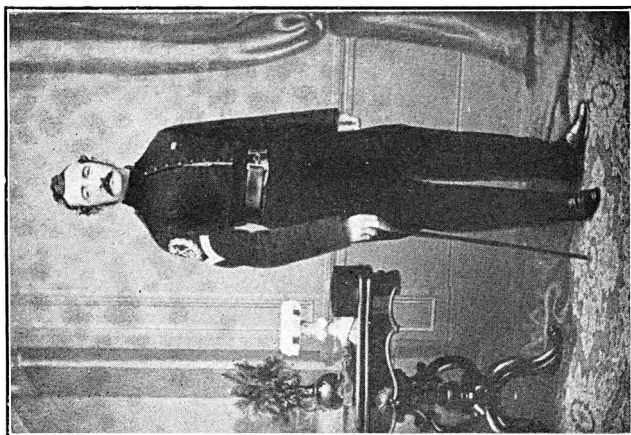
"Peachey must have been without a sword-knot at the time, for they are issued with the sword. Notice that the sword scabbard he wears is of the old kind, leather with steel mountings. In the CHRONICLE of 1924 you can see what I have mentioned about the change to the steel scabbard. This Peachey is the father of the one you knew. At one time he was Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion. He was with the 15th Battalion for a few days when I was Quartermaster there. I never heard what became of him.

"Bandmaster Miller's suit is not a regimental one; a fancy one of his own, I should say. He must have left the Army and was a civilian bandmaster when this picture was taken, so would not wear the proper staff suit. Our bandmaster in 1867 in Canada was a civilian one; he wore his own fancy suit. Miller's

1st BATTALION, CANADA, 1865.



SERGEANT PINNIFER.



COLOUR-SERGEANT MACDONALD.

fur cap is like those worn by the men in the campaign group, not like those worn by the officers or staff sergeants. About the round cap, it may have been a 1st Battalion order. There was no such order in my Battalion. It was optional, so long as it was not too much cocked.

“Take the present busby. Some officers wear it straight on the head, others cocked a bit. When the Duke of Connaught inspected my Battalion at the Isle of Wight, when returned from India, and had received the busby, he called to me and mentioned about wearing the busby. He told me to ‘cock it a bit.’ It’s how I think a rifleman should wear it; there is a bit of a dash about it. Not straight up like those in red regiments. A helmet, of course, should be worn straight.

“Respecting the two bugles in the Company Group. You say they look big.

“No doubt you forget when I called to see you at the United Service Institution some years ago, and telling you about the change in the bugle used in my young days. You took me down to the Museum to find one of the old kind of bugles. Only some of the new pattern were there. In the *CHRONICLE* of 1924 you can see what I have said about the change in the shape of the bugle.

“Respecting the bronze ornaments worn on the sergeant’s cross-belt. It is a great pity that the Regiment have lost that honour. No doubt it was given to the Regiment for their good deeds in the Peninsula, etc. Some one should stir up the authorities and get something for the sergeants in its place. In the red regiments I think the sergeants still wear the red sash.”

Major-General Hon. W. Stewart.

THE following interesting documents are contributed by Major E. W. H. Fyers, T.D., and were found by him among the Admiralty Records.

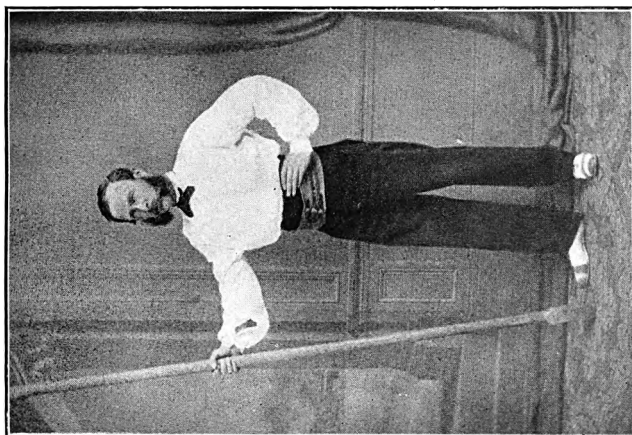
**P.R.O. WAR OFFICE RECORDS 25/748.
RETURN OF OFFICERS' SERVICES
1809-1810.**

S. No. 12. (Holograph on plain foolscap Paper.)

**STATEMENT OF THE SERVICE OF MAJOR-GENERAL,
THE HONBLE. WILLIAM STEWART. COLONEL OF
THE 3RD BATTN. 95TH REGT.**

Rank.			Where employed, specifying y ^e period of each service, the names of any siege, battle, or considerable action, where personally present. The periods of Half-pay. Regimental Leave of absence. Modern foreign languages acquainted with.
Cornet or Ensign	42 ^d reg ^t	Mar. 1786	On Leave of absence.
Lieutenant	67 th Reg ^t	1787	On Leave of absence & recruiting in Scotland.
Captain „	Independ ^t Comp ^y 22 ^d Reg ^t Foot	Oct. 1790 1792	On Leave of Absence, in Germany, Hungary & Turkey. In Ireland with the reg ^t . Served, as Captain of Grenadiers during the whole of the Campaign under Sir Charles Grey, in 1794, in the West Indies.
Major	31 st Reg ^t	Dec ^r 1794	On Leave of absence.
Lieut.-Colonel „	Independ ^t 67 th Reg ^t	Jan ^y 1795 Nov ^r 1795	Ass ^t Adjutant General to the Army under the command of the Earl of Moira, & Adjutant General to the Forces under the orders of Maj ^r General Doyle, on the Coast of France, & in Isle d'Yeu. Commanded the 67 th Reg ^t , during the years 1796-7 & 8 in S ^t Domingo, & was Commandant of the Garrison & Fortress of Mole S ^t Nicholas, in that island, from June 1797, until its cession to Toussaint L'Ouverture.

1st BATTALION, CANADA, 1865.



SERGEANT MASON.



SERGEANT.
Undress Uniform.

Rank.			Where employed, specifying y ^e period of each service, the names of any siege, battle, or considerable action, where personally present. The periods on Half-pay. Regimental Leave of absence. Modern foreign languages acquainted with.
Lieut.-Colonel	67 th Reg ^t	1799	Reg ^t Leave of Absence. Attended the Prussian & Hessian reviews, served with the Austrian & Russian armies under the Archduke Charles, Marshalls Suwarow & Korsakof: was with the latter in his action & defeat at Zurich in September this year.
„	Rifle Corps	Aug ^t 1800	Served with a Corps of detachments under instruction for Rifle Service. Was at Descent on Ferrol with a part of this Corps, in command of advanced guard.
„	„	1801	Commanded a Corps (49 th Reg ^t & Rifle Corps) on board of the British fleet in the Baltic, & was with Lord Nelson in the Battle of Copenhagen.
Colonel	„	April 1801	Was promoted to Colonel after the Battle of Copenhagen. Served on board of the Baltic fleet until Peace with Russia.
		1802	Reg ^{tl} Leave of Absence } attending for six months } Parliament. Do. four months }
		1804	
Brig ^r General	—	June 1804	In command of the Cambridge & Huntingdon County districts of Volunteers.
„	—	June 1806	On the Staff of the Army serving in the Mediterranean until May 1809. Served in Egypt under the command of Maj ^r Gen ^l Fraser: commanded on a Service against Rosetta, in 1807. Commanded garrison of Syracuse for 12 months.
Major General	—	April 1808 & 9	In the Mediterranean.
		„	Commanded a Brigade of Light Infantry on the late expedition to the Islands of Zealand.
Colonel Commandant	95 th Reg ^t 3 ^d B ⁿ	1809 Sept. 1809	Was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 3 ^d Bat ⁿ 95 th or Rifle Regiment.

Transcribed by MAJOR EVAN W. H. FYERS.
1929.

Sergeant G. Anderson.

(P.R.O. ADMIRALTY RECORDS 1/159.)

I. 104.

(Enclosure 2.)

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, etc.
etc., etc.

The Memorial of GEORGE ANDERSON.

Serjeant 2nd Battalion 95th Regiment of Foot.

Humbly Shewith

That your Memorialist and three sons are serving in the above Regiment and has been out on Service mostly since the(y) joined that Corps Both in Spain, France and at present his three sons are in French Flanders, that some time ago your Memorialist had been sent on the Recruiting Service to Ireland where he has Remained ever since, that at the time of his Leaving Hythe Barrack he left a young Boy another son named John Anderson then 12 years of Age who was taken Charge of by Captain Miller then Commanding at Hythe. But on the Appearance of Hostility's again commencing the Regiment was again called on service and Captain Miller was obliged to go out to French Flanders Leaving your Memorialist's little Boy at Hythe who finding himself left his lone in a strange Place without a Protector he Determined on Making the best of his way to join Memorialist in this Kingdom and Did Reach as far as Liverpool for that purpose when on the poor Child's enquireing for a ship Bound for Dublin the people who he had made enquiry of proved to be seamen Belonging to a King's Ship and

1st BATTALION, CANADA, 1865.



BANDMASTER W. MILLER.



BUGLE-MAJOR D. PEACHEY.

Trepaned (*i.e. enticed*) the little Boy a Board with them telling Him at the same time their Ship was Bound for Dublin And he would get a passage with them. But instead of that they had Him sent to Chatham where he was placed on Board a prison ship and thence sent to serve on Board his Majesty's Ship the Liffey which leaves your Memorialist in a very uneasy state of mind to think his little Boy now only 13 years of age to be so Roughly used and his Family all in the land service without Memorialist knowing anything of this Business till very latly by letter from (one) of his Son's in Flanders Discribing the Little Boy's Situation it seems the Boy got by some means A letter to the Brother wherein he sets forth how he had Been taken at Liverpool on his way to Memorialist and Requested His Brother to write to his Father to have him Liberated from A man of war, had Memorialists son been a Boy fit for the Service he should have been under pay in his own Regiment or that he had taken the sea service as his Choice he would Never looked after his Liberation but merely a Child and Be trepaned in the manner he was Memorialist considers very great Hardship and in Consequence he takes the Liberty of laying this His prayer with all Humility on his part at your Royal Highness's feet Humbly Solliciting your Royal Highness's Interference for his Son's Release from the liffey.

Memorialist therefore very humbly appeals to your Royal Highness's Paternal Feelings to the Justice and the Humanity of your Royal Highness trusting that through your Royal Highness's Distinguished Goodness to every Deserving Soldier that you will take Memorialist's Case into your Royal Highness's Humane Consideration And be graciously pleased to

have the little Boy Released from the liffe Ship of war and sent to the Depot of the Regiment at Dover or Hythe so that Memorialist can have him sent for till his is Fit to go under pay in his own Regiment.

And Memorialist as in

Duty Bound will

Ever Pray.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Serjeant

2 Battn 95th Regiment.

Mohill, Ireland. June 4th 1815.

P.S.—His three sons now serving in the 95th are William, George and James and now in Flanders all non-commissioned officers.

Among those who served in the 95th (Rifle) Regiment during Napoleonic times, the writings of several officers have been preserved, but apart from Rifleman Harris and William Surtees, who became Quartermaster and whose earlier service was with the “Pompadours,” anything from the pen of an N.C.O. or Rifleman is somewhat scarce.

It may therefore be worth while to supplement the remarkable complaint of Sergeant Anderson by means of further evidence. But first one may notice the confidence with which he applied direct to the Commander in Chief of much maligned memory,—that Duke of York, who had, by raising the soldier’s pay at a critical moment, prevented as widespread a mutiny as those which distracted the Navy, secured the gratitude of the Duke of Wellington, and gained from Sir Walter Scott the title of “The Soldier’s Friend.” Anderson’s three elder sons may all be found in the Muster Rolls, but while I have been unable to discover

that William was promoted to Corporal, both George and James are entered as having served in that rank in the 2nd Battalion at Waterloo.

When this letter reached the Horse Guards the matter was at once taken up with the Admiralty, but by this time the "Liffey" was away at sea again, after returning from a cruise to Quebec; yet her commander—Captain Hancock—was able by 23 June 1815 to satisfy the enquiry of his Admiral, Lord Keith. The boy, he said, had been brought before him and given an account of himself, in which he stated that, after serving in various ships in the Thames, he had been entered in the "Liffey" in July 1814, that he was never at Liverpool and had not received Bounty (though he appeared as a "Volunteer"). It is quite evident that this reply was given under duress, and one can imagine that the lad's kind sailor friends at Liverpool knew something about the cash.

Plymouth Sound was a scene of the greatest animation on 25 July 1815, when John was put ashore and discharged from the Senior service, for, immediately after her arrival there, the "Liffey" was ordered to anchor close to H.M.S. "Bellerophon," and her boats were to row guard, to keep away the hundreds of shore boats whose occupants cared for nothing but to get a glimpse of a fallen Emperor.

The curtain then falls on John Anderson, and, as to whether he grew up to wear a green-jacket and add to the gallant record of his family, well—that is another story.

Sergeant J. Ault.

THE Shooting decoration shown in the accompanying photograph was secured by the Rifle Brigade

Club at a sale at Sotheby's early in the year. The plate above the Bugle Horn has the hall-mark for the date 1801-02, and on the reverse side to that shown is inscribed "1st Battn." On the reverse of the bar with the name of Sergt. J. Ault is inscribed "Transferable." The hall-mark of this part of the medal is that for the year 1810-11.

The earlier date of the hall-mark on the plate itself shows that the decoration must have been originally the property of the 1st Battalion.

The word Kiopenhaun evidently means Copenhagen, and the abbreviation "R^e," "R^r," "Rifle" "Regiment."

It has not been possible to find out much about Sergt. Joseph Ault. In the Muster Rolls of the 2nd Battalion, dated June 1805, he is shown as Sergeant, but the Editor cannot find what his previous service was. He does not appear in any Roll of the 1st Battalion previously to the formation of the 2nd Battalion, and was most probably a transfer from the Militia. He belonged to Captain Elder's Company early in 1806, he was evidently reduced to the ranks, as he is shown as a Private Rifleman, and in the same Roll promoted Corporal. He disappears from the 2nd Battalion Rolls in September 1806.

"French Leave."

"FRENCH LEAVE" recently played at the Adelphi Theatre, London, was written by Captain R. C. Berkeley, M.C., the author of the History of the Regiment during the late War.

The play was first produced by the 5th Battalion in the Regimental theatre at Minster, and Byrne made a name for himself as the French interpreter. Others

who took part in the cast were Rathbone and Van Millingen. The play was a great success at Minster.

The characters are still represented as Riflemen.

Army Cooking.

By Major H. Hone.

THERE appeared an article in the morning papers a few years ago under the heading of "Army Cooking." Under the directions of the Q.M. General Competitions would be held amongst teams from Regiments for a Challenge Shield. When one looks back to the feeding in the Army in the "sixties" and compares it with to-day, what a great change has taken place, both as regards the variety and the cooking.

Nowadays the soldier is supplied with the necessary equipment as regards utensils and with the best cooking-ranges—the food being cooked in well-ventilated cook-houses, and a trained sergeant from the cooking establishment to superintend and teach the cooks their work.

Clean white overalls are issued to the men, with the result that the soldier of to-day is supplied with good wholesome food as well as plenty of variety. In my young days all we had was a stuffy place called the cook-house, with one boiler per company and one or two extra for potatoes, and very few utensils. The oldest hand was generally considered the boss. Everything was boiled—even the tea at times. The usual bill of fare consisted of soup, boiled meat and potatoes; other vegetables and puddings were only seen at Christmas. Everything beyond the usual had to be purchased out of one's pocket.

There was very little art required in this style of cooking; the cooks were generally men who pre-

ferred this work to their ordinary duties. Some companies would at times change their men to have a few cooks in the company in case of field service. The only chance of a baked meal was when a private bakery happened to be near the barracks; one or two messes would get permission, paying the necessary expense.

The cooks at times did not always play the game. A few months after we arrived at Gibraltar in 1863, it was found that the cooks were making a good thing by boiling the meat to absolute rags and selling the fat skimmed from the boil, especially the salt pork. This of course was soon stopped. A couple of specimen dinner menus as given in the CHRONICLE for 1906 gives some idea of the meals supplied to the soldier of to-day.

Butter and jam are now issued at times. In my young days you never saw these items unless we paid for them ourselves.

In Malta eggs were cheap. If funds were high a man and his chum would perhaps indulge in two pennyworth of butter and a half-dozen eggs from the canteen, where you could get them boiled—no use taking them to the cook-house.

H. HONE,
An old Soldier of 1857.

Information Asked.

THE Editor has been asked for information upon the following points: can any reader assist him to reply?

Was the tune, "The Kynnegad Slashers," the Regimental March of the old Westmeath Militia, who after being linked up with the Longford Militia

became the 6th Bn. Rifle Brigade and as such were disbanded in 1908? The Westmeath Militia contributed very large drafts of men to the 28th Regiment shortly before the Battle of Waterloo, and the 1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment now have the tune as their Regimental March.

The other point that inquiries have been made about is what has become of the Regimental Colour of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry, which is said to have been captured by the 2nd Battalion near Lucknow on 11 March 1858. According to Cope's History of the Regiment the Battalion took the Standard of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, but Captain Bullock, an authority on Indian Army history, is of opinion that it was that of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB NOTES.

Major W. H. Davies.

ALL members of The Rifle Brigade Club will read with regret of the resignation of Major W. H. Davies, who has for many years carried out the arduous and thankless job of Secretary.

Major Davies first became secretary of the Club in 1912, but he had been associated with the CHRONICLE as far back as 1891.

He continued to work for the Club in spite of the fact that on the outbreak of the late War he returned to the Army and was posted for duty with the Machine Gun Corps. In 1916 he asked to be allowed to go to France and was under orders to do so when it was discovered he was too old for service overseas.

Colonel J. Duff took over the duties of Secretary for a short time and was followed by Captain J. A. Davison and Colonel Lord Ailwyn respectively.

Major Davies again became Secretary in 1921 and has held the appointment during a very strenuous period, as he had to deal with the Regimental War Memorial, the Roll of Fame, the Roll of Honour, and had a considerable amount to do with The Rifle Brigade Association; all this in addition to the usual routine of the Club.

His resignation is on account of eye trouble and it is hoped he will make a speedy recovery.

On his retirement a cheque was presented to him,

subscribed to by those who had served with him in the Regiment and by the Club.

He is succeeded in his duties by Lieut. J. R. McKenzie, formerly 3rd Battalion, and now Quartermaster, 11th Battalion London Regiment.

The History of The Rifle Brigade in the War of 1914-18.
By Captain R. C. Berkeley, M.C.

THE following is a statement of all subscriptions received and of all issues of Volume I made to subscribers and others to 31 December 1929.

	£	s.	d.
2 at 40s.	4	0	0
256 „ 30s.	384	0	0
1 „ 29s. 10d.	1	9	10
237 „ 10s.	118	10	0
52 „ 5s.	13	0	0
32 Statutory and Complimentary	0	0	0
580	£520	19	10
Add small overpayments			
by subscribers ..	0	4	9
	£521	4	7

Issues since the publication of the previous statement have totalled only fifteen.

There is still a stock of Volume I on hand, available at the original attractive prices. This offer cannot, however, be prolonged indefinitely. As the war recedes further and further the value of the work is correspondingly enhanced. Advantage of the present low rates should, therefore, be taken without delay.

	£	s.	d.
The cost of producing Volume I was	494	0	0
The cost of Volume II is likely to be	550	0	0
Estimated total cost of production	1,044	0	0
Subscriptions received, so far, total ..	521	4	7
Leaving, as a balance of expenditure			
to be borne by the Club.. ..	£522	15	5

Captain J. A. Davison is now assisting Captain Berkeley in compiling Volume II.

Allied Dominion Regiments.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

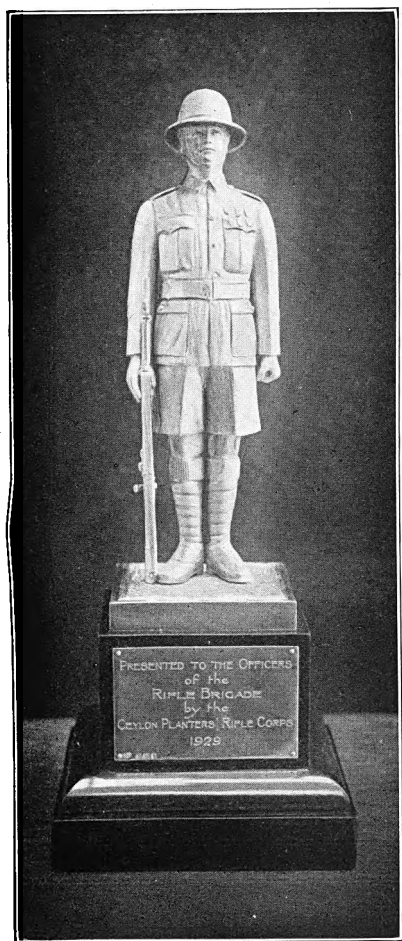
IN commemoration of the alliance of the two Regiments, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry has presented to The Rifle Brigade a silver statuette on an ebony pedestal. The figure represents a P.P.C.L.I.

The statuette arrived on the evening of the Regimental Dinner, at which it was exhibited and became the subject of much admiring comment.

It has been entrusted to the 2nd Battalion for preservation while the Battalion remains on home service. On leaving Great Britain the Battalion, if relieved by the 1st Battalion, will hand the statuette over to that Battalion; otherwise they will return it to the Rifle Brigade Club.

The 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles).

THE 1st British Columbia Regiment, D.C.O., have presented to the Regiment to commemorate the alliance, a very handsome onyx inkstand decorated



SILVER STATUETTES PRESENTED TO THE REGIMENT
By
THE CEYLON PLANTERS' RIFLE CORPS and
PRINCESS PATRICIA'S
CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

with a miniature Indian totem-pole in silver. The inkstand is in the Officers' Mess of the 2nd Battalion at Colchester.

The Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps.

OUR most recent ally, The Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, also, has celebrated our fortunate alliance by the presentation to the Regiment of a silver figure of a man of the C.P.R.C., with an ebony pedestal. The Planter will make his début at the Regimental Dinner on 3 June next. In the meantime the statuette has been entrusted to the 2nd Battalion for safe custody.

As a further token of the reality of the alliance of the two Regiments a shield bearing the badge of The Rifle Brigade has been presented to The Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps for annual competition by companies or platoons of the Regiment at such military exercises or games as the Commanding Officer may select. The presentation to be called "The Rifle Brigade Alliance Shield."

The Regimental Dinner.

THE Regimental Dinner was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday, 4 June 1929.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, presided.

The Company numbered one hundred and fifty-five and included guests from the Chestnut Troop and the Allied Dominion Regiments.

A telegram of greeting was received from the New Zealand Rifle Brigade and a cordial acknowledgment was despatched.

The toasts were as follows :—

The King, by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.

The Regiment, by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief, to which Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Burnell-Nugent, Commanding the 2nd Battalion, responded.

The Colonel-in-Chief, by Lieut.-General Sir Reginald B. Stephens, Senior Colonel Commandant.

Other Officers present were :—

General :—Sir N. G. Lyttelton.

Lieut.-Generals :—Sir C. D. Shute, Sir R. B. Stephens, Sir H. F. M. Wilson.

Major-Generals :—Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, Sir V. A. Couper, S. E. Hollond, Sir R. B. Lane, W. W. Pitt-Taylor.

Brig.-Generals :—The Honble. R. Brand, L. F. Green-Wilkinson, R. Haig, G. F. Leslie, The Earl of Lucan, J. Micklem, L. L. Nicol, R. Pigot, G. C. Sladen.

Brigadiers :—G. M. Lindsay, R. E. Solly-Flood.

Colonels :—D. J. C. K. Bernard, J. L. Buxton, R. E. Crompton, W. E. Davies, Sir A. C. F. Fitz-George, J. Harington, O. S. Nelthorpe, A. T. Paley, H. C. Petre, G. N. Salmon, J. A. W. Spencer.

Lieut.-Colonels :—The Lord Ailwyn, The Honble. N. G. Bligh, Sir M. E. M. Buller, Bart., F. H. Burnell-Nugent, G. V. Carey, The Honble. E. Coke, J. J. B. Cole, J. P. G. Crosbie, E. A. F. Dawson, T. R. Eastwood, A. C. H. Kennard, G. W. Liddell, The Earl of Liverpool, S. C. Long, Sir C. C. McGrigor, Bart., E. R. Meade-Waldo, I. C. Montford, The Honble. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville-Gavin, R. A. Mostyn-Owen, Sir M. Murray, W. G. Pigott, W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar, H. L. Riley, A. J. H. Sloggett, F. G. Talbot, G. P. Tharp.

Majors :—W. H. S. Alston, E. T. Aspinall, T. E.

Baring, R. O. Bridgeman, H. F. Campbell, R. L. H. Collins, W. H. Davies, A. A. Dorrien-Smith, The Lord Dunalley, B. M. M. Edwards, G. M. A. Ellis, Sir B. C. A. Frere, Bart., H. A. N. Fyers, R. G. C. Glyn, H. H. Hardy, H. R. M. Howard, The Honble. E. C. Lascelles, C. F. C. Letts, H. G. Parkyn, D. E. Prid-eaux-Brune, H. E. Worthing.

Captains :—G. H. G. Anderson, H. L. Baggallay, M. G. Begg, R. C. Berkeley, R. I. V. Birkbeck, T. J. B. Bosvile, R. C. Bridgeman, H. Brierley, V. F. Bulkeley-Johnson, J. H. Carvosso, H. Coghill, J. T. Coryton, C. J. G. Dalton, H. Daniels, V.C., J. A. Davison, R. Edwardes, T. Fairfax-Ross, The Honble. C. D. Finch-Knightley, F. E. A. Fulford, O. B. Graham, Sir R. C. Gull, Bart., W. Halloran, R. C. Hargreaves, N. R. Harvey, F. T. Hill, Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart., H. Hubble, R. H. Hyde-Thomson, T. O. Jameson, P. G. Mayer, The Honble. R. W. Morgan-Grenville, C. G. Norbury, H. R. Price, W. H. Purvis, F. P. Raven, H. N. Ries, M. G. N. Stopford, T. A. Tatton, J. A. Taylor, F. H. G. Tudor-Owen, Sir R. A. H. Turing, Bart., C. P. Warren, E. J. Wilbraham, E. S. B. Williams.

Lieutenants :—A. W. Allan, J. E. A. Atkinson, E. G. Buckley, E. N. Clarke, E. A. S. Cosby, W. P. S. Curtis, R. H. Doyne, E. P. A. des Graz, F. W. Festing, H. T. H. Foley, J. C. Garnett, A. C. Gore, D. R. H. Gwynne, K. B. Hicks, H. S. P. Hopkinson, G. H. Hunt, E. J. C. King-Salter, H. W. Lethbridge, The Honble. N. A. S. Lytton-Milbanke, J. B. Macgeorge, H. R. Nicholl, A. G. V. Paley, R. D. D. Poole, D. J. Purdon, L. M. B. Rathbone, F. D. Richardson, G. G. Rivière, A. V. Sandy, F. Stephens, L. F. Thornton, R. Tryon, V. B. Turner.

An account by Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, of

the Dinners from 1813 to 1892, will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1891, page 96.

Notices of later Dinners appear in the CHRONICLE for 1901, page 181, and 1904, page 129.

The CHRONICLE from 1920 onwards mentions the Dinner year by year.

The largest recorded attendance was 155, in 1929.

The Victoria Cross Dinner.

THE Victoria Cross Dinner held on 9 November at the House of Lords was attended by the following, who earned the decoration while serving with the Regiment :—

Major H. Daniels.

Lieutenant J. E. Woodall.

Sergeant W. F. Burman.

Corporal Durant.

Rifleman W. Beesley.

The arrangement of seats was done by drawing lots, and Sergeant Burman drew the seat on the right of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Since the institution of the Decoration in 1856 the following members of the Regiment have been awarded the Cross :—

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

General Hon. H. H. Clifford

Colonel C. T. Bouchier 1st Bn.

Colonel Sir W. J. M. Cuninghame . . 1st Bn.

Major J. S. Knox 1st Bn.

Rifleman F. Wheatley 1st Bn.

Rifleman J. Bradshaw 2nd Bn.

Rifleman J. Humpston 2nd Bn.

Rifleman R. Macgregor 2nd Bn.

INDIAN MUTINY.

Colonel Sir H. Wilmot	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.
Corporal W. Nash	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.
Corporal S. Shaw	.	.	.	.	3rd Bn.
Rifleman D. Hawkes	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.

CANADA.

Rifleman T. O'Hea	.	.	.	.	1st Bn.
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SOUTH AFRICA.

General Sir W. Congreve	.	.	.	.	(Staff)
Corporal E. Durrant	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.

EAST AFRICA.

Brig.-General Sir J. E. Gough	.	.	.	.	(Staff)
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THE GREAT WAR.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. La T. Congreve	.	.	.	.	(Staff)
Major H. Daniels	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.
2nd Lieutenant S. C. Woodroffe	.	.	.	.	8th Bn.
2nd Lieutenant G. E. Cates	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.
Lieutenant J. E. Woodall	.	.	.	.	1st Bn.
Sergeant W. F. Burman	.	.	.	.	16th Bn.
Sergeant W. Grigg	.	.	.	.	13th Bn.
Corporal A. G. Drake	.	.	.	.	8th Bn.
A/Corporal C. R. Noble	.	.	.	.	2nd Bn.
Rifleman W. Beesley	.	.	.	.	13th Bn.

Of the ten to earn the decoration during the late War only five lived to receive the Cross.

It is interesting to note that in the first distribution of Victoria Crosses, after the Crimean War by Queen Victoria, the Regiment was represented by eight

recipients, the largest number to any one Regiment, the next being the Royal Artillery with five.

Shortly before the dinner, the Club Committee got into touch with such of the V.C.'s of the Regiment as, it seemed possible, might not be able to stand the expense of attending the dinner, and offered such help as might be required.

In only one case, that of a Rifleman living at a considerable distance from London, was the offer accepted and the necessary provision made.

Copenhagen.

THE practice of recent years, gradually becoming the custom, was again observed on Trafalgar Day, when a wreath was deposited by the Club at the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square in commemoration of the Regiment's service with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801.

The Chelsea Pensioners.

THE Chelsea In-Pensioners of the Regiment made their Annual Excursion to Winchester, under the auspices of the Club, during Green Jacket Week.

The cost of the adventure was £16 6s. 4d.; a very modest outlay considering that it covered not only the charge for travelling and for conveyance to the favourite places of pilgrimage about Winchester, but also the provision of necessaries, including beer, for four days, for eleven selected capable Pensioners.

The Army Rifle Association.

IN view of the numerous and persistent successes achieved by Riflemen of the Regiment at the meetings of the Army Rifle Association, resulting in the constant depletion of the Association's prize list, it was felt



THE RIFLE BRIGADE CUP

that the Regiment might with propriety make a contribution that, while it could hardly be regarded as adequate compensation for the inroads made, would, to some extent, mark its appreciation of the opportunities of which such advantage had been taken.

Accordingly a cup was purchased and presented to the Army Rifle Association as a Challenge Cup to be competed for at their Central Meeting, without altering any existing conditions of any competition; to be won by the Champion Young Soldier of the year, and to be called "The Rifle Brigade Cup."

The cost of the Cup was defrayed thus:—

	£	s.	d.
By the 1st Battalion . .	12	10	0
„ „ 2nd Battalion ..	12	10	0
„ The Rifle Brigade Club	26	15	0
	£51	15	0

Miscellaneous.

DURING the year expenditure on the following objects was made from the funds of the Club:—

FUNERALS AND MEMORIALS—	£	s.	d.
Wreath for the funeral of Captain H. L. Wickham	6	9	9
„ „ Colour-Sergt. Perkins			
„ „ Lieut.-Colonel V. S. Bagot			
Inspection and reports on the tomb of Major-General Coote Manningham, the Founder of The Rifle Brigade			
MEDALS for the Regimental Collection; 2nd Battalion	4	14	6
	£	s.	d.
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM—Grants	65	3	0
Water-colour drawing	1	0	0
	66	3	0
THE BRITISH LEGION—The Officers' Association, Annual Donation	10	10	0
THE RIFLE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION—Grants	51	2	2
	£138	19	5

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN H. L. WICKHAM.

CAPTAIN HENRY LAMPLUGH WICKHAM was born 19 February 1838, and was the son of Mr. Henry Louis Wickham of Binsted-Wyck, Hampshire, and grandson of the Rt. Honble. William Wickham, who, after holding various important diplomatic posts, was Chief Secretary for Ireland at the time of the Emmet Rebellion in 1803.

Captain Wickham was educated at Westminster and gazetted to the Regiment 11 May 1855, promoted Lieutenant 3 March 1857, and Captain 4 August 1865.

He served in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol, and in Canada with the 1st Battalion during the Fenian trouble of 1866 and 1870, and received the medal with two clasps. He was A.D.C. to the Honble. Sir A. Gordon (afterwards Lord Stanmore), during his governorship of Trinidad and Mauritius. He retired 21 September 1872.

In 1873 he married Teresa Mary, daughter of the 11th Lord Arundell of Wardour and widow of Sir Alfred Tichborne, Bt., of Tichborne Park, Hampshire.

The Times of 14 February 1928 says :—

“The last male representative of the elder branch of his family, he was the younger brother of the late Mr. William Wickham, M.P. for the Petersfield Division of Hampshire, and son of Mr. Henry Louis Wickham, of Binsted-Wyck, Hampshire. His grandfather, the Right Honble. William Wickham, after holding im-

portant diplomatic posts, was Chief Secretary for Ireland at the time of Emmet's rebellion in 1803.

"He married, on February 24, 1873, Teresa Mary, daughter of the 11th Lord Arundell of Wardour and widow of Sir Alfred Tichborne, Bt., of Tichborne Park, Hampshire. At that time England was divided into believers and disbelievers in the 'claimant,' Arthur Orton, who claimed the Tichborne property as Roger Tichborne, the elder brother of Sir Alfred, who was supposed to have been lost at sea in 1854. The various legal proceedings finally ended in the conviction of the claimant for perjury in 1874. But the Tichborne estates were left saddled with liabilities amounting, it is said, to over £90,000. Captain Wickham had been appointed one of the trustees and guardians of his stepson, the late Sir Henry Tichborne, and it was largely owing to his shrewd advice and careful nursing of the Hampshire property that Sir Henry, when he came of age in 1887, found himself in a sound position with all the debts paid off. Till the marriage of Sir Henry in 1887, Captain Wickham and his wife lived at Tichborne, and after that at Wootton Hall, Warwickshire, until Mrs. Wickham's death in 1895."

He died on 8 February 1929 at Downgrange, Basingstoke, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lort-Phillips, in his 91st year.

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. S. BAGOT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL VILLIERS SPENCER BAGOT was born 7 April 1847 and was the younger son of Major-General E. R. Bagot, of Ashted Park, Surrey, and grandson of the Hon. Richard Bagot, who held the Bishopric of Oxford with the Deanery of Canterbury

and was afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. Since the death of his elder brother in 1921 he had been heir presumptive of his second cousin, the present Lord Bagot.

He was gazetted to the Regiment 12 July 1865, promoted Lieutenant 8 December 1869, Captain 8 December 1877, Major 1 April 1882, and retired with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel 2 September 1885.

He served with the 1st Battalion in Canada during the Fenian troubles of 1866-70 and received the medal with clasp 1866 and 1870.

In his will he left £100 to the Riflemen's Aid Society, Rifle Brigade Branch, Eccleston Square, S.W., and he directed that a race cup be offered to the officers of the 1st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade and the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, Dover, respectively.

He was unmarried and died, at 26 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on 24 March 1929, as the result of an accident, aged 81 years.

THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

FRANCIS GEORGE BARING, who became 2nd Earl of Northbrook, was the eldest son of the first Earl. He was born 6 December 1850, educated at Eton and gazetted to the Regiment 9 April 1870 and promoted Lieutenant 28 October 1871. From 1873-76 he was A.D.C. to his father, at that time Viceroy of India. In June 1876 he transferred to the Grenadier Guards and retired in April 1880. In 1881 he was appointed a Major in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment, from which he retired in 1889.

In 1880 as Viscount Baring he became Liberal member for Winchester. He succeeded to the title

in 1904 on the death of his father, and became Chairman of the Hampshire County Council and High Steward of Winchester.

He married, first, in 1894, Ada Ethel Sophie, daughter of Colonel C. Davidson, C.B.; she died a month after the marriage. Secondly, in 1899, he married Florence Anita Eyre, daughter of Mr. Eyre Coote, of West Park, Hants, and widow of Sir Robert Abercromby, 7th Baronet of Birkenbohy and Forglen.

He leaves no issue and the earldom and viscounty become extinct.

He died at his seat, Stratton Park, near Winchester, on 12 April 1929, aged 78 years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. ACLAND HOOD
REYNARDSON, O.B.E.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR ACLAND HOOD REYNARDSON was the second son of Sir Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, Baronet, and Isabel Harriet, only surviving child of Sir P. F. Fuller Palmer Acland, Bart. He was born in 1859 and educated at Eton. He joined the Regiment in October 1880, having previously held a commission in the 1st Devon Militia, was promoted Lieutenant 1 July 1881, Captain 1 August 1890, Major 1 December 1897, and retired 2 October 1901. He served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1895 and during the late War as a Camp Commandant on the Lines of Communication and later commanded a Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment. He was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the O.B.E.

In 1896 he married Miriam Anne, eldest daughter of the late Colonel C. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell

Hall, she died in 1921, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son was killed as a Midshipman at the Battle of Jutland. He assumed the additional surname of Reynardson and discontinued the name of Fuller by Royal Licence 8 July 1920.

He was a J.P. of Kesteven and of Norfolk.

He died on 24 April 1929 at Holywell Hall, Stamford, in his 69th year.

LORD INCHQUIN.

LUCIUS WILLIAM O'BRIEN, LORD INCHQUIN, was the eldest son of the 14th Baron. He was born at Bishop's Waltham, Hants, on 21 June 1864, and educated at Eton.

He was transferred to the Regiment as Lieutenant from the Royal Irish Rifles on 31 March 1886, resigning his commission 3 May 1893. In 1900 he was appointed honorary Colonel of the Clare Artillery Militia.

In 1885 he contested East Clare as a Conservative, and in 1895 was appointed State Steward to the Lord-Lieutenant. In 1898 he became High Sheriff of Co. Clare. On the death of his father in April 1900, he succeeded to the Wick Barony which had been created in 1543, and to the baronetcy created in 1686, and became an Irish representative peer, and Honorary Colonel of the Clare R.F.A. Militia.

On the establishment of the Irish Free State he became a member of the Senate. As president of the Ennis branch of the British Legion he took a great interest in its work.

In 1896 he married Ethel Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Johnston J. Foster, of Moor Park,

Ludlow, and Cliffe Hall, Lightcliffe, and had three sons and three daughters.

He died at Dromoland Castle, Co. Clare, on 9 December 1929, aged 65 years.

His eldest son, the Honble. Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, who served with the 3rd Battalion during the late War and retired in 1920, succeeds to the title.

DR. G. A. MALING, V.C.

"THE TIMES" dated 16 July 1929 announced the death of Dr. George Allan Maling, V.C., M.B., B.Ch. It will be read with deep regret by the Regiment and especially by members of the late 12th Battalion. He was the son of Mr. E. A. Maling, J.P., M.R.C.S., and was born at Sunderland in October 1888. Educated at Uppingham and Exeter College, Oxford. He studied Medicine at Oxford and graduated M.B. and B.Ch. in 1914, and in London at St. Thomas's Hospital qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1915. He joined the R.A.M.C. as a temporary lieutenant and was attached to the 12th Battalion and awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the Battle of Loos.

"For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the heavy fighting near Fauquissart on September 25 1915. Lieutenant Maling worked incessantly with untiring energy from 6.25 a.m. on the 25th till 8 a.m. on the 26th, collecting and treating in the open, under heavy shell-fire, more than 300 men.

"At about 11 a.m. on the 25th, he was flung down and temporarily stunned by the bursting of a large high-explosive shell, which wounded his only

assistant and killed several of his patients. A second shell soon after covered him and his instruments with débris, but his high courage and zeal never failed him, and he continued his gallant work single-handed."

He was also mentioned in despatches and promoted Captain.

After returning to civil life he was appointed resident Medical Officer at the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, and later was Surgeon to out-patients at St. John's Hospital, Lewisham. He entered into a medical partnership at Lee and practised there until his death.

He married in 1917, Daisy Mabel, daughter of Mr. Stephen Wolmer of Winnipeg, and had one son.

He died on 9 July 1929, aged 40 years.

CORPORAL S. WILLIS.

CORPORAL S. WILLIS enlisted in the Regiment on 4 February 1927, and died at Lahore on 31 January 1929, while serving with the 1st Battalion ("B" Company), aged 19 years.

RIFLEMAN H. JAMES.

RIFLEMAN H. JAMES enlisted on 9 February 1922 and was transferred to the Regiment after serving in the South Staffordshire and the Royal Warwickshire Regiments.

He died at the British Military Hospital, Jullundur, while serving with the 1st Battalion ("B" Company), on 7 February 1929, aged 20 years.

ACT./CORPORAL J. T. BATTEN.

ACTING-CORPORAL J. T. BATTEN enlisted in the Regiment on 28 July 1927. He died at the British Military Hospital, Jullundur, on 10 February 1929, while serving with the 1st Battalion ("A" Company), aged 22 years.

RIFLEMAN V. S. COLWELL.

RIFLEMAN V. S. COLWELL enlisted in the Regiment on 25 August 1926, and died at the British Military Hospital, Jullundur, on 10 February 1929, while serving with the 1st Battalion ("I" Company), aged 18 years.

RIFLEMAN H. OLIVER.

RIFLEMAN H. OLIVER served with the 2nd Battalion in the Omdurman Campaign and with the 1st Battalion in the last South African campaign.

At the age of 43 he rejoined the Regiment on the outbreak of war in 1914 and served in France with the 13th Battalion and afterwards in the Labour Corps. He was in possession of the two Egyptian medals, two South African and the British War medal and Victory medal for the late war.

After the war he returned to his former employment on the Southern Railway and was killed while working on the permanent way near the Grosvenor Terrace bridge, Camberwell, on 28 April 1929.

RIFLEMAN A. G. COPPENS.

RIFLEMAN AUGUSTUS GEORGE COPPENS, late of the 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, served with the Regiment in the Second Afghanistan Campaign, receiving the medal.

He died at Bristol on 29 September 1929, aged 72 years.

RIFLEMAN A. V. LILLY.

RIFLEMAN A. V. LILLY enlisted in the Regiment 26 September 1927, and died at Colchester on 12 October 1929, while serving with the 2nd Battalion, aged 18 years.

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